

S I X T H
R E P O R T
FROM THE
COMMITTEE OF SECRECY,
APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO
THE CAUSES OF THE WAR
IN THE
C A R N A T I C,
AND OF
THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH
POSSESSIONS IN THOSE PARTS.

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COMMITTEE OF SECRETARY

The Second Maritime War

the other Settlements and Possessions of the East India Company.

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 subject, each a certain view in the
 of form, and probable duration of the
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 from Poona to Fort William, in July 1877
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 nominated and established in a neighborhood
 former part of the Company and Poona

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Smith", "Mary Jones", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses in various cities and states.

S I X T H
R E P O R T
FROM THE
COMMITTEE OF SECRECY, &c.

The Second Maratta War.

The Committee of Secrecy, appointed to enquire into the Causes of the War that now subsists in the Carnatic, and of the present Condition of the British Possessions in those Parts, and to report the same to the House with their Observations thereupon; and who were instructed to enquire into the Rise, Progress, Conduct, and present State, of the Maratta War, and all other Hostilities in which the Presidency of Bengal now are, or have been, engaged in the Support of that War; and of the Effects which the said War and Hostilities may have produced in Bengal, and the other Settlements and Possessions of the East India Company:

HAVING, in their preceding Report upon this Subject, taken a cursory View of the general State of Politics, and probable Disposition of the several Powers in any Degree interested in the Disputes between the British Governments in India and the Maratta Nation, at the Period when Colonel Upton returned from Poona to Fort William, in July, 1777, desire now to carry back the Attention of the House, to examine whether those Differences were effectually compromised and Peace restored, with a Likelihood of Permanency, between the Company and the Poona Government.

It appears that a Vackeel from the Maratta Court accompanied Colonel Upton on his Return to Calcutta; and it will be remembered, that the Ministers had expressed an earnest Desire to prepare for him a welcome Reception by the Governor-general and Council, in the View of thereby forming a stronger Cement to the

Ben. Sec. Conf.
26 May, 1777.
Appendix, No 1.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16 June & 17 July,
1777.

Appendix, No 2.

Letter from
Broach, dated 12
March, 1777, to
the Resident at
Poona.

Appendix, No 3.

Letter from Sic-
caram Baboo,
transmitted by
Colonel Upton,
31 May, on Ben-
gal Sec. Conf. 16
June, 1777.

Appendix, No 4.

Appendix, No 5.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16 June, 1777.

Letter from Mr.
Mostyn to the
Governor-Ge-
neral, &c. dated
30 April.

Letter from Do
to Bombay, dated
2d May.

Letter from
Bombay, dated
10th May, 1777.
Appendix, No 6.

Letter from
Fort St. George,
dated 25 May,
1777.

Reconciliation of the Two Governments. But we have discovered very early Proofs that the final Settlement of all Differences was not yet accomplished. This is very strongly manifested by Letters and Papers of mutual Complaint interchanged between Mr. Mostyn and the Poona Durbar, soon after his Arrival there, and by Accounts from the Agents who had been sent to Broach in Order to agree upon the Allotment of a Country of Three Lacks. And we have farther observed, that the Maratta Minister, Siccaram Baboo, after recapitulating many Subjects of Complaint, in a Letter to Colonel Upton, desired at the same Time to inform the Supreme Council of the Arrival of some Gentlemen on the Part of the King of France, in one of their Maratta Ports, and of the real Motives which had induced the Ministers to permit their Approach to the Presence, and to explain the Subject of their Mission, being aware, "that the Governor and Council of Bombay " would represent that Matter to them in an injurious " Light."

And your Committee have indeed found that the Accounts, transmitted by the Bombay Government, and also by Mr. Mostyn from Poona, of the welcome Reception given to the French Agents, and of their supposed Designs, convey a very different Idea of the ministerial Views in this Transaction. It appears by these Letters, that the principal person of the Embassy called himself the Chevalier de St. Laub, and that their Visit was in Consequence of an Application from the Maratta Governor to the French Chief at Surat during the late Troubles: That they came in a large Frigate to Choul, and it was said with a Commission independent of the Government of Pondicherry: That the real Object of their Deputation was not known, but was suspected to aim at the settling a Factory in Poona, and obtaining a Sea Port in some Part of the Malabar Coast under the Maratta Dominions, And though Mr. Mostyn, in Answer to his Remonstrances to the Durbar, was assured that Nothing was intended to the Prejudice of the Company, the Presidency of Bombay were apprehensive of very bad Consequences to their Trade, and of a dangerous Influence to their Disadvantage in Case of a national War, should the French succeed in obtaining such Concessions from the Maratta Government; and they had therefore instructed Mr. Mostyn, that he should endeavour " to " excite their Jealousy by representing the ambitious " Views and encroaching Disposition of that Nation, " and their Attachment to Hyder Ally, and at the same " Time to make it his Study himself to preserve the " most

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"most amicable Correspondence with the Durbar."

The Chevalier, who had obtained an early Permission to lay up his Ship for the bad Season at Choul, and to land a considerable Quantity of Artillery and Military Stores, appears to have had his Audience of the Peshwa on the 8th of May, and to have then delivered a Letter, purporting to be from the French King, and another from his Minister; on which Occasion Mr. Mostyn renewed his Representations and Remonstrances, and seems not to have been fully satisfied with the Answer returned to him; but, observing soon afterwards a Change of Behaviour in the Ministers towards the Chevalier, (whom he now found to be Monsieur de St. Lubin,) he imputed it to a Suspicion which had arisen, through the Nabob of Arcot's Vackeel, of his having acted without Authority, and having presented fictitious Letters to the Peshwa.

Your Committee find that the Governor-general and Council had suspended their Consideration and Judgment upon all these Matters till Colonel Upton's Return; though General Clavering appears to have previously declared, that, as all the Acts of the Bombay Presidency had been so manifestly hostile to the Maratta State, he was not surprised at their Endeavour to form Connections with the French, to protect themselves against such unfriendly and unjustifiable Proceedings; and he wished to induce the Court of Directors to enforce a Change of Conduct by their Authority. Upon Colonel Upton's Arrival, the Board ordered all Letters and Enclosures, which they had received from Bombay and from Poona, to be delivered to him; and desired his Opinion, as well upon the Difficulties which still retarded the Execution of the Treaty, as upon the Probability of Success to the Intrigues of St. Lubin. The Answer of Colonel Upton to these References, which will be found in the Appendix, No 11, is very full, ascribing to the Presidency of Bombay, almost in every Instance, the Blame of wilful Delay, and other unwarrantable Obstructions to the Conclusion of the Treaty; and declaring a firm Opinion, that, when all the Conditions of it should be carried into Execution, the French Intrigues at the Maratta Durbar would no longer give any Alarm, and that, if a Minister from the Superior Council was sent to reside there, which the Peshwa and the Ministers had ever requested, the Interest of the Company with the Poona Government would be secured against every Attempt to supplant it.

These Remarks, together with an Abstract, prepared by Order of the Board, of such other Particulars

Appendix, No 7.
Letter from Mr.
Mostyn, dated 21
May, 1777.
Bomb. Sec. Conf.
23 May, 1777.
Appendix, No 8.
Letter dated
15 June, 1777.
No 3.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16 June, 1777.
Do 14 July.
Appendix, No 9.

Appendix, No 10.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
17 July, 1777.

Do 11 Aug. 1777.
Appendix, No 11.

Particulars

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Appendix, No 12. Ben. Sec. Conf. 11 and 18 Aug. 1777. Letter from Bombay, dated 21 June, 1777. No 12. Letter to Bombay, 18 Au. 1777. No 12.

culars as had not been decided upon by them, became the Subject of their Consideration on the 11th August; and their Letter of the 18th. to the President and Council of Bombay, contains their general Sentiments on those Subjects; to which, in Consequence of another Letter then received from that Presidency, communicating fresh Advices in Regard to the Adjustment of mutual Stipulations, particularly in the Province of the Guzerat, they added in Reply additional Observations and Instructions.

27 Oct. 1777. Appendix, No 13.

It should be here observed, that a Letter was afterwards received by Colonel Upton, from Futty Sing, in which he declared that he had found himself compelled, by the Circumstances of his Situation, to make the Alienations, which he was at the same Time conscious he had not a Right to do, of the Districts in the Guzerat Province.

Appendix, No 14. Ben. Sec. Conf. 28 July, 1777. Several Accounts from Mr. Bristow. Mr. Francis's Minute, 16 June. Minutes of Mr. Francis, the Governor. General, and General Clavering, 14 July, 1777. 22 Sept 1777. Appendix, No 15.

Your Committee have observed, that many Reports, in Addition to those arising from the Projects of St. Lubin, of the inimical Designs of the French, had for some Time past been brought from different Parts to the Supreme Council; and the Governor-general had himself suggested some Suspicions of them, although he did not think them sufficiently strong to cause any immediate Alarm for the Provinces of Bengal, or the Necessity of removing some Battalions of the Brigades from their Station in the Vizier's Country, which General Clavering had proposed. But he afterwards advised that a Letter should be sent to the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, requesting them to transmit a Return of the actual State of their Forces, together with their Sentiments upon the best preparatory Steps to be taken for Resistance, in Case of Invasion on any of the Company's Settlements.

Appendix, No 16. Sec Governor-General's Minute, 20 October, 1777. Letter in Consequence. Appendix, No 17. Letter from Bombay, dated 22 August, 1777, inclosing a Paper received from the Resident at Poona. Ben. Sec. Conf. 6 Nov. 1777. Appendix, No 18.

With Regard to the Progress of Monsieur de St. Lubin's Negotiations, your Committee have found, that the Supreme Council, in a Letter to the Presidency of Bombay, complained of the Want of Information from them on this Subject, though it had appeared by a Paper, which had accidentally fallen into Mr. Mostyn's Hands, written by St. Lubin's Secretary, that he was certainly charged with a Commission from France, and that his Success must of Course be attended with Consequences very detrimental to the Interests of the Company. This Complaint was afterwards still more seriously repeated, upon Account of Mr. Mostyn's sudden Return to Bombay, and the Delay of the President and Council in communicating the Proposals which he brought from the Maratta Government. But, by other Accounts transmitted from Poona, in Mr. Mostyn's Absence,

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Absence, we perceive, that not only Monsieur de St. Lubin appeared to have a greater Influence than ever with the Ministers, but that his Interest prevailed so far as to procure Encouragement also for the Agent of another foreign Power who was lately arrived, and who was likely to be allowed to fix an Austrian Settlement on the Maratta Coast, by the particular Favour of Nanna Furnese. At the same Time, a Quarrel, which happened between Monsieur de St. Lubin and some Persons of his Suite, opened a Source of farther Information relative to the Origin and Advancement of his Scheme. These Persons, it seems, pretending an Alarm at the Resentment of their Principal, had sought an Asylum under the Protection of Mr. Lewis, (the Assistant Resident,) which he readily afforded them. The Government of Bombay, when informed of the Circumstances, assured him of their Approbation, and directed that he should send the two Gentlemen to the Presidency. The Minister however (Nanna Furnese) refused the Dustuck to pass them out of the Maratta Territories, which Mr. Lewis attributed to the Influence of St. Lubin. It appears to your Committee, that the Governor-general and Council highly condemned this whole Transaction as a probable Cause of new Dissentions with the Ministers; intimating also their strong Suspicion of Imposture and Stratagem, in Collusion with St. Lubin, for the Purpose of fomenting Disunion between the English and that Government.

But your Committee have found farther Accounts of these Proceedings in a Letter from Mr. Farmer, who happened to be then at Poona, to the Bombay Government, which the President and Council inclosed on the 7th of December in a long Dispatch to the Calcutta Board; and, transmitting also therein the Proposals which had been delivered to Mr. Mostyn by the Maratta Ministers, they declared that, if Ragoba should not choose to accept the Conditions proffered to him, which were certainly more specious than solid, they could not prevail on themselves to remove him by Force from their Settlements, especially "as the honourable Company, "in a Letter, dated the 16th of April, 1777, just received, considered the personal Safety of Ragoba "of so much Importance as to make it one of the Conditions of their acquiescing in the late Treaty." The plain Tenor and Drift of this Address to the superior Council, enforced by a Copy of the general Letter, (both of which we have placed at Length in the Appendix, No 23, for the particular Attention of the House.) was calculated to inspire a Distrust of Artifice and Duplicity in the Maratta Ministers, and of their Combination

Appendix, No 19.
Letter from
Bombay, dated 19
Sept. 1777, in-
closing one from
Mr. Mostyn at
Poona, 23 Aug.
Letter from Mr
Lewis, dated 29
Nov. 1777, with
the Inclosures.
Appendix, No 20.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
29 Dec. 1777.
Appendix, No 21.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
26 Jan. 1778.
Appendix, No 22.
Mr. Farmer's
Letter.

Appendix, No 23.

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nation with the French to invade the British Settlements. It discovers also the farther Design of persuading the Superior Council to an Anticipation of these hostile Machinations by a prior Attack on the Projectors; and endeavours to evince the Certainty of Success against a divided Government, and a weak, ill-paid, Army, hard pressed by Hyder Ally; concluding with a Representation of the limited Powers and unprovided Resources of their own Presidency, which left them unauthorised and unequal to the Undertaking, without the Advice and Support of the superintending Government, to whom they had done their Duty in submitting these necessary Recommendations.

Your Committee indeed observe, from the Contents of the general Letter of the 16th of April, referred to above, that the Court of Directors, though they gave their Sanction to the Treaty concluded by Colonel Upton, were not entirely satisfied with the Terms of it, as it had not procured the Surrender of Bassein to the Company; and also that they did not approve of the Mode of Interference by the Superior Council in sending an Ambassador to Poona, but plainly pointed out a more limited Sense in which they should expect the superintending Power to be for the Future regarded, amounting to little more than a Reservation of the Right of final Approval and Ratification of Treaties, which the other Presidencies, in Matters affecting their Dependencies, should be authorised to negotiate. And your Committee have farther observed, that the Court very strongly intimated the Preference which they should have given to an Alliance with Ragoba, and especially in the following Directions: "If the Conditions of the
" Treaty of Poona have not been strictly fulfilled on the
" Part of the Marattas, and if from any Circumstances
" our Governor-general and Council shall deem it expedient, we have no Objection to an Alliance with
" Ragoba on the Terms agreed upon between him and
" you."

Ben. Sec. Conf. 26
January, 1778.
Appendix, N^o 24.

No 24.
Extract of General Letter to Bengal, 5 Feb. 1777.

Your Committee find, that, on the 26th of January, the Governor-general delivered in a Minute to the Board, which, having been prepared before the Arrival of the Advices just mentioned from Bombay, was not designed as an Answer or Assent to them, though, turning upon the same Subject, it will of Course be found in many Respects applicable to them. And we should not indeed omit to remark, that a Letter from the Court of Directors, under Date the 5th of February, 1777, to Bengal, was received in the Month of November following; and, as it contains Observations and Directions similar to those addressed to Bombay in the Dispatch

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patch of the 16th of April, the Governor-general was of Course aware of the Company's Sentiments at the Time he drew up this Minute for the Consideration of the Board; and he evidently formed his general Plan in Obedience of the Company's Orders.

It contains a strong Recommendation to adopt decisive Measures, either for the Purpose of final Pacification or open Hostility, between which Alternatives it was become necessary to determine upon a positive Choice or Offer; that mutual Infractions (real or supposed) of the Treaty of Poorunder, and the Certainty of Engagements having been entered into between the Maratta Ministers and the French Agent, made it incumbent upon the Company's Servants to be at least prepared for either Event, and induced him to propose a Plan for Accommodation which should be held conclusive.

Your Committee observe in this Plan material Alterations and Amendments of the Treaty of Poorunder; the principal Objects of it appear to be a Stipulation of more advantageous Conditions in Favour of Ragoba, and the eventual or immediate Acquisition of Bassein to the Company, providing against the farther Effects of the French Intrigues at the Court of Poona, and proposing to detach a strong Reinforcement of Troops to the Presidency of Bombay, with the Support of which they might more confidently insist upon the proposed Terms of Accommodation, or make the best Advantage of any Change of Government in Poona; but that, above all, they might be enabled to resist any Attempts which the French should make to the Prejudice of the Company's Interests on that Side of India.

But your Committee find, that, a few Days after the Delivery of these Propositions, and before the Opinions of the several Members of the Council had been given upon them, Advices were received by the Board, from the President and Council of Bombay, containing Intelligence of new Events and an Alteration of Circumstances which superseded the farther Consideration of them. It appears, as well by the Records of the secret Proceedings of the President and Council of Bombay, on the 10th and 12th of December, 1777, as by their Letter to Bengal of that Date, that Overtures had been made to Mr. Lewis, Deputy-Resident at Poona, on the Part of Siccaram Baboo, Moraba Farnese, Butcheba Pronker, and Tookajee Holkar, for the Company's Assistance, to bring Ragoba to Poona; and that the President and Council of Bombay had unanimously agreed to encourage the Plan, in Case Siccaram Baboo and the other Chiefs would make the Application under their own

Ben. Sec. Conf. 29
January, 1778.
Appendix, N^o 25.

See a Letter from
Bombay, dated 12
December, 1777,
with Inclosures.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 10
and 12 December.
Appendix, N^o 26.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Siccas and Hand-writing : That they had commissioned Mr. Lewis to communicate their Resolutions with all possible Secrecy and Expedition to the Confederates; and that they had requested the Presidency of Fort Saint George to order 200 European Infantry, Half a Company of Artillery, with their Officers, and a Battalion of Sepoys, to be held in Readiness to march to Anjengo on Receipt of farther Advices from Bombay; and that they hoped the Governor-general and Council would give their hearty Concurrence and Support to the Measures which must be adopted in Consequence of their Resolutions.

Sec. Conf. 29 Jan.
and 2 Feb. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 27.

The Consultations and Debates, which arose in the supreme Council from a Consideration of this Subject, are placed together in the Appendix, N^o 27, and entirely merit the Attention of the House. By these it will be found, that, although much Opposition was made to the Proposals of Approbation and Encouragement to the Presidency of Bombay, on Account of their Designs in Favour of Ragoba, it was resolved by the Majority of the Board (which the casting Voice of the Governor-general decided) as follows :

“ Resolved, 1st, That it is the Opinion of the Board,
“ that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted, by the Treaty of Poorunder, to join in a
“ Plan for conducting Ragonaut Row to Poona, on
“ the Application of the ruling Part of the Administration of the Maratta State.

“ 2^d. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of the Board,
“ that the President and Council of Bombay are warranted, by the Orders of the Court of Directors, to
“ give their Support to the Pretensions of Ragonaut
“ Row, if they can afford it without a Violation of the
“ Treaty.

“ 3^d. Resolved, That the Plan which the President
“ and Council of Bombay have agreed to form with
“ the Maratta Government, as explained in their
“ Proceedings of the 10th December, and in their
“ Letter of the 12th December 1777, be approved.

“ 4th. Resolved, That the Sanction of this Government be given to the Plan, which the President
“ and Council have agreed to form with the Maratta
“ Government, as above expressed; and that they be
“ authorized to carry the same into Execution by such
“ Means as they shall judge most adviseable, provided
“ these be consistent with the Treaty, and the Orders
“ of the Court of Directors.

“ 5th. Resolved, That the Company not being
“ bound by the Treaty of Poorunder to take Part in
“ the

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“ the Disputes of the Marratta Government, are
 “ therefore entitled to any farther Advantages that
 “ may be obtained by Negotiation, as a Compens-
 “ sation for the Hazard and Expence of their Inter-
 “ position and Assistance.

“ 6th. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this
 “ Board, that the following are proper Objects to be
 “ required as a Compensation for the Interposition of
 “ the Company, and that it be recommended to the
 “ President and Council of Bombay to obtain them
 “ accordingly; viz.

“ 1st. That such reasonable and practicable Security
 “ be obtained for the personal Safety of Ragonaut Row,
 “ as he shall require.

“ 2d. That a specific Sum be required to reimburse
 “ the Company for the military Charges which may
 “ be incurred by their Interposition.

“ 3d. That the Fort and District of Bassein be ceded
 “ in Perpetuity to the Company.

“ 4th. That an additional Grant of Territory be made
 “ to the Company, adjacent to Bassein or to Bombay,
 “ in Exchange for Broach, and the Lands ceded to
 “ the Company by Futtu Sing, Guicawar, and for
 “ the Purgunnahs of Hanfood, Ahmood, and Desborah.

“ 5th. That no European Settlements shall be al-
 “ lowed on any of the maritime Coasts of the Maratta
 “ Dominions, without the Consent of the Governor
 “ General and Council of Bengal previously obtained.

“ 7th. Resolved, That a Supply of Money, to the
 “ Amount of Ten Lacks of Rupees, be immediately
 “ granted to the President and Council of Bombay, for
 “ the Support of their Engagements abovementioned,
 “ independent of the ordinary annual Supply to that
 “ Presidency.

“ 8th. Resolved, That military Assistance be sent
 “ to the Presidency of Bombay.— In Explanation of the
 “ Grounds of the 3d Resolution, the Board think it
 “ necessary to remark, that they understand the Plan
 “ of the President and Council of Bombay to be con-
 “ fined merely to the Objects of Security to the Eng-
 “ lish Possessions in India, and to the Exclusion of the
 “ natural Enemies of the British Government, from any
 “ Influence or Connection with the Marattas.

And it appears by the Letter, which in Consequence
 of these Resolutions was then written to the President
 and Council of Bombay, that the Sanction of the Su-
 perior Council was given to their Plan, upon the Sup-
 position that the Chief Minister of the Maratta State
 had particularly solicited their Interference to compose

Appendix, No 28.
 Letter to Bom-
 bay, 2 Feb. 1778.

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the intestine Divisions of that Empire; and that the Object of their own Policy was to prevent the Growth of an Influence dangerous to the Company's Interest, to defeat the Intentions of a Party adverse to the Company, and to promote the Security of the Company's Possessions." And it should be remarked, that the Governor-general proposed, that the Resolution, in Regard to sending Reinforcements to Bombay, should not be carried into Execution until the Board received farther Advices from thence, which would be necessary to warrant it: And he farther desired to lay before them stronger Evidence than had yet been recorded of the Extent and Danger of the French Intrigues at Poona, because "they formed the principal Grounds for the supposed Resolutions of the President and Council of Bombay." To these Letters and Papers, which we have put in the Appendix, N^o 29, he added a Declaration of his real Opinion, that the Presidency of Bombay were in a State of sufficient Force to enter upon the Measure they had proposed, under all the present Circumstances and Dispositions of the Maratta Armies; but that, however, he thought it necessary to apprise and warn them, "that the Superior Council deemed them solely responsible to the Company and the Nation for all the Consequences of the Measures they had taken, or might take, on that Occasion, without their Consent and Approbation."

Appendix, N^o 29.
See several Letters on this Subject, particularly one from Mr. Elliot.

N. B. No Date to Mr. Elliot's Letter,

See Sec. Letter to Court of Directors, dated 4th Feb. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 30.

Secret Letter, 16 Feb. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 31.

Bomb. Sel. Conf. 14 Jan. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 32.

Your Committee find, that the Governor-general and Council transmitted an Account of all these Circumstances to the Court of Directors, in their Secret Letter dated 4th February; in which they added, that the Presidency of Fort Saint George having declined to comply with the Request of the Bombay Government for a Supply of Troops, they had expressed their Desire that they would not continue to refuse it. And it appears by another Secret Letter, dated 16th February, from the Governor-general and Council, that the Death of the Ram Rajah, which happened in the Beginning of December, 1777, was expected to occasion some Difficulty and Disorder in the Nomination and Establishment of a Successor; and that the Defeat of the Maratta Troops by Hyder Ally would also prove to be an Event very favourable in its Consequences to the Company's Transactions with that Government.

Your Committee find, that on the 11th January Mr. Mostyn, who had returned to Poona, wrote from thence to the Governor and Council of Bombay, informing them of his Apprehensions that though Siccaram Baboo would privately assist the Furtherance of their Plan, he would not yet be induced to give it under his Hand.

Whereupon

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Whereupon the Bombay Board appear to have made the following Resolution, "That Nothing farther can be done in the Business, unless Siccaram Baboo joins in making Application to us for the Assistance of the Company to reinstate Ragoba; as we cannot think of acting in any Manner contrary to the late Treaty, unless by the express Desire of the principal Persons with whom it was concluded." — But the President having on the 19th laid before the Board a Paper of Information, transmitted to him by Ragoba, wherein it was asserted, that an actual Agreement in Writing had taken Place for giving up of Rowe Danda or Choul to the French, though the Sunnuds had not yet been issued, they immediately recorded an unanimous Opinion, "that Nothing but a Change in the present Administration at Poona could secure the Company from the Danger and bad Consequences of an Alliance between the French and the Marattas, and that there was no Method to avert the impending Evil, but by the Company's immediately taking a decisive Part." And, in farther Confirmation of these Sentiments, they communicated their Resolutions to the Governor-general and Council, by a Letter dated the 20th of January, in which also they desired to receive a Direction for their Conduct, in Case the French should Attempt to take Possession of the Sea Port which was said to have been ceded to them.

19 Jan. 1778.

Bom. Sec. Conf.
19 Jan. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 33.

This Letter appears to have been taken into Consideration by the Calcutta Board, in their Secret Department, on the 23d February, at the same Time with Dispatches from Mr. Mostyn, dated the 19th and 24th January, in which he mentions his having been informed, by good Authority, that no Agreement had yet taken Place between the French and the Maratta Durbar. In Consequence of these Advices, and of the Application for Instructions from Bombay, the Governor-general proposed an immediate Reply, in which they should acquaint the President and Council of their Resolution to send a strong military Force to act under the Directions of that Government, which would assemble at Calpee, and march by the most practicable Route to Bombay, as soon as all necessary Preparations could be expedited, and before their Progress should be retarded by the coming on of the rainy Season. Your Committee observe, That this Proposition was strongly opposed, as will be seen by the several Minutes of the Board, placed in the Appendix, N^o 35, whereby the House will be fully informed of the Arguments used in Objection to and in Support of the Measure. It was at last resolved to send the Answer, recommended by the Governor-

Bom. Sec. Conf.
20 Jan. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 34.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
23d Feb. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 35.
Appendix, N^o 36.

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Governor-general, with an additional Paragraph, in the following Words: "As we have no Property, or Pretensions to Property, in the Port of Choul, we cannot authorize you to use any overt Measures for preventing the French from forming an Establishment at that Place, however dangerous their Neighbourhood may be to your Presidency. This must be effected by other Means, that is by an Appeal to that Power which alone can give them the Right of Possession. We think it necessary also to add the following Injunction, that you do not on any Pretence become the Aggressors, by commencing Hostilities against the French directly, nor against the Maratta State, but that you continue to adhere, as you assure us you will do, to the strict Letter of the Treaty subsisting between the Company and the present Administration of the Maratta State."

Ben. Mil. Conf.
23 Feb. 1778.
Appendix, N^o 37:

Your Committee find, that the Board having thus resolved to detach a Reinforcement to the Presidency of Bombay, went into a Consideration, in their Military Department, of the Number and Quality of the Troops they should send, and of other necessary Steps to be taken relative to the Substitution of a Force, which might be judged sufficient for the Defence of their own immediate Dependencies, in the Absence of so considerable a Detachment. The Opinion of General Stibbert, who had been consulted on this Subject, and to whom several Papers of Information had been referred on the 2d of this Month, was on this Occasion laid before the Board by the Governor General.

And your Committee observe, That he (the Commander in Chief) disapproved of the Plan suggested for increasing the Sepoy Battalions to 1,000 Men each, and recommended that Four Battalions should be formed by Drafts from the Four Brigades, which, with Two Field Pieces attached to each, he thought to be full as great a Force of disciplined Troops as could be well spared from their Establishment for the Service of the Presidency of Bombay, and that no Europeans, either of Artillery or Infantry, could be added to them; that, as this Detachment must go by Land, it would be expedient to secure the friendly Assistance of the different Powers through whose Territories they must necessarily pass; and that, among these, the Permission and Favour of Tookajee Holkar, and Madajee Scindia, would be of the greatest Consequence, and remove every material Difficulty.—But we perceive that the Governor-general was of Opinion, that this Method of drafting would take up too much Time, and therefore submitted the following Propositions to the Consideration of the Board.

"First,

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"First, That a Detachment be formed of 6 Battalions of Sepoys from the First Brigade, with their Ordnance; One Company of Native Artillery, with its Complement of Ordnance, to be furnished from the Field Train of the First Brigade at Allahabad, and Two Howitzers to be supplied from the same Station.

"Second, that the Troops, which are to compose this Detachment, be directed to assemble at Korah, or in the Neighbourhood of Calpee.

"Third, That the Stores of this Detachment be furnished from the Magazines nearest to the Place of Rendezvous; and that the Commanding Officer be furnished with unlimited Authority to indent for such Stores, and in such Quantity, as he may deem necessary for the Service to be performed.

"Fourth, That Colonel Leslie be appointed to command this Detachment, with One Field Officer from the First Brigade, and One from the temporary Brigade; and that Major Baillie be nominated to the Charge of the Artillery, with Two additional Subaltern Officers of that Corps to join the Company ordered upon this Service.

"Fifth, That Colonel Leslie be directed to make the necessary Preparations to conduct the Detachment by the most practicable Route to Bombay, or to such other Place in that Neighbourhood as he shall be guided to by the President and Council of Bombay; and that it shall be particularly recommended to him to provide the most effectual Means of answering a sufficient Supply of Provisions during the Course of the March."

These Propositions appear to have been agreed upon by the Majority of the Board. — Mr. Francis however protesting against the March of the proposed Detachment to the Malabar Coast, from an Opinion, that so great a Force could not be spared consistently with the Defence of the Bengal Provinces, and of the Dominions of their Ally the Nabob of Oude; and that a Reinforcement, if necessary, might be spared with more Safety, and proceed with greater Expedition, from Fort Saint George. And we observe, that other lesser Arrangements relative to this Expedition, being proposed by the Governor-general on the 9th March, were assented to by the Board; Messrs. Wheeler and Francis declaring, that, having objected in vain to the general Measure, they would not interfere with Details.

Your Committee however find, that a Packet having arrived on the 12th from the Court of Directors, containing

Ben. Mil. Conf.
9 March, 1778.
No 37.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
13 March, 1778.
Appendix, No 38.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

containing also a Copy of their Dispatches, dated the 4th of July, 1777, to the Presidency of Bombay, Messrs. Francis and Wheler on that Occasion renewed their Instances of Dislike to the Expedition, and addressed a Letter to the Governor-general on the Subject; in which, adverting to the Resolutions of the Court, and their Directions to the President and Council of Bombay, they declared, that, considering all Measures taken by them, in Conjunction with Ragoba, against the ruling Power of Poona, to stand in direct Violation of the Company's Instructions, they desired to submit an Opinion, that all Orders already issued for the March of the intended Detachment to Bombay should be immediately countermanded. The Minutes of the Governor-general and other Members of the Board, at a Meeting in their secret Department, in Consequence of this Address from Messrs. Francis and Wheler, are placed in the Appendix, No 38, together with an Extract from the Company's General Letter; on the Contents of which, and the proper Acceptation of them, arose the Debate in Question, and which terminated in a Negative given by the Majority to the Proposition made by Messrs. Francis and Wheler.

Appendix, No 39.

Appendix, No 38.

Ben. Sec. Conf. Your Committee find, that, on the 23d of March, 23d March, 1778. the Governor-general proposed a Draft of a Letter to Appendix, No 39. Bombay, which purported to be an Explanation of the Sentiments of the superior Council on the last Paragraph of the Company's General Letter above-mentioned to that Presidency; and to give such Instructions and Authority for their Guidance as appeared necessary, on a Supposition that the same Administration remained at Poona, and that the Treaty continued on the same Footing as that on which it had stood for two Years past. The great Objects, pointed out in this Letter to the Attention of the Bombay Board, appear to be, that they should principally endeavour to defeat the secret or open Machinations of the French with the Maratta Government; should insist upon the definitive Execution of the Treaty by the ruling Powers of that State; and should take Advantage of every Change in its Administration to negotiate beneficial Concessions to the Company. — With Regard to their Conduct towards Ragoba, we observe the following explicit Direction: “ But, if the
 “ present or future Members of the Administration shall
 “ either directly infringe the Treaty or permit it to be
 “ infringed by Persons acting under their Authority, or
 “ shall refuse to fulfil the Conditions of it, we, as authorized by the Company, do invest you with Authority
 “ to form a new Alliance with Ragoba, and to engage
 “ with him in any Scheme you will deem expedient
 and

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

"and safe for retrieving his Affairs." In the same Letter, however, they informed the President and Council that they had written to desire the Peshwa and his Ministers would allow a free Passage to the Troops with which they intended to reinforce the Bombay Establishment, and they directed them to make the same Application immediately from themselves. But your Committee think it proper here again to refer the House to the Appendix N^o 41, for an Inspection of the Instructions at large, and for the general Reasonings of the Board upon them, and the Objections of the Minority, with the subsequent Reply of the Governor-general in Defence of them, recorded on the Secret Consultations of the 6th April; and also a farther Minute of the Governor-general's, recorded in the Proceedings of the 15th of the same Month; and Mr. Francis's Minute, recorded on Consultations 27th April, in Reply and in Confirmation of his Objections; being all particularly directed to invalidate or substantiate the Evidence of the dangerous Tendency of the French Designs in Conjunction with the Maratta Government, and the Necessity or Propriety of the Measures advised for counteracting them.

See also Letter to the Peshwa, dated 23 March. Appendix, N^o 40. Ben. Sec. Coun. Corr. N^o 6.

Appendix, N^o 41.

Your Committee having moreover observed, that the Instructions proposed by the Governor-general on the 6th of April to be sent to Colonel Leslie, and a Letter in Consequence of them to the Presidency of Bombay, were not resolved upon by the Board without Opposition, having put the Proceedings upon that Occasion also in the Appendix N^o 42, and only take a cursory Notice in this Place of the general Purport of those Orders; by which it appears that Colonel Leslie was directed to proceed to Bombay, taking his Route preferably through the Province of Berar, on Account of the friendly Disposition of the Rajah, unless any unforeseen Prevention should arise: That, if after endeavouring to gain the Consent of the Chief of any District through which he might wish to pass, he should meet with a Refusal from him, he was to pursue his March nevertheless in Opposition to any such Impediment, paying Regard however to certain prescribed Restrictions: That, in advancing through the different Countries, he should be attentive to the State and Interests of the several petty Chiefs; that he should be careful in preventing any Mischief to the Inhabitants; and that he should not suffer himself to be diverted from the steady Prosecution of his March by any new Object, however plausible, excepting only for the Safety or Subsistence of his Troops; That he was to consider himself to be under the Command of the Presidency of Bombay from the

Appendix, N^o 42.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Time of beginning his March, which he should do as soon as he could be fully provided for it.

Appendix, N^o 43.
See Extracts of
Letters from Ben-
gal, 20 March and
23 April, 1778.

And your Committee observe, that the Governor-general and Council transmitted Accounts of these Proceedings to the Court of Directors, on the 20th March and the 23d April; and we have subjoined the Extracts from their Secret Letters of those Dates in the Appendix N^o 43.

Appendix, N^o 44.
Letter from Bom-
bay.

And it appears to your Committee, that, on the 11th May, Mr. Francis took Occasion, in Consequence of a Letter from Bombay dated 5th April, to repeat his Attempts to put a Stop to the Expedition under Colonel Leslie, as no longer necessary even on the Principles on which it was undertaken. Your Committee observe, that the President and Council of Bombay informed the Superior Board of a Change in the Administration of the Government at Poona, by which the supposed Friends of Ragoba had displaced Nanna Furnese, the decided Enemy to his Interests, though a Compromise was since likely to be effected between that Minister and his Opponents. They made an Inference of Regret from this Event, that, while they had for Want of Powers been unable to take a Part, Ragoba's Friends had found their own Strength sufficient to procure them Success without their Assistance; and any favourable Stipulations for the Company must of Course be more difficult to be obtained. They seemed however to feel a Consolation in another probable Consequence of the Revolution, that the Designs of the French would be absolutely defeated. Yet they at the same Time mentioned the Appearance of Monsieur Bellecombe, the new Governor of Pondicherry, upon their Coast, and the Report of his having landed 300 Europeans at Mahé: That Sir Edward Vernon however had sailed with a superior Force to attend his Movements up the Coast; and that they had ordered all the Force, which they could detach from their Presidency, to be ready to march at a Moment's Warning, and take Advantage of any Call for their Interposition.

See the Proceed-
ings of the Go-
vernor-general &
Council, in their
Secret Depart-
ment, 11th May,
1778.
Appendix, N^o 45.

In Consequence of these Informations, and the probable Effects of a Change in the Poona Politics, Messrs. Francis and Wheler argued on the Inutility and Inexpediency of continuing the Design adopted of detaching a considerable body of their Troops, and moved, that immediate Orders should be sent to suspend their March; but the Governor-general deduced from the same Grounds of Reasoning an entire contrary Conclusion, and sought to convince the Board of the Necessity of prosecuting with Vigour the Measures which they had begun, until the Designs of them should be fully accomplished.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

complished. Mr. Barwell did not think the Reasons assigned by Mr. Francis would warrant his Assent to the Proposition, and it was of Course resolved in the Negative by the Majority of the Board.

Your Committee find, that the same Subject occasioned new Debates on the 21st, in which there appeared a like Disparity of Sentiments, from the same Premises. Mr. Francis, taking Notice of Letters, received that Day from Fort Saint George and from Mr. Mostyn, expressed his Opinion, that the Board must judge it wise to suspend the March of the Detachment; that, having no great Idea of Apprehension from the supposed Influence of the French at Poona, and the last Accounts from Europe shewing no Probability of a French War, he thought the Measure, against which he was remonstrating, to be most likely in its Tendency to cause a Rupture with that Power. The Governor-general on the contrary declared it to be his Persuasion, that the whole Tenor of the Letters proved the Necessity of confirming their former Resolutions, as he was not convinced that any complete Effects had followed from the Resolution at Poona, or that there was any Diminution in the Influence of the French, or of their desisting from their hostile Designs.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
21 May, 1778.
Appendix, No 46.

And we perceive, that in a subsequent Minute, recorded on the Secret Consultations 1st June, upon this Subject, the Governor general used the following Argument: "I think it proper to observe, that an Alliance with Ragoba is not the Object of the Measures which have been lately undertaken by this Government for the Support of the Presidency of Bombay; their declared Object is to give Security and Permanency to the Peace of that Settlement. It fortunately happened, that, while we were in Pursuit of this Object, Ragoba was offered to us as an Instrument. The Company have warranted us to accept him as such, and he is the most likely to prove effectual of any that we could have chosen; we have accepted him, and while his Agency shall be necessary to the above End, and can be employed with a sacred Observance of every other Engagement, I hope we shall continue to employ it." The Observations made by Mr. Francis in Reply to this Minute, and others which followed upon the same Subject, are put together in the Appendix.

Appendix, No 47.

Your Committee find, in the Letter above-mentioned from Fort St. George, the following Reasons assigned for their granting Assistance of Troops to the Presidency of Bombay. "In Consequence of your Letter to us of the 4th of February, we ordered the Number of

No 47.

Dated
29 April, 1778.

See
Appendix, 46.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ Troops requested by the Gentlemen at Bombay to be
“ in Readiness to march, if it should be thought neces-
“ sary on a farther Application from them.” — And it
appears that in their Letter of the same Date to the Pre-
sident and Council of Bombay, Copy of which they also
transmitted to the Superior Council, they informed them
at the same Time of their Motives for having at first de-
clined a Compliance with their Requisition, and of the
Reasons which had since induced them to grant it, and
which they explained as follows :

“ We assure you, Gentlemen, that we paid every
“ Attention to your Request, and should have been hap-
“ py if the Situation of Affairs here had permitted us
“ to comply with it in the Extent you wished ; but,
“ circumstanced as we then were, the Measure appear-
“ ed too unsafe and imprudent to be adopted : How-
“ ever, upon hearing from the Governor-general and
“ Council of Bengal, that their Sanction and Assistance
“ would be given to your Proceedings, and upon their
“ opening and recommending the Design more fully to
“ us, we then determined, notwithstanding the incom-
“ plete State of our Establishment, to order the Troops,
“ you had before requested, to hold themselves in Rea-
“ diness to march. They are now under these Orders ;
“ but, as the Season is too far advanced to send
“ them to Anjengo, we shall keep them in Readiness
“ to proceed to your Assistance the first Opportunity
“ that offers, if your absolute Want of them should
“ continue, and no material Change shall happen here
“ in the mean Time. But we must observe to you, that
“ the Number of our Europeans fit for Duty is so small
“ and disproportionate, that we deem it unsafe, even in
“ the most favourable Times, to detach any Part of
“ them upon so distant a Service ; and we wish there-
“ fore that Sepoys only may be required, as we can
“ with much less Difficulty replace their Loss.”

Your Committee find, That the Governor-general
directed the Secretary to prepare the Draft of a Letter
in Answer to that from the Governor and Council of
Fort Saint George, and which he laid before the Board
for their Approbation. This Letter contains Reflections
and Information, so closely relating to every Subject of
the Inquiry committed to our Attention, and throws so
much Light on the general Situation of the Company's
Settlements, as well as on the particular Object of
their actual Attention, that your Committee have thought
proper to insert it here at Length, in the Body of their
Report.

“ Gentlemen,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

" Gentlemen,

" We have received your Letter of the 29th April,
" inclosing Copy of one addressed to you by the Presi-
" dent and Council of Bombay, with your Reply to it.

" We desire to make our Acknowledgements to you,
" for the very useful Informations which are contained
" in your Letter of the 16th January last, respecting
" the State, Exigencies, and Resources, of your Presi-
" dency. To the Representation, therein repeated, of
" the Necessity of your being provided with a Fund of
" Money, which may enable you to answer any ex-
" traordinary Calls in a Time of War, or other public
" Distress, we can only return the same Answer that we
" made in our Letter, of the 19th January, to a similar
" Requisition contained in yours of the 30th Decem-
" ber. We consider the Aid of the Company's Re-
" sources, wheresoever they may exist, as due to the
" Exigencies of all their Settlements: On this Prin-
" ciple we shall always be ready to contribute every
" Means in our Power to the Relief of yours, whenever
" they shall indispensably require it, and we can afford
" it without subjecting the Interest of our common
" Employers to a greater Inconvenience in one Place
" than that which we should attempt to avert in ano-
" ther. The Distance between the Two Presidencies is
" not so great, nor will the Means of Remittance, we
" hope, be so difficult in any Season of Emergency, as
" to prevent our supplying you with Money, when
" there shall be an absolute Call for it. On the con-
" trary, we are of Opinion, that, if ever the Carnatic
" should be threatened with a War, it will be the In-
" terest of every wealthy Individual at Madras to trans-
" fer his property to Bengal through the Channel of
" your Treasury; and the Merchants of Bengai, who
" have Property at Fort St. George, will certainly be
" glad to avail themselves of the same Means to with-
" draw it on such an Occasion. At present no such Ne-
" cessity exists, to require an extraordinary Aid from
" us; nor is the Prospect so alarming as to justify us
" in providing against it in future; for, whenever we
" grant you pecuniary Supplies from Bengal, it must
" be attended with one bad Effect, which, under any
" Circumstances, will afford us Regret; namely, it
" will tend to impoverish this Country, by draining it
" of the Specie necessary for Circulation.

" To these Considerations we must add, that we shall
" not think ourselves warranted, even under the most
" pressing Situation of your Affairs, to offer our Re-
" lief, if it shall appear to us that you have the Means
" of it left in your own Hands unapplied. The Pro-

" tection

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“tection of the Carnatic, while it depends on the
“Company, requires that no private Claims ought to
“be suffered to interfere with their Right to the Share
“of its Revenues, which may be indispensably neces-
“sary for its Safety and Defence.

“We are sorry that you should have thought it
“necessary, on the slight Grounds of private Infor-
“mation, to intimate to the President and Council of
“Bombay, that the Detachment ordered by us was to
“winter at Corah, and afterwards proceed on their
“March. Such an Information from you, however
“qualified, must have the Effect of Authority; and
“we see great Reason to apprehend, that it will tend
“to discourage their Adherents, and to retard, if not
“discredit, their Operations, by throwing a Damp
“upon their Undertakings. To this End their Dis-
“appointment in the Hope of Assistance from your
“Presidency, though latterly unavoidable, will natu-
“rally have contributed. We now think it proper to
“inform you, that the Detachment, which we have
“formed for the Service of the Presidency of Bom-
“bay, began its March from Corah to Calpee on the
“4th Instant; and, unless the future Advices which
“we may receive from Bombay, shall assure us that its
“Assistance will not be wanted, it is our Intention to
“prosecute the Undertaking without any Delay or
“Intermission. This Force consists of Six Battalions
“of Sepoys, One Company of Native Artillery, and
“a small Body of Cavalry. The Command of it has
“been assigned to Colonel Leslie, an active and ex-
“perienced Officer; its Route to Bombay will be
“through Bundelcund and the Dominions of Moodajee
“Boosla, by his Permission, which has been obtained,
“with a Promise of Supplies and Provisions, and every
“other Assistance that may be required in the Course
“of its March.

“We rely upon your Promise to co-operate with us
“on this important Occasion, should the State of Af-
“fairs on the other Side of India require it at the
“Season of the Year, when you will be able to send
“the President and Council of Bombay the Rein-
“forcement of Men intended for their Service; and,
“from the latest Advices we have received, we appre-
“hend that their Presence there may be essential.

“We request that you will attend the Motions of
“Hyder Ally, and the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn,
“and advise us if they shall take any Steps which may
“affect our Concerns with the Maratta State.

“Fort William, 19th May, 1778.

“We are, &c.”

Your

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Your Committee observe, that this Letter was much disapproved of by Messrs. Francis and Wheler, particularly on the Ground of Refusal to grant a Supply of Money, "considering (to use their Expression) the unexampled Profusion with which we have supplied Bombay." And when the Governor-general afterwards proposed the following additional Paragraph to the Letter—

"If you see a Prospect of the Continuance of Troubles at Poona, we beg Leave to recommend that you cause a Part of your Forces to be assembled near the Northern Frontier of the Carnatic, for the Purpose of affording either direct Assistance to the Presidency of Bombay, or a Diversion in their Favour, in any Way that you may judge most advisable"—

—It appears that those Gentlemen enforced their Remonstrances against it with still greater Energy:—Their Minutes upon this Occasion, with the Replies of the Governor-general, are placed in the Appendix, No 48, and recommended to the Notice of the House.

But your Committee think proper to observe, that the Governor-general, in Justification of his Motives for the Refusal of a present Supply of Money to the Presidency of Madras, for the Purposes assigned by them, prepared and laid before the Board an exact Account of the State of their own Treasury; by which he made it appear, "that they could not at that Time command a larger Sum than Three and a Half Lacks of Rupees; were they disposed to comply with the Application from the Presidency of Fort Saint George, unless they should break in upon the Fund which they had appropriated for their own extraordinary Occasions." Yet when Mr. Francis, in Consequence of this Account, expressed his Apprehension that they might be deficient in the Means of supporting their ordinary Expences, and he would therefore be against sending Supplies of Money either to Madras or Bombay, the Governor-general would not allow that he meant to represent the Company's Resources as exhausted, since those could be only seen in the collective Sum of all the Treasuries, and in the Estimate of their growing Resources and Disbursements, and he alluded only to their Two principal Treasuries.

But your Committee find, that the Governor-general and Council were at this Time made acquainted, by a Letter from Mr. Middleton, Resident at the Vizier's Court, inclosing a Copy of Colonel Leslie's Estimates for the Service of this Expedition, that very considerable Disbursements would be necessary on that Account,

Appendix, No 48.

No 48.

See this Account, and the Minutes which followed it, Appendix, No 49.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
21 May, 1778.
Appendix, No 50.
Dated Lucknow,
8 May, 1778; and
Letters from Col.
Leslie, 28 and 29
April.

and

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

and that he had already forwarded to him the Sum of 12 Lacks upon his pressing Requisition, though not strictly conformable to the Orders he had received. The Extract from Colonel Leslie's Letter to Mr. Middleton upon this Subject is as follows: "My Estimate for the current Expences of One Month amounts to One Lack 70,000 Rupees; therefore I suppose that no less than 30,000 will be necessary for Contingencies, or that Two Lacks will be barely sufficient, exclusive of the first Expence of Supply. As the Government have thought that 6 Months ought to be provided, 12 Lacks will be necessary, which I hope will be sent away as soon as possible."

Appendix, N^o 51.

It appears by the Answer which the Board upon this Occasion sent to Mr. Middleton, that they admitted the extraordinary Charge on Account of the Cavalry, which was not provided for in the First Estimate of the Expence; disapproving, however, of his having taken upon himself to exceed his original Orders.

See Ben. Mil.
Conf. 27 March,
1778.
Appendix, N^o 52.

It may be proper to observe, with Regard to the Cavalry here alluded to, that the Governor-general and Council, in their Military Department on the 27th of March, had agreed to a Requisition, made to them by Colonel Leslie, for a Corps of Cavalry to attend his Detachment; though it will be seen, by referring to the Proceedings on that Occasion, placed in the Appendix, N^o 52, that the Opinions of the Board were not unanimous, and that the Commander in Chief had signified to the Governor-general his Disapprobation of the Measure.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
8th June, 1778.
Appendix, N^o 53.

Your Committee find, by a Letter from Colonel Leslie, dated in Camp near Calpee, 20th May, that, notwithstanding his Professions of Amity to the Chiefs, and Protection to the Country through which he was marching, he had met with much Opposition, and some Instances of declared Hostility from the Marattas, by which, after much Forbearance, he had been obliged to make some Use of Force, and had taken Possession of the Fort of Calpee, which he found evacuated. And your Committee farther observe, that the Governor-general proposed a Draft of an Answer to Colonel Leslie; in which the Board should approve of his Conduct, recommending however a Continuance of the utmost Caution, and directing him to advise Mr. Moflyn at Poona of any Occurrence which might require Explanation to the Maratta Government, or the Interposition of its Authority, to prevent farther Interruptions to his March. It appears, that Messrs. Francis and Wheler considered the Intelligence transmitted by Colonel Leslie as a fit Ground for the Repetition of their

Appendix, N^o 54.

N^o 54.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

their Instances against the Prosecution of the Plan; and that the Governor-general complained, with some Degree of Resentment, against their perpetual Opposition to the Execution of Measures already resolved upon, and declared his unalterable Determination to prosecute the Expedition, to the utmost of his Power, to its Conclusion. The several Minutes upon this Occasion, containing much Information of the general Situation of those Countries, and the supposed Connections or Dependencies of the several Chiefs with each other, or upon the Poona Government, are therefore placed in the Appendix, No 54, and recommended to the Attention of the House. It is necessary only to add, that the Letter proposed by the Governor-general was agreed to by the Majority of the Board, who also unanimously consented to his Proposition, of informing the Peshwa and Mr. Mostyn of these Occurrences, and desiring the former to give Orders for securing an unmolested Passage to their Troops through the several Districts through which their March lay, as the Board had given the strictest Injunctions to their Commander to observe, on his Part, the most friendly Conduct and regular Discipline.

Letter to the
Peshwa,
Appendix, No 55.

Your Committee find, that, on the 11th of June, a Letter was received at Calcutta from the President and Council of Bombay, dated 2d May, which informed them, that Affairs remained still in a State of Uncertainty, from the long and mysterious Silence of the new Durbar at Poona; that the Dismissal of the French was yet in Promise only, and that they had therefore, "out of their Desire to save the Honourable Company from the heavy Expences, and their Troops from the Danger and Difficulties of a March from the Provinces of Bengal to their Side of India, been led to send an Order to the Officer in Command of the Forces, not to advance any farther until he should again hear from them." That, at the Time they came to that Resolution, they had Expectation of a Reinforcement from Madras: That Two Members of their Board did not concur with them in their Resolution: That Monsr. Bellecombe was returned to Pondicherry, after having landed at Mungalore several Artillery Officers, Two hundred Men, and a large Quantity of military Stores for the Service of the Nabob Hyder Ally; but that the Sartine was ordered from the River off Goa up to Choul. And it also appears to your Committee, that the Board received on the same Day a Letter from Mr. Mostyn, dated 12th May, filled with Complaints against the Equivocation of the Durbar, both before and since Moraba Furnese

Ben. Sec. Conf.
11th June, 1778.
Appendix, No 56.

Appendix, No 57.

See Mr. Lewis's
Journal of his
Deputation to the
Maratta Camp,
near Cuneet.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

N^o 58.

Appendix, N^o 59.

had the executive Authority, in Regard to the Dis-
mission of St. Lubin, and to the Detachments which he had
demanded for the Passage of the Bengal Detachment,
in both which Points he much doubted of Success.

Your Committee observe, that the Governor-general
hereupon proposed, that the Order, from the President
and Council of Bombay to Colonel Leslie, should be
confirmed by an Order from their Board, but that they
should at the same Time direct that Officer to complete
the Preparations which he had been making, and hold
himself in Readiness to march on immediate Warning.
Messrs. Francis and Wheeler made Objections to this
Proposition, and considered the Order from Bombay as
a Rebuff upon the whole Expedition, and the Proceed-
ings of Monsieur Bellecombe as a Proof of the Fallacy
of supposing that the French were forming Plans of
Hostility in Conjunction with the Marattas, and there-
fore declared their Opinion, that the Troops should be
brought back from the other Side of the Jumna, and
remain in Cantonments till the Season would permit
them to be reconducted into their own Territories. The
Governor-general, in Support of his Proposition, urged,
among others, the following Arguments :

“ I am in Possession of Materials, received through
“ Channels too remote for the Possibility of their ha-
“ ving been suggested by the Knowledge of what has
“ happened on the other Side of India, by which I
“ learn, that the Destination of the Troops, which
“ were landed from the *Brillante* at Mangalore, was
“ for Chouls. The additional Sentence of the Bom-
“ bay Letter, which Mr. Barwell has desired to be in-
“ serted, may serve in Part to explain the apparent
“ Inconsistency of Troops, intended for the Service of
“ the Marattas, being converted to that of the En-
“ mies; nor will it be difficult to comprehend the
“ Cause of so sudden a Change in the Conduct of
“ Monsieur Bellecombe on the Difficulties presented to
“ him, if we suppose him to have been reluctantly
“ compelled into the Support of a System formed inde-
“ pendent of his Authority, and that his own Incl-
“ nations led him to prefer another Alliance, which I
“ have Reason to believe was the Case.”—Your Com-
mittee think it proper here to remark, that by subse-
quent Information from Tellicherry it was discovered
that the Number of Men, landed at Mangalore, were
only 12 Artillery, 12 Infantry, and One Officer, in-
stead of Two hundred Men as had been reported.

Letter from Bom-
bay, 31 May, on
Ben. Sec. Conf.
11 July.
Appendix, N^o 60.

Appendix, N^o 61.

Three Letters appeared to have been written, in the
Terms of the Governor-general's Proposition, to Colo-
nel

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

and Leslie, to Bombay, and to Mr. Mostyn, which will be found in the Appendix, N^o 61.

And your Committee find, that on the 15th of June the Board received a Letter from Colonel Leslie, dated 30th of May, communicating the Particulars of an Agreement which he had entered into with the Maratta Chiefs, for the safe Passage of the Detachment under his Command through their Country; but that, having received Orders from the President and Council of Bombay, positively forbidding his Advance, as unnecessary in the present State of Affairs at Poona, and directing him to wait their farther Orders; he had taken a Station on the Banks of the Bettowar River, as most convenient for putting in Execution any subsequent Directions he might receive. And we observe that the Board signified to him their Approbation of his Conduct.

Bom. Sec. Conf.
15 June, 1778.
Appendix, N^o 62.

But it appears to your Committee, that he had before this Time received fresh Dispatches from Bombay and from Mr. Mostyn, by which he was required to prosecute his March towards that Presidency in Contravention of their former Orders; and that, in Consequence of them, he intended immediately to set forward, under some Doubt, however, of the Sincerity of the Maratta Chiefs in their late Engagements with him; upon which Subject it is to be observed, that Mr. Mostyn in his Letter had thus expressed himself, "It will be necessary to be strictly on your Guard, and to avoid, as much as lies in your Power, the giving any Cause of Complaint, though, from the distracted State of this Government, and the Dissensions amongst the Heads, I do not believe they will dare to oppose your March."

Ben. Sec. Conf.
22 June, 1778.
Appendix, N^o 63.
Letter from Mr. Mostyn, dated 11 May. Letter from Bombay, dated 4 May. Letter from Col. Leslie, dated 5 June, 1778.

And your Committee find, that the President and Council of Bombay informed also the Superior Board of their having taken off the Restraint they had laid on the March of the Troops from Calpee, and directed them to advance "agreeable to the Orders of the Governor-general and Council," acknowledging at the same Time the Receipt of the Bengal Letter, dated 23d March, and promising future Information of their Resolutions in Consequence of it. And it appears that Mr. Francis took Occasion hereupon to present fresh Remonstrances against the March of the Detachment upon new Grounds, insisting that the Government of Bombay having in this Instance acted so capriciously, and without Reason assigned, common Prudence dictated to them the Impropriety of leaving the Army under such Directions, especially as the President and

Appendix, N^o 64.
Sec. Conf.
22 June, 1778.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Council, by their Conduct and Expressions, endeavoured to fix the Responsibility upon them. He pressed also a farther Argument, drawn from the Complication of the national Engagements and the dangerous Designs of France and Spain, which should induce them to have Regard to their own Defence, and not to weaken or divide their Force. It farther appears, that the Governor-general persevered in recommending the Prosecution of the Expedition; and that, allowing the original Measure and the Responsibility to be theirs, he declared his Opinion, that all their Resolutions concerning it should proceed from their own Knowledge of the Circumstances which had any Relation to it.

See the Debate at large on this Day, 22 June, 1778. N^o 64.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 29 June, 1778. Letter from Bombay, dated 20 May. Appendix, N^o 65.

Appendix, N^o 39.

Appendix, N^o 66. See also Inclosures in that Letter.

On the 29th June a Letter was received from the President and Council of Bombay, which your Committee find to contain the Reasons for their contradictory Orders to Colonel Leslie; which arose from their first Expectation that, by the Revolution at Poona, the French Influence would have been destroyed, and from their Disappointment in finding that the new Administration seemed inclined to tread in the Footsteps of their Predecessors, as well with Regard to the Chevalier de St. Lubin as to Ragoba and the Execution of several Articles of the Treaty of Poorunder. That these Reflections had determined them not to wait any longer in Expectation of Proposals from Poona, but to direct Mr. Mostyn to make a categorical Demand on the Durbar, agreeable to the Directions received from the Superior Council in their Letter of 23d March; and they desired to have timely Information of the Measures, which, in the supposed Cases of Assent or Refusal from the Poona Court, the Governor-general and Council meant to pursue; suggesting at the same Time, that, if it should be found expedient to send any farther Reinforcement of Troops to them, the easiest and best Method would be to order them directly from Madras, and to replace them, if necessary, from their Establishment.

By a Letter from Mr. Mostyn, dated 29th of May, and recorded on this Consultation, it appears, that, doubting of the Prospect of obtaining Passports from the Durbar, he had applied immediately to Madajee Scindia and Tookajee Holkar for a free Passage to the Detachment, in Case their March should lead through the Dominions of these Chiefs; and, having obtained the Consent of the former, he had dispatched Information of it to Colonel Leslie: He added, that, although Mons. de St. Lubin had received an ostensible Dismission from the Ministers at Poona, he had many Reasons, which he communicated, for believing that the Chevalier

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Chevalier would not depart, or that, if he did, it would be only with the Intention of an early Return with the Succours of Troops and Stores, which he had engaged to procure; and he supposed that merely in Order to gain Time for this Purpose, and to amuse the Company's Servants till the Rains should set in, by which Time, if ever, St. Lubin could perform his Promise, the Ministers had lately renewed their pretended Design of sending an Ambassador to Bombay.

It must be observed, that the Governor-general, on Account of this Intelligence, fearing lest Colonel Leslie might, in Consequence of a Passport from Scindia, be induced to prefer a Route through his and Holkar's Territories, proposed on the 6th of July a Letter of positive Instructions to him, that he should march through the Province of Berar, "as that Chief might be more safely trusted than any other Power between that and the other Side of India, on Account of the long and friendly Intercourse which had subsisted between his Family and their Government; and, because they had no Connection with Madajee Scindia, who was always represented as a Partizan of Nanna Furnese, which might render his Offers suspicious."

Ben. Sec. Conf.
6 July, 1778.
Appendix, No 67.

But it appears, that, before the Dispatch of the proposed Letter, Information of an Event was received at Calcutta, which occasioned the Board to have Regard to a convenient Station for the Return of the Troops, if it should appear expedient to recall them for the Defence of the Provinces. The following Letters were therefore written to Colonel Leslie, and immediately dispatched.

" Sir,

" We have received Intelligence, by the Way of Suez, that War was declared by the Court of France against England on the 30th March last; we think it necessary therefore to give you peremptory Orders to proceed with the Detachment under your Command, by easy Marches, on the Road to Berar, but not to pass beyond that Province until you shall receive farther Instructions from us, notwithstanding any Orders to the contrary which may be sent to you from the President and Council of Bombay.

" Fort William, 7th July, 1778.

" We are, &c."

" Sir,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ Sir, As it is of the greatest Importance, that the Contents of the enclosed Letter should be kept a profound Secret, we think it necessary to enclose it in this Cover, and to direct that you suffer no Person whatever to peruse it, nor to know the Purport of it through your Means.
 “ Fort William, 7th July, 1778.

“ We are, &c.”

Ben. Sec. Conf. 9
 July, 1778.
 Appendix, No 68.

Your Committee find, that the Governor-general, stating the War with France as a Fact of undoubted Certainty, introduced a very long Minute upon that Subject, with the following Observations, which, as they shortly state his Idea of the Condition and Resources of the different Presidencies, and the probable Designs of the Enemy at such an interesting Period, we have thought proper to insert in the Body of this Report.

“ It is the Part of this Government to consider in what Manner it is likely to affect the British Possessions in India, and to provide accordingly for their Security. This must comprise and limit all our Operations. In the View of this opening Scene, the relative Conditions of the Parties engaged in it will merit our first Attention, and cannot fail to engage it by the striking Contrast which appears between them; and I mention it because I think it an essential Point in the Consideration of our first, and perhaps our future, Measures.

“ Great as the Power is which the British Nation has acquired in India, compared with that of its Rival, its general Line of Action is and must be purely defensive. It can gain, the French lose Nothing. Even the Capture of Pondicherry, and of the other Possessions of the French, will yield no positive Advantage to the English, although it will deprive the French of their Instruments of Attack, and thereby effect our own Safety.

“ From this Point, therefore, all our Conclusions must originate, and all our Measures be so laid as to obviate or to oppose the probable Designs of our Enemies. Their first Attempts will be against Bombay or Fort St. George. Bengal will be their last, at least their distant, Object.

“ The Presidency of Fort St. George possesses in itself the complete Means of Defence. We can add Nothing to them but in the Effects of our Political Arrangements. We have already yielded it a large Supply of Treasure—it requires no other present Aid.

“ Bom.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ Bombay requires every Thing. Weak in itself, and entangled rather than strengthened by its dissipated Possessions on the Continent, it can only defend itself against a direct Invasion; and to that it is perhaps equal, if it has to contend with the French alone. But this is unlikely. The last Advices from Poona contain such Evidence, as the Event itself must soon refute or realize, of an Engagement actually made, by the French Minister there, to bring a large Military Force to Poona, professedly designed to act with that Government against Ragoba, who at that Time resided at Bombay under the English Protection.

“ In Effect, this is the obvious Policy which the French ought to adopt, if they seek to regain their Influence in India; and it is no longer to be doubted that they have adopted it. They have besides an ancient Claim to the Alliance of Nizam Ally, which is ensured by their accidental Union in a common Cause, the Defence of the ruling Administration at Poona, of which his Letters to Mr. Rumbold and the Nabob of Arcot afforded an undoubted Proof.”

But the great Objects which the Governor-general appears to have had in View, and on which he dwelt in the Bulk of his Minute with much historical and political Reasoning, were, in the first Place, to point out the immediate Necessity of forming an Alliance with some great Country Power, to counterbalance the supposed Confederacy between the French and the Marattas, and then to recommend a Deputation to the Court of Berar as the most confidential and powerful Ally with whom they should wish to enter into the closest Bonds of League and Amity. That, in Order to accomplish this End, they had to propose Two advantageous Inducements to the Rajah; the First being the Support of his Pretensions to the Sovereign Power over the Maratta State; the Second, the Recovery of the Capture made on his Dominions by Nizam Ally; while on their Parts they should by such Connection possess a powerful Barrier to their Frontiers. The Governor-general at the same Time offered several other Proposals, which were agreed to by the Board, conducive to the Augmentation of their Military Force, and the preparatory Defence of their Presidency; among which, one, particularly relating to the present Subject of our Enquiry, was as follows: “ That the Commander in Chief be requested to furnish the Board with such a general Plan of Defence as he shall judge necessary, in Addition to the present Disposition of our Army, and in the Supposition
“ that.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

" that the Detachment now employed under Colonel Leslie may not return for a length of Time into the Provinces."

Ben. Sec. Conf.
11 July, 1778.
Appendix, N^o 69.

Your Committee find, That, at the next Meeting of the Board, Mr. Francis delivered his Sentiments upon the Arguments and Proposals contained in the Governor-general's Minute of the 9th; and strongly declared his unalterable Opinion, that the Safety of Bengal, which they had been always directed to make the first Object of their Attention, required the Recall of Colonel Leslie's Detachment, though however it might be advisable to send a Reinforcement of 2 or 3 Battalions of Sepoys to Bombay, which should proceed from Madras, and be replaced, if necessary, from Bengal; that the Presidency of Bombay should be instructed to make Concessions to the ministerial Party at Poona, as the most effectual Course for defeating the Designs of the French; and most agreeable to the Plan of Defence to which he thought they should confine their Views; and on which Principle they had also given Orders to the Presidency of Fort Saint George to cultivate the Friendship of Hyder Ally. That therefore he should have no Objection to a Treaty of Peace and Alliance with Moodajee Boosla on usual Terms, but was afraid of the proposed Engagements with him, because " he did not know whither such Engagements might lead the Company's Arms, or how long they might implicate them in the political Contests of the Country Powers," which they were taught to avoid.

The Governor-general declaring that the Measure which he had proposed was formed on Grounds purely defensive, and that the present Question was only whether a Negotiation should be entered into, the Conditions of which would be proper Subject for future Debate; it appears, that the Majority of the Board assented to that Proposition; and also that his Recommendation of Mr. Elliott, to be employed on that Commission, was unanimously agreed to.

Appendix, N^o 70.

On the 18th of July the Governor-general laid before the Board the Instructions which he proposed to be given to Mr. Elliot for the Management of his Embassy to the Court of Berar. Your Committee have placed them, and the Arguments of the several Members of the Board, both in Objection and Support of them, in the Appendix, N^o 70, to which we desire particularly to direct the Attention of the House for a full Examination of them; it will therefore be necessary in this Place merely to observe, that the Proposition of the Governor-general was resolved in the Affirmative, and

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

and that the Instructions to Mr. Elliot, and the Minutes thereon, were sealed up and deposited in the Secretary's Office; and that, in Consequence of a second Proposition made by the Governor-general, it was agreed to inform the President and Council of Bombay, Mr. Mostyn, and Colonel Leslie, of Mr. Elliot's Deputation, and to request them to give him their Assistance, by Advice and Intelligence of every Occurrence or Circumstance which might advance the Success of his Negotiation; adding to the Presidency of Bombay this special Direction, "The Success of the Measures, we have entrusted to Mr. Elliot, must depend in a great Measure upon their present Secrecy. He will however notify to you such Articles as he may agree to with the Rajah. In the mean Time, to prevent any Steps of a contrary Tendency on your Part, we request that you will refrain from forming any Engagements of a Nature hostile to the actual Administration at Poona, excepting such as may appear absolutely necessary for the Defence of your own Possessions." — And to Colonel Leslie as follows; "You will conform to such Articles and Engagements as he (Mr. Elliot) may conclude on Behalf of this Government with Moodajee Boosla, as far as they may respect the Forces under your Command."

Appendix, No 71.

It appears that on the 20th of July the Governor-general moved for the Notification of Mr. Elliot's Appointment to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and that they should be requested "to inform him of any Events relating to Peace or War, but particularly of any Changes in their political Situation with the Nizam." Several Matters of Arrangement, in Regard to Allowance of Salary and Attendants, being then settled, your Committee find, that the Board agreed to Mr. Elliot's Credentials, by which he was intrusted with full Powers, and a Declaration on the Part of the Superior Council, that they would ratify and confirm whatever should be concluded by him in their Names, and on their Behalf, according to the Instructions with which they had furnished him for that Purpose.

And your Committee farther observe, that the Governor-general and Council communicated to the Court of Directors, in their Secret Letter dated 17th August, an Account of all these Proceedings, as well in Regard to the Situation of the Detachment under Colonel Leslie, and to their own Design of forming an offensive Treaty with Moodajee Boosla, as to the Advice "which they had given to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, to open a Negotiation with the Nabob Hyder Ally;

Appendix, No 72.
Secret Letter,
17 Aug. 1778.

E

" who

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ who had lately made repeated Applications, soliciting an Alliance with the Company.”

Appendix, No 73.

See also other Letters.

No. 10.
See Pers. Corr.
received 20 May,
1778.

No. 21 and 22.
Received 4 July,
1778.

With Regard to the Situation of Affairs at this important Period in other Quarters, connected in any Degree with those we have considered, your Committee have observed, that Moodajee Boolla, whose Alliance appears to have been considered as of such Importance to the Company's Interest, had, by his Letters, expressed in general Terms the Assurances of Friendship and Attachment; and had in particular promised to furnish every Kind of Supply necessary for the Convenience of the Detachment which was to pass through a Part of his Dominions. It appears, moreover, that he had addressed some Enquiries to the Government of Poona, relative to the Nature of their Correspondence with the French, and had communicated the Answer he received, which will be found in the Appendix, to the Governor-general; but did not add any Opinion upon it.

It has been remarked, that, in notifying to the Presidency of Fort Saint George the intended Deputation to the Court of Berar, the Governor-general and Council had particularly requested them to communicate to Mr. Elliot any Changes in their political Situation with the Nizam; and it appeared, from the Letters referred to in the Governor-general's Minute of the 9th July, that the Support of the Poona Administration was an undoubted Object of the Soubah's Policy: and also, that his Enmity against Ragoba was as determined. In his Letter to Governor Rumbold, received 21st June, he concluded with these Words: “ If the Gentlemen of Bengal, in supporting Ragonaut Row, are determined to make War with the Pundit Purdhaun Madharow, I shall be obliged, in Consideration of the Treaty subsisting between him and me, to give him every possible Assistance on my Part. You, Sir, will be pleased to communicate these Particulars to the Government of Bengal, and acquaint me with the Result of it.”

Letter from the Nizam to Governor Rumbold, received 21 June, 1778.

Appendix, No. 74.
Letter received
23 July, 1778.

Your Committee have farther observed that, in the following Month, a Letter was received at Calcutta from Nizam Ally himself; in which he very explicitly declared his Sentiments and Intentions concerning the Disputes with the Marattas, and the Probability of his interfering in them.

This seemed wholly to depend on the Nature of the Support which the British Government might give to the Pretensions of Ragonaut Row; against “ whose bad Faith and invincible Villainy” he expressed a most settled Resentment; and, adverting to the Treaty formed between himself and the Presidency of Madras, by which

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

which the Company engaged not to protect the Enemies of his Government, he said he had formerly asked Col. Upton, "Whilst such a Treaty subsists, what is the Motive of giving Refuge to Ragonaut Row, the inveterate Enemy of my Government, and labouring at his Establishment?"

Being still suspicious of the same Design, he now asked the Governor-general, if he was ignorant of that Treaty, or if, being made by the Company at Madras, it was not binding on the Company at Bombay? But, that his Meaning might not be mistaken, he thus recapitulated it:

"If you have any Quarrel with Pundit Purdhaun on any other Account than that of Ragonaut Row, it matters not to me, I have Nothing to do with it; but, if you engage in Hostilities with Pundit Purdhaun on Account of Ragonaut Row, as I am inviolable in my Engagements, and am bound by a firm Treaty to Pundit Purdhaun in Case Ragonaut Row makes War on him, it becomes my indispensable Duty, in Consequence of such Engagement, to give my Assistance to Row Pundit Purdhaun. You will in such Case refer to the Treaty I have before alluded to. It was necessary to intimate these Particulars to you, and I have accordingly done so."

In Conclusion, he assured the Governor-general he needed entertain no Suspicions or Apprehensions on Account of St. Lubin, for whose Dismissal from Poona he had himself importuned, and did not doubt but he was already set off.

And it appears, that the Governor-general, in his Answer written the following Day, strongly insisted on the Certainty of an Alliance formed between the French and the Marattas, "the Foreknowledge of which (he observed) has induced me to prepare a Force to be sent to Bombay, not for the Support of Ragonaut Row, to whom this Government is under no Engagements, nor to make War with the Ministers with whom we are in Friendship, but in Conformity to the Duties incumbent on this Government, charged with the Care and Protection of all the English Possessions in India, for the Purpose of securing the Presidency of Bombay, which is now exposed to a War with our declared enemies the French, and may be also involved in one with the Marattas, for such are their apparent Designs. We are the Friends of the Peshwa and of the Ministers, and shall continue so whilst they are our Friends. We shall be their Enemies, if they compel us to be such."

See Pers. Corr.
sent 24th July,
1778.
Appendix, N^o 75.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Having given this Explanation of his Conduct, he did not doubt of the Continuance of the Nizam's Friendship.

Received at Calcutta, Jan. 1779.
Appendix, N^o 76.

With this Answer the Nizam, as far as may be judged by his own Expressions, was apparently well satisfied. "The good Faith I have found in the Company exceeds what I have experienced from any other Power. With Respect to what you write of Ragonant Row, the Conduct you have pursued is such as the Faith of Treaty required. I formerly, in the strongest Terms, desired the Poona Ministers not to give Encouragement to the French Vakeel. They are now ashamed of their Conduct, and have not the least Idea of connecting themselves with the French. But, should the least Symptoms of such a Design be proved on them, I will give immediate Information to you, and will draw myself from my Engagements with them."

No. 42. Received 31st July, 1778.
Appendix, N^o 77.

It should seem indeed, by a supposed Letter from Ballajee Janardoon to the Nizam, Copy of which Mr. Mostyn transmitted to Calcutta, that the Ministers applied for his Assistance against the English so early as June, 1778, and, at the same Time, avowed the Treaty which they had made with the French Vakeel in the Month of May preceding.

See Appendix, No. 58.

Appendix, N^o 78.

Hyder Ally however in this Interval had been making some successful Inroads upon the Maratta Dominions, and reduced several of their Forts. It has been stated in a former Report, that the Governor-general solicited the Assistance of Hyder Ally to expedite the March and the Success of the Bengal Detachment; but Hyder declined engaging in that Expedition, because his Operations against the Marattas required the Exertion of his whole Force; so that, from these Informations, he appears at this Period to have been earnestly bent upon Hostilities against the Marattas, and apparently desirous of the English Friendship, though strongly suspected of a closer Attachment to the French.

Appendix, N^o 79.
11 July, 1778,
to Chite Sing.
N. B. His Answer.
Appendix, N^o 80.
Letter to Chite Sing, 17 August, 1778.

With Regard to the lesser Powers in the Neighbourhood of Bengal, your Committee find, that, in Consequence of the Rupture with France, Orders were given, upon the Resolution of the Supreme Board, to General Stibbert, Commander in Chief, to cause Three Battalions of Sepoys to be immediately raised and maintained at the Expence of Chite Sing, which the Governor-general informed that Rajah would amount to Five Lacks per Annum; a Sum which he, not without earnest Representation of his Poverty, agreed to pay.

Appendix, N^o 81.
Letter from Lucknow, 10 Aprl, 1778.

A Renewal of the Treaty between the Vizier and Fizoola Cawn had been made, under the Guarantee of the Company.

Nudjiff

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Nudjiff Cawn, having made Peace with the Seiks, had expressed his Desire of receiving Major Hannay as an Agent from the Government of Bengal; and the Governor-general and Council had in Consequence directed the Major, who appears to have then had the Command of the Vizier's Body Guard, to visit Nudjiff Cawn with the Vizier's Consent, and to report to them any Proposals which he might have to offer.

Sec. Letter, 27 August. Letter from Nudjiff Cawn, Sec. Corr. Appendix, No 82. See App. 72, Par. 34. See Paper of Intelligence from Delhi.

The Vizier was intent on the Defence of his own Frontiers, and had consented to a Plan, proposed by Captain Osborne, for raising a Battalion of Sepoys for the Protection of the Douab, which the Governor-general and Council had recommended to him.

See App. No 72.

Colonel Leslie was arrived at Chattapore, where he was obliged to halt for the Purpose of repairing his Artillery Carriages; and from whence he had thought it necessary to direct an Attack upon the principal Station of the Maratta Chief, Ballajee Punt, who had given him much Trouble on his March, and who, having assembled his Men on the Banks of the River Kane, still threatened to oppose the Progress of the Troops.

Appendix, No 84. Ben. Sec. Conf. 31 Aug. 1778.

By the last Accounts from Poona, a Second Revolution had taken Place in the Administration of that Government, at the Head of which Nanna Furnese was again replaced, by the powerful Intervention of Madajee Scindia. But the Government of Bombay had resolved to close with the Proposals of the opposite Party, and to pursue the most practicable Way of placing Ragoba in the Regency, by Means of their own Forces, aided by Colonel Leslie's Detachment, and supported by the Troops of that Party.

See Sec. Letter to the Court of Directors, 17 Aug. 1778. Appendix, No. 73

And it appears that the Governor-general and Council had taken into Consideration these Advices from the Select Committee of Bombay, and had approved of and given a Sanction to their Resolutions, under certain Provisos.

Letter to Bombay, 17 Au. 1778. Appendix, No 85.

The annexed Charts will shew the State of the Revenues, and the State and Distribution of the Military Forces, at this Period under the Presidency of Bengal.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the territorial and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expences of Collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid from May, 1777, to April, 1778.

		Gross Collect.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
		CRs.	CRs.	CRs.	£/s.
Ceded Lands.	Land Revenues	5900377			
	Charges of Collection	—	210143		
	Jaghire to Lord Clive	—	258631		
	Nett Revenues	—	—	5431603	611055
		CRs.			
Bengal Province.	Land Revenues	128,95,483			
	Board of Customs collected	6,05,040			
	Duties on Salt collected	10,48,821			
		14549284			
	Charges of Collection	—	979074		
	Stipends and Allowances paid	—	2297642		
	Nett Revenues	—	—	11272588	1268164
Bahar Province.	Land Revenues	3999324			
	Charges of Collection	—	250833		
	Allowances and Pensions paid	—	176958		
	Nett Revenues	—	—	3571533	401797
	Duties on Coinage	—	707	707	80
	Customs collected at Calcutta	331823			
	Charges of Collection	—	38175		
	Nett Revenues	—	—	293648	33053
Rajah Cheit Sing		2632905	—	2632905	296202
		CRs. 27414420	4211456	23202964	2610333
Commission on the Revenues			381166	381166	42881
			4592622	22821166	2567452
		CRs.			

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William, and Subordinates, from 1777 to 1778.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.			Buildings & Fortifications.	Total Ch. defrayed by Company.
		Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Nett Amount defrayed by Company.		
£. 401183	£. 76110	£. 1184708	£. 366769	£. 817939	£. 93746	£. 1388978

East Indian House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company in Bengal, from May, 1777, to April, 1778; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries		CR ^s .
		203,31,277
Money borrowed at Interest	—	3,69,672
Accountant-general of the Mayor's Court	—	1,57,643
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	—	6,153
Contract with Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	—	2,47,451
Account Deposits	—	8,09,978
Unclaimed Goods	—	11,822
Tuncan Account	—	54,914
Military Fund	—	11,50,720
Sundry old Debts	—	6,265
Debts at Dacca	—	231
Debts at Cossimbuzar	—	99,760
Debts at Patna	—	58,917
Money refunded on Account of General Coote's Commission	—	39,050
His Majesty Shah Allum, Balance of his Stipend	—	49,50,216
Nudjeef Cawn, Balance of his Allowance	—	12,76,000
Ahteram ul Dowlah, D ^o — D ^o	—	1,22,646
Oudy Poory Gouffaine, D ^o — D ^o	—	27,187
Fund for the Discharge of old Salt Balances	—	7,84,952
Curt. Rupees		101,73,577

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEEDS AND VICTORIES OF THE
 GREAT PRINCE OF THE NORTH, WHOSE NAME WAS
 HENRY THE FIRST, WHO REIGNED IN THE
 YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED
 AND FORTY TWO.

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of th

December, 1

the TROOPS under Fort-William Presidency,

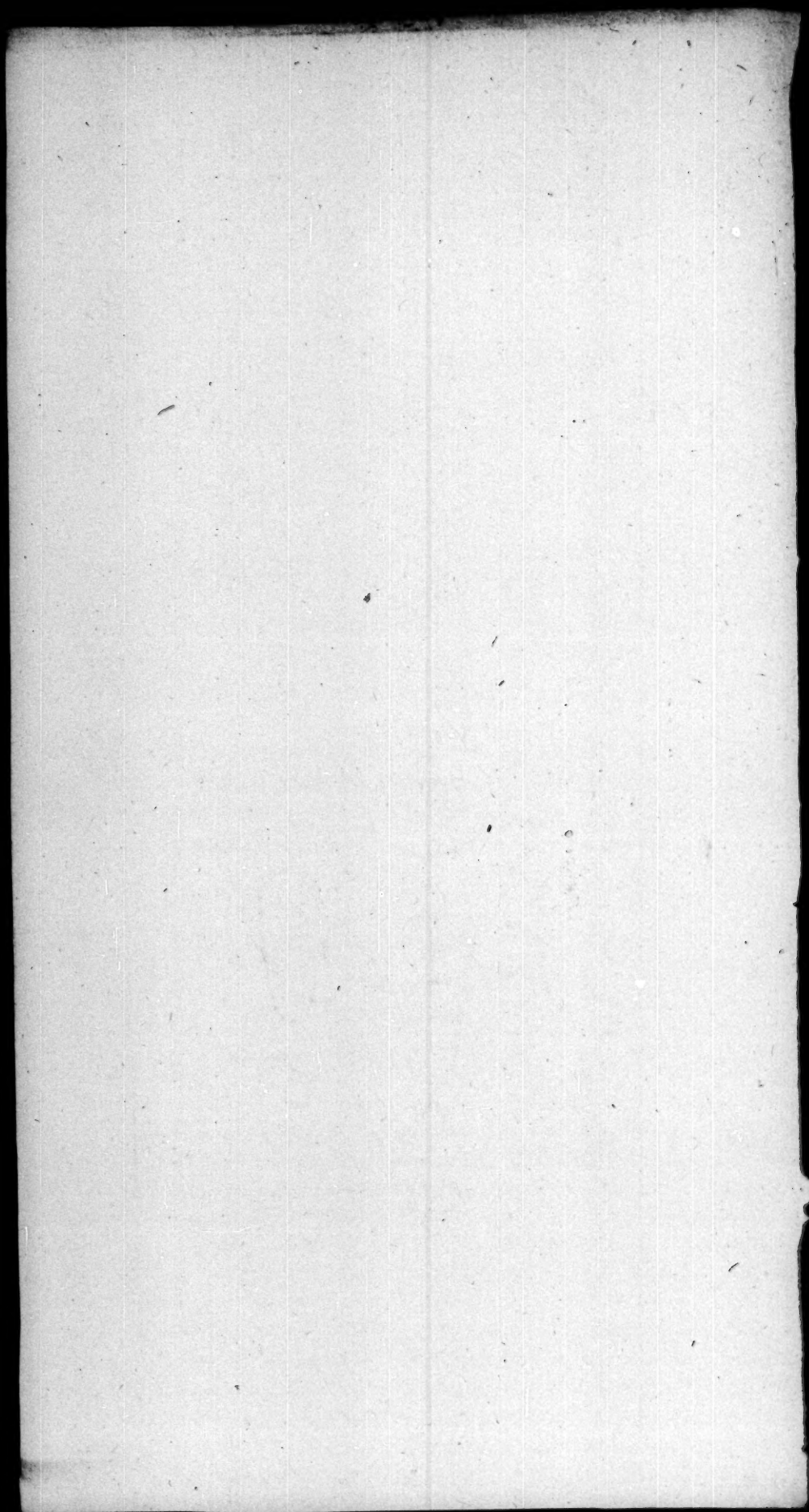
r, 1778.

ABSTRACT GENERAL RETURN of the

										European Commissioned Officers.										European Non-comm. and Private.				
										Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers.	Ensigns.	Total.	Cadets.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Bombardiers, Gunners, and Matrosses.	Infantry Rank and File.
European	{	Artillery, One Regiment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	1	18	21	—	50	7	44	22	40	414	—	
		Corps of Engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	—	5	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	
		Infantry, 3 Regiments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	33	—	42	83	168	26	127	77	—	1,	
		Invalids	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	11	—	13	1	13	41	—
Hindostan	{																							
Total	{	Present Strength	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	14	98	1	340	28	92	588	34	503	518	53	455	1,
		Supernumeraries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	27	3	59	93	—	—	1	—	—	—
		Wanting to complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	6	64	—	77	—	77	9	2	181	1,
		Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	16	97	7	377	25	33	572	—	580	526	55

										Native Officers and Sepoys, &c.																			
										Subadars.	Reffoladars.	Jemaudars.	Duffadars.	Tom Toms and Trumpeters.	Drummers.	Private Troopers.	Havildars, Naicks, and Golundaze.	Havildars, Naicks, and Sepoys.	Total.	Commandants.	Adjutants.								
Hindostan	Troop of Body Guard		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	—	100	—	—	109	—	—									
	Cavalry, 3 Regiments		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36	72	18	—	1,349	—	—	1,481	—	—									
	Corps of Golundaze		—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	50	—	48	—	—	2,468	—	2,573	3	3									
	Infantry, 41 Battalions and 5 Companies		—	—	—	—	—	—	409	—	814	—	686	—	—	—	31,472	33,381	41	42									
	Militia and Invalid Sepoys		—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	118	—	59	—	—	—	6,826	7,085	5	9									
Total										498	7	1,018	78	765	48	1,449	2,468	38,298	44,629	49	50								
										Present Strength		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Supernumeraries		—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
										Wanting to complete		—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	35	—	1	—	91	415	456	1,010	—	—
										Establishment		—	—	—	—	—	—	506	7	1,048	78	766	48	1,540	2,883	38,754	45,630	49	55

[illegible][illegible]



[51]

GENERAL RETURN of the Honourable Company's

ARTILLERY.																INFANTRY.																				
	Lieutenant Colonel	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers.	Staff.			Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Fifes and Drums.	Grenners.	Matrosses.	Brigadier General, &c.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.							Volunteers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	Private Europeans.		
							Adjutant.	Quarrier Master.	Surgeon.														Major of Brigade.	Town Major.	Aids de Camp.	Secretaries.	Surgeon Major.	Adjutants.	Quarrier Masters.						Surgeons.	
Bombay	—	—	1	3	2	6	7	1	1	1	10	7	17	12	26	87	—	1	1	3	14	18	25	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	62	63	61	524	
Carranja	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salfette	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	6	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Baroche	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	12	15	—	1	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	12	5	127	
Surat	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	11			
Anjengo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4			
Total	—	—	1	4	4	10	8	1	1	1	16	13	29	45	54	149	—	1	2	3	17	21	28	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	81	79	68	666
Wanting to complete	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59		
Supernumeraries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	27	—			
Establishment	—	1	1	4	4	10	12	1	1	1	12	12	32	12	48	284	1	1	1	13	17	22	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	78	78	41	725		

ENGINEER CORPS.

	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sirang.	Tindals.	Subsits.	Lascars.
Bombay	—	1	1	3	1	4	1	100
Salfette	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baroche	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Surat	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	3	2	3	1	4	100

N. B. The Officers of Artillery on Leave in Europe, included above, as wanting to complete; and the Officers of Infantry, on Leave in Europe, are not included, as the supernumerary ones are doing Duty in their Room: Sixty-three Artificers, belonging to the Seven Battalions of Sepoys, not included in the above Return.

(Signed) Jas Kerr,
Adj B. Major.

LASCARS.

	Sirang.	Tindals.	Private.
Bombay	—	4	12
Carranja	—	—	—
Salfette	—	1	4
Baroche	—	1	2
Surat	—	1	1
Tellicherry	—	—	—
Total	—	7	19
Wanting to complete	—	1	—
Supernumeraries	—	2	11
Establishment	—	5	20

N. B. What is only the Number when new-moulded Establishment f

any's Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 31st March, 1778.

SEPOYS.																	IRREGULARS.						INVALIDS.									
Private Europeans.																	Tiveys.						Nairs.									
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Commandants.	Subedars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Subnifies.	Trumpeters.	Tom Toms.	Watermen.	Sepoys.	Topalics.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Adjutant.	Serjeants.	Head Moopas.	Under Moopas.	Private.	Moopas.	Private.	Captain.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private.
24	—	4	16	14	4	4	36	74	35	217	208	2	5	85	34	2,925	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	9	1	113
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	6	8	—	—	1	1	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	5	5	1	1	10	20	10	58	60	6	2	20	10	764	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	1	5	5	1	1	10	21	10	60	61	5	2	21	10	785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	5	5	1	1	10	20	10	59	57	4	2	24	9	820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	1	2	2	22	234	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	28
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	—	7	31	30	7	7	67	138	66	400	394	36	11	151	64	5,412	136	—	—	1	2	2	22	234	—	—	1	—	12	11	2	141
59	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	8	14	5	3	—	4	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	7	31	30	7	7	68	143	9	408	408	43	14	144	68	5,720	—	—	—	1	2	2	22	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IRREGULAR SEPOYS.										
Subedars.	Jemidars.	Serjeant.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Subnifies.	Colour Bearers.	Trumpeters.	Tom Toms.	Watermen.	Sepoys.
4	8	1	20	20	4	4	2	9	4	402
2	4	—	10	10	2	2	2	6	2	326
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
6	12	1	30	30	6	6	4	15	6	736

Since last Return.						
	Dead.	Defected.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Transferred.	Recovered.
Artillery	9	5	—	2	5	2
Infantry	30	18	4	11	8	9
Sepoys	58	197	61	2	2	11
Total	97	220	65	2	15	24

What is here put down as the Infantry Establishment Number of which the European Battalion consisted modelled, the 25th February, and is not the proper one for this Presidency.

(Signed) Ch^r Egerton,
Col^l Command^t

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION



Ref. VL

ION of the TROOPS under Bombay Presidency,

March, 1778.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

DISPOSITION of the foregoing Troops.

Cavalry	—	{	1 Regiment	—	—	With the Bombay Detachment.
			2 Do	—	—	At Futtý Ghurr.
Artillery	—	{	5 Companies of Europeans	—	—	At Fort William,
			1 Do	—	—	Cawnpore.
			1 Do	—	—	Futtý Ghurr.
			1 Do European Invalids	—	—	Chunar and Fort William.
			2 Battalions of Golundaze	—	—	Fort William.
			1 Do Do	—	—	Cawnpore and Futtý Ghurr.
First Brigade	—	{	First Regiment	—	—	At Cawnpore.
			6 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	Do
			1 Do Do	—	—	Chunar Ghurr.
			1 Do Do	—	—	Dinapore.
Second Brigade	—	{	2d Regiment	—	—	At Berhampore,
			4 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	Do
			4 Do	—	—	Presidency.
Third Brigade	—	{	3d Regiment	—	—	At Fort William,
			5 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	Presidency.
			2 Do	—	—	Midnapore.
			1 Do	—	—	Chandernagore.
Temporary Brigade	—	{	6 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	At Futtý Ghurr.
			2 Do	—	—	Daranagur
			1 Do	—	—	Moradabad
						} Rohilkund
Independent Corps	—	{	6 Battalions of Sepoys	—	—	At Ehopaul
			1 Company of Golundaze	—	—	Do
			1 Battalion of Sepoys	—	—	Chittagong.
			1 Do — Light Infantry	—	—	Rajemahl District.
			5 Companies of Do	—	—	Rangur.
Militia	—	{	12 Companies of Sepoys	—	—	At the Presidency.
			10 Do	—	—	Moorsshedabad.
			10 Do	—	—	Patna.
			10 Do	—	—	Dacca.
			4 Do	—	—	Dinagore.
			4 Do	—	—	Burdwan.
			3 Do	—	—	Boglepore
			3 Do	—	—	Buxar.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Your Committee have thus endeavoured shortly to state an Account of the Proceedings of the Supreme Council, in Regard to the Nature of their latter Interference in the Disputes between the Presidency of Bombay and the Maratta Durbar. We have referred the House to very ample Documents and Authorities, in the several Appendixes, for fuller Information of the declared Principles and Reasons of their Conduct upon that Subject. We have made it appear, that they had not only sent very considerable Assistance of Men and Money from their own Presidency to that of Bombay, but had also prevailed upon the Government of Fort St. George to give their Aid, by detaching a Body of Troops from their Establishment, to strengthen the Army on the Malabar Coast, and had since applied to them for a Preparation of farther eventual Reinforcements for the same Service. We have also shewn the Difficulties and Impediments which the Bengal Detachment met with in the Outset of their March, and the Contrariety of Orders which the Commander of it received from the President and Council of Bombay, before his Arrival at Chatterpore in the End of June. To these we have added the Opinions and Propositions of the several Members of the Superior Council, in Consequence of those Incidents; till, on the Receipt of apparently authentic Intelligence of a Rupture with France, that Board directed their Attention to a new Object, by deputing an Embassy to the Court of Berar, which they expected to produce, in its ultimate Consequences, an Effect seemingly inconsistent with the Pursuit of their former Views and Designs upon the Subject; though it is to be observed, that the Governor-general intimated in his Minute, that he had already "employed the Agency of "Moodajee Boosla's Vackeel to excite the Ambition of "his Master to aspire to the sovereign Authority of the "Maratta Empire upon the Death of the Ram Rajah." We have explained the Tenor of the Instructions which they sent to Bombay, when they communicated to that Government their Intention of forming an Alliance with the Berar Rajah; and we have finally reported their last Resolutions of Approbation and Concurrence with the Presidency of Bombay, in a Measure, which, being in Support of Ragoba, appears most calculated to clash with and to counteract the Accomplishment of their Design in Favour of Moodajee Boosla. It is at the same Time, however, to be remembered, that the Advancement of the Pretensions of Ragonaut Row was expressly denied to be the Object of the Detachment under Col. Leslie, or that it would prove the Cause of any Dispute with the Poona Government.

Your

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Your Committee therefore find it necessary to proceed in Quest of Information which may tend to explain or reconcile these Appearances of political Contradiction ; but we shall first lay before the House the Result of our Examination into the several Records of the Presidency of Bombay concerning these Matters, that it may be seen what Steps they, who were upon the Spot, and most immediately interessed in these Transactions, took in this Interval, to make the best Exertion of their own Faculties of Power or Policy, to bring them to a Termination beneficial or honourable to their Employers ; but, particularly, that it may be explained what were the Circumstances which led to, and what was the Purport of, those Proposals of Morabar, and those subsequent Answers of Nanna, which occasioned the Resolutions taken by the Select Committee of Bombay, and the Confirmation of those Resolutions by the Superior Council.

Your Committee, however, in the First Place, desire to refer the House to an Inspection of the Papers hereunto immediately annexed, that they may see and examine the State of the Revenues and of the Military Force, under that Presidency, at the Period in Question.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Bombay and its Dependencies,
from May, 1777, to April, 1778.

			Gros.	Char.	Nett Revenues.		
			R ^s .	R ^s .	R ^s .		£.s.
Bombay.							
Land Revenues	R ^s	39752					
Customs and Duties		359728					
Farms	—	97408					
			496888				
Charges and Deductions	—	—	—	19976			
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	—	476912	—	59614
Tellicherry.							
Land Revenues	R ^s	30192					
Customs and Duties		10256					
			40448				
Charges and Deductions	—	—	—	7160			
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	—	33288	—	4161
Surat.							
Land Revenues	R ^s	198880					
Customs and Duties		148200					
			347080				
Charges and Deductions	—	—	—	48920			
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	—	298160	—	37270
Anjengo.							
Farms	—	—	832	—	832	—	104
Fort Victoria.							
Land Revenues	R ^s	7368					
Customs and Duties		1712					
Farms	—	376					
			9456				
Charges and Deductions	—	—	—	776			
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	—	8680	—	1085
Rup^s.			894704	76832	817872	£.s.	102234

Broach.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

		Gros.	Char.	Nett Revenues.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£.s.
Brought over.		894704	76832	817872	102234
Broach.					
Land Revenues —	Rs 526120				
Customs and Duties —	54288				
		580408			
Charges and Deductions	—	—	32832		
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	547576	68447
Tannah.					
Land Revenues —	Rs 199296				
Customs and Duties —	22056				
		221352			
Charges and Deductions	—	—	15392		
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	205960	25745
Carranjah.					
Land Revenues —	Rs 31744				
Customs and Duties —	25488				
Farms —	1296				
		58528			
Charges and Deductions	—	—	1032		
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	57496	7187
Jamboofier.					
Land Revenues —	Rs 343256				
Customs and Duties —	33192				
		376448			
Charges and Deductions	—	—	18992		
Nett Revenues	—	—	—	357456	44682
Vingorla.					
Land Revenues	—	12496	—	12496	1562
	Rup.	2143936	145080	1998856	£.s. 249857

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Bombay and its Dependencies, from May, 1777, to April, 1778.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings & Fortifications.	Total Charges,
£.s.	£.s.	£.s.	£.s.	£.s.
70996	61252	219619	12500	364373

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company at Bombay, from May, 1777, to April, 1778; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	Rupees.	Rupees.
Debt at Interest	—	3117405
Due Account Deposits	—	39286
Accountant-general of the Mayor's Court	—	33399
	Rupees	3190090

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors Excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal,
from 1777 to 1778.

						Rupees.
Bullion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bills	—	—	—	—	—	1752806
Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Rups.	1752806
					£. s. d.	219100

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER

2000-2001

Approved and returned to sender: 10/10/2014 10:00 AM 10/10/2014

[illegible]

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Your Committee will next proceed to point out the following Extract of a secret Letter, dated the 14th of March, 1778, from the President and Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors, which appears to have been written a few Days after the Receipt of the Governor-general and Council's Letter of the 2d of February.

Secret Letter,
from Bombay, 14
March, 1778.
Appendix, No 86.

" We have had the Satisfaction of receiving the most
" complete Sanction and Approbation of the Governor-
" general and Council to the Plan and Principle upon
" which we are determined to proceed. The Failure
" of this promising Scheme may in a great Measure be
" ascribed to the Distrust entertained by Ragoba's
" Friends of our Want of Power to fulfil our Engage-
" ments. Moraba's Words to Mr. Lewis were, ' If we
" enter into Business, let us go through it heartily; let
" there be no Excuse, on the Part of the Governor and
" Council, afterwards, that they have received Orders
" to make a Peace, *as they did before.*'

N. B. The Over-
tures made by
Moraba through
Mr. Lewis.

" The Necessity of taking some Measures to antici-
" pate the Designs of the French, and to counteract the
" Party in the Poona Government inimical to the Com-
" pany, appears every Day more eminent. The Go-
" vernor-general and Council's Approbation is too
" much confined to the particular Plan proposed to
" them, without giving us any more general Latitude
" to act as Circumstances might require, which we had
" very strongly pressed them to do; so that at last we
" may be obliged, either to hazard the Consequences
" of acting without Authority from them, or passively
" behold the very Existence of the Company endanger-
" ed without making an Effort to preserve it."

But your Committee observe, that, when Mr. Mostyn, in his Letter, dated the 27th of March, to the President of Bombay, gave an Account of the Revolution (which he had long expected) whereby Moraba, who made Use of the Name of Ragonaut Row, became vested with the Sirpaw of Duan by Pertwetta Boy, to whose Care the Person of the young Peshwa had been entrusted, he (Mr. Mostyn) applied at the same Time for Advice and Direction; suggesting however the following Doubts: " Should Nanna condescend to make
" up Matters with his Opponents, it may induce the
" Party not to comply wholly with Ragoba's Treaty;
" and, should Ragoba refuse to accept of their Invitation on any other Terms, Moraba and his Party
" might look upon themselves as absolved from the
" Oath they gave to Ragoba, which is the Reason of
" their having made this Effort, and think no more
" of them. Our Consideration seems now to be, whe-
" ther it would not be more advantageous to the Com-

Bom. Sec. Conf.
29 March, 1778.
Appendix, No 87.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

pany to recede something, and thereby fix Ragoba in the Government with a Body of our Troops, and remain in strict Friendship with the Maratta State, and consequently entirely shut out our natural Enemies, the French, and all other Europeans, than, by persisting in a full Compliance with the Treaty, have Ragoba thrown upon our Hands, without any farther Prospect, at Variance with the Government, leave all Hopes of any farther Advantage from them, even by the present Treaty, than what we are in absolute Possession of, and give them an Opening to admit the French, or any other Power they please."

Bom. Sec. Conf.

6 April, 1778.

Appendix, N^o 88.

And your Committee find, that these Doubts were farther confirmed by another Letter from Mr. Mostyn, in which he expressed much Mortification at the Probability of a Reconciliation between Nanna and the opposite Party; who, being expected at Poona in a few Days, would then probably make Proposals respecting an Agreement between the Company and Ragoba. The President and Council of Bombay resolved thereupon to instruct Mr. Mostyn not to recede from any Article of the Treaty of Surat; adding, "that it would be Time enough to relax in their Demands hereafter, if they should find it necessary." And we observe, that the Board, having at the same Time considered the Contents of the Letter, received the Day before from Bengal, dated the 26th of February, complained of being confined by it from taking the more active Measures they had recommended; and therefore, acquitting themselves, they declared the Responsibility to rest upon the superior Council, should the French succeed in getting an Establishment at Choule.

See Letter from

Mr. Mostyn, dated

10 April, on

Bom. Sec. Conf.

11 April, 1778

Appendix, N^o 89.

Your Committee find, in several of Mr. Mostyn's Letters, recorded on the secret Consultations of the Bombay Board, repeated Intelligence of the probable Designs of the French, of the Promises made by the new Durbar to dismiss St. Lubin, of their subsequent Evasions on that Subject, and also in Regard to any certain Proposals for an Agreement with the Company and Ragoba. On the 14th of April, he wrote that Tambucker was to be dispatched with full Powers to treat with the Presidency and Ragoba. On the 18th he informed the Board, that, at the Durbar, where he found assembled Butcheba, Proonder, Morabah, Chintoo Wittall, Tookajee Hoikar, and Others, Morabah assured him that they all confirmed the Agreement formerly made with Ragoba; but their Arrangements with the Company would be best settled after Dada Sahib's Arrival at Poona; which Delay Mr. Mostyn was disposed to approve

Bom. Sec. Conf.

16 April 1778.

Appendix, N^o 90.

Ibid. 20 April,

1778.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

approve of, thinking that Ragoba would consider the Treaty of Surat as the only legal one.

It appears, however, that the President and Council of Bombay did not think it proper that Mr. Mostyn should come with any Proposals whatever from the Ministers, unless they would first deliver to him in Writing the particular Stipulations which they were willing to agree to. And your Committee observe, that it was at this Time that the Majority of the Board being of Opinion that, from the present Situation of Affairs, there was no Prospect of having any Occasion for the Bengal Troops that Season, and, in Order to avoid the heavy Expence by their marching forward, agreed to write to the Commanding Officer at Calpee, to remain there till farther Orders; and upon this Occasion Messrs. Draper and Stackhouse, dissenting from the Rest of the Gentlemen, declared, that they did not think their Situation so much altered, either with Respect to the Marattas, the probable Designs of the French upon Choule, or their own military Resources, as to justify the countermarching the March of the Troops. Whereupon the Majority thought it necessary to observe, in their Vindication, that the Difficulties of the March from Calpee to Bombay were so great, as to make the Attempt next to impracticable; that they would not, upon any Account, expose the Company's Troops to such Dangers, without the most absolute and imminent Necessity; that they were assured, by later Accounts from Europe than the Governor-general and Council could have had, that there was no Probability of a Rupture with France.

It has been seen how soon these Resolutions were altered, and what Reasons of absolute and imminent Necessity were assigned for commanding the Advance of the Detachment. To those Letters, which are referred to above, your Committee have added, in the Appendix, No 92, a Secret Letter from the President and Council to the Court of Directors, dated 26th April, by which will be discovered the Idea they then entertained of the Situation of those Affairs; and wherein we find an Observation, which proves that Ragoba did not well brook any Delay, and that it had been necessary to hold a Conference with him, to moderate his Impatience. And it appears, that on that Occasion he particularly insisted on his Alarm, lest Delay should weaken the Resolution of the Party in his Favour; to which he added the farther Stimulative of an earnest Profession of his Hope to gain an earlier Opportunity of putting the Company in Possession of Bassin.

Bom. Sec. Conf.
22 April, 1778.
See the Proceedings on this Consultation,
Appendix, No 91.

See Appendix,
No. 56.

See Letters from
Bombay, dated 4
and 20 May.
See Appendix,
No. 64 and 65.

Appendix, No 92.
See Extract of secret Letter, dated
26 April 1778,
No 92.

See Report of the
Conference,
Bom. Sel. Conf.
22 April.
Appendix, No 93.

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Letters from Mr. Mostyn to Bombay, 25 & 28 May, 1778. Your Committee find, that Mr. Mostyn communicated to the President and Council of Bombay, in his Letters of the 25th and 28th May, several Pieces of Information which he had gained, in farther Proof of the favourable Attention still paid to the French Agent by the new Durbar, and of their Endeavours to prevent the Advance of the Detachment under Colonel Leslie, for which Purpose it was said that they had written to Moodajee Boosla, desiring him to stop their March either by friendly Intervention or by Force, in which latter Case he should be supported with Assistance from them, if he should require it. And Mr. Mostyn appears to have openly declared to Persons, deputed to him from the Durbar, that he considered all the Pretences of sending Proposals to Bombay as mere Finesse, calculated only to gain Time, and to check the Progress of the Troops from Bengal. And your Committee observe, that the President and Council of Bombay expressed on the 3d June the same Opinion in these Words: "Any Offers the Durbar may now make to Ragoba, can only be intended to gain more Time, and the more important Object we have in View cannot be put to the Hazard upon the mere Hopes of Advantage to him."

Appendix, No 94.

Letter from Bombay to Bengal, dated 3d June, 1778.

Appendix, No 95.

Appendix, No 96.

See Ben. Conf. 23 July.

See Letters from Mr. Mostyn to Bengal, 10 and 30 June.

Letters from Bombay to Bengal, dated 12 and 18 June.

Letter from Mr. Mostyn to Bombay, dated 21 June.

Do 27 June. Appendix, No 97. See App. No. 65.

It appears, that, on the 16th May, the President and Council apprised Colonel Leslie, that the rainy Season on their Coast might be expected to set in about the 10th or 15th of June: That, on the 5th of June, they sent Instructions to him to direct his March to Surat, unless he should think it more expedient to proceed to Broach. And we perceive, that, on the 19th of June, having received Information of the Commencement of Hostilities between Great Britain and France, they repeated their Directions to him to pursue his March with the utmost Diligence on that Account. And it appears, that, on the 22d of the same Month, Mr. Mostyn forwarded to him Dustucks, which he had received from Moraba and Butcheba, for the free Passage of his Corps through the Maratta Dominions.

But your Committee find, by Mr. Mostyn's Letters, and by the Secret Consultations of the President and Council of Bombay, and by their Secret Letters of the 17th June and 8th of July, that Mr. Mostyn had presented on the 4th of June, to the Ministers, a formal Paper of Demands, with the Company's Seal annexed, in Obedience to the Directions which has been before taken Notice of, he had received from the President and Council of Bombay: That he had desired an immediate and explicit Answer likewise in Writing,

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

allowing only a Delay of Fourteen Days; that he had not, however, been able, for a considerable Time, to obtain any Reply to those Requisitions, till, by the Assistance of Scindia and Holkar, Nanna Furnese again appeared in formidable Competition with Moraba and his Party, and soon after regained the Ascendancy of Ministerial Power; during which Struggle it appears, that Moraba and his Friends at last delivered to Mr. Mostyn every necessary Paper and Credential for settling the Demands of the Company upon that State, and bringing Ragoba again into the Government: That with these, at their particular Request, and not having received any Answer from the new Administration, he determined to proceed to the Presidency, in Order to lay them before the Board; which he accordingly did on the 13th Day of July; and, on the 21st, the Select Committee took them into Consideration.

Letter from Mr. Mostyn to Bombay, 3 July. Appendix, No 98.

Letter from Mr. Mostyn, dated 13 July, with the Inclosures. Appendix, No 99.

It is, however, to be remarked, that Mr. Mostyn, in his Letter of the 27th of June to the Board, expressly mentioned that Nanna had more than once sent Maderow Jaderow to desire to see him, which he had declined to comply with, having assigned as a Reason that the Articles did not require Explanation, and, if there was any other Proposition to make, it should be delivered in Writing; to which Maderow had replied, "That the Business, Nanna wanted him for, was to talk on the Articles and the Increase of their Friendship." Hereupon Mr. Mostyn makes the following Reflection, in Explanation of his Reasons for having still persisted to avoid a Meeting with Nanna.

Letter, of 27 June, from Mr. Mostyn, Appendix, No 100

"This more fully points out their View in sending for me to be Nothing more than to delay Time, and to evade giving an Answer to the Paper in Writing. And, as from the Excess of Time your Honour, &c. may judge it a Refusal, I have thought it most prudent to evade going, and, from Experience, I am convinced it is the only Method of drawing any Thing from them in Writing."

See Mr. Lewis's Letter, dated 20 July, 1778. Appendix, No 101. This appears to be a Mistake:

The Letter from Mr. Lewis is dated 17 July, but is found on Bombay Conf. 26 July, 1778.

See Appendix, 85.

Appendix No 102

And your Committee find, that, a few Hours after Mr. Mostyn had quitted Poona, a Reply, very different indeed from that delivered by Moraba and his Party, was sent in Writing to Mr. Lewis by the Durbar, and by him transmitted to the Board; whose Sentiments upon it will be taken Notice of, as having been the Principle of those Resolutions, which were provisionally approved and confirmed by the Superior Council.

But your Committee observe, that, previous to the Meeting of the Select Committee upon this Subject, they received Advice from Poona of some violent Proceedings,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

ceedings, against Moraba and his Party, by Nanna, in Conjunction with Madajee Scindia, who had employed a Body of Horse in seizing and confining the Persons of Moraba and Butcheba; had obliged Holkar to give up his Duan, and accept one of their Appointment, and were suspected of Designs against the Liberty of Siccaram Baboo, who had not been consulted in any of these Measures.

Appendix, 103.
Appointment of
a Sel. Comm. 10
April, 1778.

On the 21st of July the Select Committee of Bombay, which your Committee find to have consisted of Governor Hornby, Mr. Carnac, Colonel Egerton, and Mr. Draper, assembled to take in Consideration the Situation of Affairs with the Marattas; and, having considered the Durbar's Answer to the Requisitions presented by Mr. Mostyn on the 4th of June, they judged it necessary to consult him on several Points before they took their Resolutions on the Papers before them; which will be found together in the Appendix,

Appendix, 104. N^o 104.

And your Committee farther find, that Mr. Mostyn, attending accordingly, delivered his Sentiments; in which, after insisting upon the Danger of Nanna's inimical Intrigues with the French, and on the State of the different Parties at Poona, he declared it to be impossible in his Judgement to choose any other Alternative than that of taking Part with Moraba, and that it should be done without the smallest Delay, considering the actual Situation of Affairs with France. And, on his farther Examination by the Select Committee on these Matters, he gave them every Encouragement to make a vigorous Attempt, from a Consideration of the State and Disposition of the Maratta Armies, from the Assistance to be expected by acting in Concert with the confederate Chiefs, and from the little Difficulty there would be in securing all the Passes between the Presidency and Poona.

Appendix, 105.

And it appears, that the Select Committee thereupon proceeded to consider the Durbar's Answer transmitted by Mr. Lewis, since Nanna Furnese had resumed his Place in the Administration; and they came thereupon to the following unanimous Resolutions:

“ That the Answers are in the highest Degree vague, evasive, and unsatisfactory, and amount to a Refusal.”

“ That we are authorised by the Governor-general and Council's Letter of 23d March, to declare the Durbar's Answers a Violation of the Treaty of Poorunder, and consequently that we are free from all Obligation laid on us by that Treaty, and at full Liberty to take Measures for subverting that Party in the Poona Government, which is connected

“ with

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“ with the French in Schemes hostile to the English Company; and for establishing an Administration at Poona, with which we can maintain a permanent Alliance.

“ That the Situation of public Affairs in Europe, and Nanna's Restoration to the executive Power at Poona, render it indispensably necessary to effect those two Points with all possible Expedition.

“ That, for accomplishing those Purposes, the most practicable Measures be pursued for placing Ragoba in the Regency at Poona, with this special Proviso, that the Government and Sicca be conducted in the Peshwa's Name during his Minority, and surrendered to him on his obtaining legal Age.”

The Plan of future Measures appears to have been the next Subject of Consideration; which terminated in other unanimous Resolutions (the Particulars of which are placed in the Appendix, N^o 106) to engage with Moraba and his Party, and to make necessary Preparations (without imparting their Intentions to Ragoba) against the Season of Action, before which Time they might expect to receive Advices from Europe, and obtain the Sentiments of the Governor-General and Council. And we perceive, that, in Order to secure the Co-operation of Colonel Leslie's Detachments, they sent new Directions for the Course of his March; and that, with a View of engaging the Neutrality at least, if not the Assistance, of Moodajee Boosla and the Nizam, they recommended it to the Governments of Bengal and Madras to prefer Demands of that Tendency upon those Powers.

Appendix, 106.

Letter dated 21 July, 1778.
Appendix, 107.

See the Letters to Bengal and Madras on this Occasion.
Appendix, 108.

And your Committee find, that the President and Council of Bombay transmitted an Account of these Circumstances and Proceedings to the Court of Directors, in their Secret Letter dated 31st of July, which concludes with the following Passage :

“ Moraba and his Party have engaged to join Ragoba with all their Forces as soon as he passed the Ghauts, but we cannot place much Dependence upon them, at least for any immediate Assistance, as Nanna Furnese, upon Suspicion of their Designs, has seized and confined most of this Party, and even secured the Persons of Moraba and Butcheba themselves. Yet so much is the Poona Government weakened by the intestine Divisions which have so long subsisted, that we hope we shall be able to effect our Point without much Difficulty, even if Moraba should not be able to join us; and we doubt not, when it is seen that we openly espouse Ragoba's Cause, but many principal Maratta Officers will declare for him, as his Claim and

“ Family

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ Family are in general favoured by them, and Nanna’s
“ oppressive Government detested.

“ In the Terms to be made with Ragoba for the
“ Company, we propose to look for Nothing farther than
“ the Performance of the Treaty of Surat, the total
“ Exclusion of the French, and the Payment of our
“ Expences.”

Your Committee think it proper in this Place to remark to the House, that we have found, among the various Records and Documents which we had called for, in Order to gain all proper Materials for the Prosecution of our Enquiry, a Report of the Committee of Correspondence of the East India Company; which appears to have been appointed by the Court of Directors to examine into the Affairs of Bombay, and particularly the Circumstances previous to and during this Expedition undertaken in Favour of Ragoba. And your Committee intend to place an Extract of the most material Parts of this Report in an Appendix, from which the House will derive much Information; and as we must necessarily, in the Course of our Report, consider many of the same Points which have been the Objects of their Attention, we shall occasionally annex to our Observations any decisive Opinion which the Committee of Correspondence appear to have submitted to the Court of Directors upon each of such Points. And, in Observance of this Design, your Committee will here insert the Opinion, which was given upon the Resolution of the Select Committee abovementioned, of the 21st July.

Committee of
Correspondence,
March, 1780.

“ And the Committee, having duly attended to the
“ Whole of the Proceedings previous to the Expedition
“ under Consideration, are of Opinion, that the Reso-
“ lution of the Select Committee of Bombay, of the
“ 21st of July, for placing Ragoba in the Regency at
“ Poona, was not improper, under the favourable Cir-
“ cumstances set forth in their Proceedings at that
“ Period.”

Bomb. Sel. Conf.
22 Oct. 1778.

Your Committee have not found, in the Records of the Presidency of Bombay, any Proceedings, which tended to a farther Prosecution of these Measures, till the 12th of October, when the Select Committee, composed of the same Members, resumed their Consideration of Maratta Affairs. But it will be proper to observe, that, previous to this Meeting of the Committee, a Letter from the Governor-general and Council, dated 17th August, had been received, containing their Approbation of the Resolutions of the Select Committee of the 21st of July, on the following express Provisions:

Received 27 Sep.
1778.
See Appendix, No.
85.

“ First—

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“ First.—That it do not interfere with any Engagements formed with Moodajee Bouncello by Mr. Elliot, and previous Notice to you by him.

“ Second.—That your latest Advices from Europe shall be equal to an Assurance, that the Force required for this Service may be spared, without endangering the Safety of Bombay, in the Event of a French Invasion.

“ Third.—That the Engagement you may form with Ragoba himself, or Moraba and his Associates, be not contrary to those concluded with Moodajee by Mr. Elliot, and noticed by you, nor of any hostile Tendency to the Government of Berar.

And it appears that there was much Difference of Opinion, in the Members of the Bombay Board, upon the exact Interpretation of the Governor-general and Council's Meaning, in the restrictive Provision relative to the Engagements with Moodajee Bouncello, whether they should not consider it as an Instruction to delay Execution of their Resolutions, till they might be informed by Mr. Elliot of the particular Articles of the Alliance entered into with that Power, which in Effect would amount to a virtual Prohibition of their intended Enterprize.

Appendix, 109.
See also Appen.
111, 112, 113.

Your Committee, having observed that the Committee of Correspondence delivered an Opinion upon these Instructions from the Governor-general and Council, here inserted it as follows:

“ The Committee find, that, when the Governor-general and Council approved the Resolution of the 21st of July, they could not have been informed of the Confinement of those Maratta Chiefs, who were supposed to be well inclined to Ragoba, and capable of affording him the Assistance abovementioned.”

And it farther appears, by the Advices transmitted in this Interval by Mr. Lewis from Poona, that Moraba Furnuse and Butcheba Proonder had been transferred from the Custody of Madajee Scindia to that of Nanna Furnee, who kept them in close Confinement. That the Durbar had been consulting how they should oppose Colonel Leslie's March, but were much puzzled what Officer to send, as Siccaram and Nanna, being mutually afraid of each other, would not consent to Scindia's going, as they considered him as the Umpire between them: That Hurry Punt had declared his Resolution of not stirring without the Ministers, who were afraid to trust Holkar with the Command: That Purseram Bhow must return to Merits, Hyder's Army being in Camp on the other Side of the Kistna, with a determined Resolution of at-

Appendix, 110,

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“ tacking

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

"tacking it as soon as the Season opened." That they had therefore contented themselves with having privately written to the different Rajas and Officers, through whose Districts the Colonel most necessarily pass, to use every Endeavour to prevent his advancing; but that, in Case their Efforts should prove ineffectual, they were directed to deny having received any Orders from Government.

And it is to be observed, that by the last Accounts received at Bombay, of Colonel Leslie's Situation, he had not advanced much beyond Chatterpore.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
12 Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 111.

And your Committee find, on the Select Consultations of 12th October, a Minute of Mr. Carnac, in which he lamented, that not a single Step had yet been taken in Prosecution of their Resolutions of the 21st of July, or to avail themselves of the Opportunity offered by the Distractions in the Brahmin Ministry to exclude Nanna from any Share in the Government; that most serious Evils might ensue to the Company by any longer Delay; that they were not necessarily retarded by any Circumstances arising from the Restrictions contained in the Governor-general and Council's Letter of Approbation; that the Party of Moraba was not so depressed as to be incapable of rendering very material Service; and that their Conduct must be liable to a Charge of Inconsistency by their honourable Employers, should they remain inactive after having received a full Latitude from the controlling Presidency to act with Vigour and Effect. — And we perceive that Mr. Mostyn, whose Opinion was again consulted upon this Occasion, repeated every encouraging Assurance of the Certainty of Success, and of the present Crisis being the most favourable that could offer for the Execution of their Designs. And in Support of this Opinion he offered several Reasons, which will be found in the Appendix, No 111. It appears that, at the Close of the Debate, the Majority of the Committee, Mr. Draper only dissenting, resolved to carry into immediate Execution the Plan agreed to under 21st of July.

No 111.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
26 Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 112.

Your Committee find that Mr. Draper delivered in his Minute of Dissent to the foregoing Resolution on the 19th of October; in which he ascribed to the Difference of Circumstances the Reason of his changing his Opinion since the 21st of July, and of his objecting to the Prosecution of those Measures at the present juncture; to which he added the following Inducements:

"First, Because of the express Conditions contained
"in the Governor-general and Council's Letter of 17
"August.

"Secondly,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ Secondly, Because of the Restraint Moraba and Butcheba, and their Adherents, seem to be under.

“ Thirdly, Because of the very great Deficiency in our European Force to the last Establishment ordered by the Honourable Company.”

On these Heads he enlarged in long explanatory Arguments, which are placed in the Appendix, N^o 112, and are judged well deserving the Attention of the House. But, in Conclusion, he declared his Concurrence of Opinion in the Necessity of removing Nanna from the Administration of Affairs, and of reinstating Ragonaut Row in Quality of Regent, for the Welfare of the Presidency, though he thought it adviseable to delay the Attempt for a few Months.

On the 26 of October, your Committee observe, that the other Members of the Select Board declared, in Answer to Mr. Draper's Objections, that they considered the Success of the intended Expedition to depend entirely upon its being immediately undertaken to prevent a Junction between the French and the Marratta Forces, and that it was in no Way likely “ the Degree of Support they meant to give Ragonaut Row could be at all affected by a Negotiation with Moodojee Boosla, even supposing it should have been recommended to him to assert his Pretensions to the Rajahship of Satarah.” The Majority of the Committee having thus confirmed the first Opinion, an immediate Expedition to Poona, in Support of Ragoba, was resolved upon.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
26 Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 113.

Upon this Resolution, and the subsequent Execution of it, the Court of Directors, in Confirmation of the Report made to them by the Committee of Correspondence, conveyed their Opinion to the Select Committee in the following Words :

“ Your Resolution of the 21st of July was not improper, under the favourable Circumstances stated by you at that Period ; but the Change which happened soon afterwards in the Situation of Ragoba's Friends, and the Lapse of Time from the 21st of July to the 22d of November, rendered it extremely imprudent to undertake the Expedition at that Time.”

And your Committee find, that the First preparatory Measure, which the Select Committee took toward the accomplishing of their Designs, was to order a Letter to be drawn up, in the Name of Ragoba, to the principal Maratta Officers, with a View, when he should have approved it, to cause it to be circulated on his landing on the Continent. And it appears, that, on the 4th of November, it was resolved to appoint a Committee, as a Method the best suited for the Purpose of

Bombay, 26 Oct.
1778.
Appendix, 114.

Appendix, 115.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Appendix, 116.
 Bom. Sel. Conf.
 7 Nov. 1778.

carrying their Plans into Execution; and, upon the President's Proposal, Messrs. Carnac, Egerton, and Mostyn, were appointed accordingly, and immediately directed to consider the farther Arrangements necessary for the intended Service; and to wait upon Ragoba to communicate their Intentions and the Conditions to be previously stipulated with him; in which they should enjoin him to observe the utmost Secrecy. But we perceive, that on the 7th of the same Month Colonel Egerton declaring that he had, through Misapprehension, assented to the Appointment of a Committee, which he since accidentally found was intended to accompany the Army to Poona, desired to withdraw his Assent, and to substitute his Protest against it, for Reasons then delivered by him in Writing, the principal of which appears to be, because he deemed it diametrically opposite to the Intentions of the Company, and because he doubted whether, in the Absence of the Commander in Chief, the Power of the Select Committee could exist without the Presence of the other Three Members. Whereupon the President put the following Question, in which Messrs. Carnac and Egerton declined voting:

“ Whether Two Members of the Committee can be detached from the Presidency at the same Time upon any temporary Service, and whether the Two remaining Members are, in their Absence, competent to form a Committee?” — We perceive that Mr. Draper thought himself obliged, from his Idea of the Company's Meaning, to vote in the Negative; but the President being of Opinion, that, in Cases of great Contingency, even his own Presence might be dispensed with, the Question was decided in the Affirmative, by his casting Voice.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
 11 Nov. 1778.
 Appendix, 117.
 Do 18th Nov.
 Do.

But your Committee observe, that Mr. Carnac afterwards explained his Sentiments on that Point, according with those of the President; and that, on a subsequent Day, he was replied to by Colonel Egerton, who repeated his Objections to the Committee, as interfering with the Military Command, and as being a Deviation from the Company's Orders.

The Animadversion of the Court of Directors, on this Measure, is in these Words:

“ Your Appointment of a Member of the Select Committee, to accompany the Commander in Chief to Poona, was highly improper. By the Departure of the Commander in Chief and Mr. Carnac, the Governor, having a casting Vote, became possessed in Fact of absolute Authority for transacting all Political, Military, and Naval, Affairs, and such as require Secrecy, at Bombay; and, as this Transaction militated
 “ against

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ against the Letter and Spirit of the Court’s Orders
 “ of the 10th of April, 1778, the Appointment of a
 “ Member of the Select Committee at Bombay, to ac-
 “ company the Commander in Chief to Poona, must
 “ have our Disapprobation, and we declare the Majority
 “ of the said Committee very reprehensible for their Con-
 “ duct in that Respect. We find the Commander in Chief
 “ protested against the Measure; and we exempt Mr.
 “ Draper from this Censure, because, justly suppo-
 “ sing it to be the Intent of the Company that none
 “ of the Civil Members of the Committee should be
 “ detached from the Presidency if the Commander in
 “ Chief was to be absent also, Mr. Draper very properly
 “ delivered his Opinion in the Select Committee ac-
 “ cordingly.”

And your Committee find, that Ragoba made several
 Objections to the Terms of the Circular Letter above-
 mentioned, particularly to the Clause respecting his car-
 rying on the Government as Regent only during the
 Minority; and that his Behaviour in this Instance was
 not without Symptoms of evasive Diffimulation, in first
 pretending Compliance, and afterwards attempting to
 obtrude several very material Alterations, which the
 Committee held to be inadmissible, and therefore resolved
 (in Consideration also of the Dangers of Delay) to make
 a very explicit Declaration to him, that on his Com-
 pliance must depend the Continuance of their Support.
 This appears to have had its Effect, by inducing him to
 sign the Original Letter on the 16th of November,
 having previously obtained a Promise from the Com-
 mittee to inform the Court of Directors of his solemn
 Allegation and Engagement to prove the young Pesh-
 wa to be a supposititious Child, and that moreover, if he
 failed in that Proof, he was nevertheless still entitled,
 according to the Gentoo Law, to an equal Partition of
 the Government and Country. And we perceive, that
 the Select Committee at the same Time resolved to gra-
 tify him in his Request for a Supply of Arms and Am-
 munition, and for a Loan of 3 Lacks of Rupees,
 “ which (they observed) the State of their Treasury at
 “ Bombay and Surat would enable them very conve-
 “ niently to grant.” But they would not admit the
 Validity of his pretended Engagements with Mr. Shaw,
 relative to the Cession of Ahmood, nor consent to accept
 that Place, as well as Hansood, but as a free gift from
 him. Yet they afterwards allowed that Plea to prevail
 so far as to induce them to add another Lack to the
 Loan which they promised to make him.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
 11 Nov. 1778.
 Appendix, 118.

See his amend-
 ed Copy of the
 Letter,
 Appendix, 119.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
 16th Nov. 1778.
 Appendix, 120.

See Extract of
 sel. Conf. 23 Nov.
 See App. N^o 23.

Your

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Report of Committee of Corres.

Your Committee think it proper here to state, that the Amount due from Ragoba to the Company the 30th Day of April, 1777, was Rupees 24,72,75; that in November, 1778, the Governor and Select Committee paid to the Executor of Mr. William Shaw 80,000 Rs on Account of Ragoba, and lent besides 15,000 to Two of his Servants, which, with the Four Lacks mentioned above, amounted in the whole to 495,000 Rupees; and that the Committee of Correspondence reported it to be their clear Opinion, that these Loans were unjustifiable; and that the Court of Directors announced to the Select Committee their Sentiments and Resolutions on this Point to be as follows:

“ Your Payment of 80,000 Rupees to Mr. Shaw’s
“ Executors, and your Loan of Four Lacks to Ragoba,
“ and 15,000 Rupees to his Servants, besides Arms
“ and Military Stores furnished for his Use, were un-
“ justifiable Measures, more especially as so large a Sum
“ as 150,000 was sent with the Troops, and as Autho-
“ rity was always granted to the Commissary and Pay-
“ master to pass Draughts on the Select Committee for
“ their necessary Disbursements during the Expedition;
“ and we find, that Bills have actually been accepted, on
“ that Account, to the Amount of Rupees 228,529:
“ Unless therefore you shall be able to produce better
“ Reasons for having made the above Loans and Pay-
“ ment, amounting to 495,000 Rupees, than appear
“ to us at present, you must expect to be made respon-
“ sible to the Company for the said Amount.”

Appendix, 121.

No 121.

On the Select Consultations of the 18th of November, your Committee find recorded the Draft of the proposed Treaty with Ragoba, which had been approved of by the Committee; but it is proper to remark, that the President on the next Day signified to the several Members his Opinion, that the 16th Article appearing to him to be a greater Concession than the Gentlemen at Bengal were by Law entitled to, and not only unnecessary but a dangerous Precedent, he had ordered it to be new modelled.

The Article in Question stood as follows:

16th Article— “ When the contracting Parties have
“ mutually interchanged this Treaty, it will be sent to
“ Bengal for the Ratification of the Governor-general
“ and Council.”

The amended Article we find to stand as follows:

“ If any Article of the present Treaty should interfere
“ with any Engagements formed by the Governor gene-
“ ral and Council not yet known to the Select Com-
“ mittee

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“mittee of Bombay, such Article may be altered or amended as may be necessary.”

It appears that Mr. Draper returned an Answer in Disapprobation of the Amendment, because he conceived the Act of Parliament obliged him to submit the proposed Treaty to the Controul of the Governor-general and Council; but Mr. Carnac thinking that the Question should be fairly debated in the Committee, it was accordingly considered there on the 21st; when Mr. Draper appears to have been absent, and the Rest of the Board agreed, that, as they had obtained the Consent and Approbation of the Superior Council, and expressly mentioned that Circumstance in the First Article of the Treaty, it would be superfluous and humiliating to the Dignity of their Government if they should declare that they had no Authority to conclude a final Engagement.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
21 Nov. 1778.
Appendix, 122.

But your Committee find, that the Proceedings of the Select Committee were pressed forward to a Conclusion of these preparatory Agreements, upon sudden Intelligence that the Ministers had got Intimation of their Intentions, and were making Preparations to receive them. Whereupon it was determined to send off One Division of the Troops immediately, and that the Remainder of the Forces should proceed afterwards with all Expedition. Yet it appears to your Committee, that another unexpected Interruption arose from Ragoba, who objected to several parts of the Treaty, particularly those regarding the Security of the young Peshwa's Person, and the Promise of future Protection and Favour to Moraba and the other Chiefs of his Party; and he refused to sign the circular Letters (though wanted for immediate Use) till he had executed the Treaty, which he was at last, after a Conference of Seven Hours, hardly prevailed upon to agree to, though he was indulged in his earnest Desire to make some small Alterations in it. And we perceive, that, in Consequence of this apparent Accommodation of all the remaining Differences, Colonel Bgerton set off the same Day to Bellapore to put himself at the Head of the Forces; and the other Members of the Select Board, being assembled in the President's Chamber, executed the Treaty and sent it that Evening by Mr. Mollyn to Ragoba, who however, notwithstanding his Promise, again refused to ratify it, unless some Addition was made to the Clause regarding the Custody of the Child and the Cession of the Autgums depending upon Salsette. And we perceive, that in Order to remove all Doubts the Board agreed to make some explanatory Concessions in those Instances, adding, however, a Resolution, in Consequence

Ibid.
No 122.

Bom. Sel. Conf.
22 Nov.
Appendix, 123.

Ibid, 23 Nov.
No 123.

Appendix, 124.

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quence "of their having experienced so much Evasion
"and Delay on his Part," to send a threatening Mes-
sage to him, that, if he should not agree to the Treaty
with the above Additions, "they would drop all Con-
"nection with him, and take Possession of the Govern-
"ment at Poona in the Name of the Peshwa, and carry
"it on in his Name until they should receive Orders
"from Bengal whom to appoint Regent."

Bomb. Sel. Conf.
26 Nov. 1778.
Appendix, 125.

Still however your Committee observe, that the De-
sire of having a Negative in the Appointment of Guar-
dians, to whom the Care of the Child's Person should be
entrusted, encouraged Ragoba, to express a farther Dis-
satisfaction; and that the Select Board thereupon made
yet a farther Concession to him, "as they were very
"anxious to have the Treaty concluded, and unwilling
"it should be known at Poona that any Disagreement
"subsisted between them;" to all which they added a
formal Exculpation of his Pertinacity, as supposing it
"not to proceed from any evil Design against the In-
"fant, but to be occasioned entirely by his Fears that
"they should place it under the Charge of Moraba or
"some of the Chief Officers, which would give them
"great Ascendancy." And it appears that these Ap-
prehensions were not yet subdued; for though the
Committee, in Hopes of accommodating Matters with-
out delivering the Message agreed upon, approved of
Mr. Mostyn's Conduct in having suppressed it, Ragoba
lingered out his Arguments and Objections till the 27th,
and in the Evening of that Day at last reluctantly put
his Hand and Seal to the Treaty in the Appendix,
N^o 126.

Appendix, 126.

Appendix, 127.

And your Committee find, that Ragoba left Bombay
very soon after this; and, having landed upon the Con-
tinent, followed the Army with very little Expedition,
attended by a Detachment of the Company's Troops
and a small Body of his own: That on the 7th Messrs.
Carnac and Mostyn set out to join the Army, carrying
with them their Commission and Instructions for con-
certing and conducting, in Conjunction with Colonel
Egerton, all the necessary Operations, political and mi-
litary, of the Expedition, and also circular Letters
which were dispersed as a Manifesto, being addressed to
the Mutseddes, Sirdars, Jaghierdars, and Subjects, of the
Marattia State. These Papers are dated 5th of Decem-
ber, 1778, and placed in the Appendix N^o 127.

Appendix, 128.

On the 29th of December, a Secret Letter was di-
patched from Bombay to the Court of Directors, which
your Committee find to contain a brief Account of these
Measures, and also Congratulations on the Prospect of
retrieving

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retrieving the valuable Acquisitions lost by the Treaty of Poorunder; stating the Force detached on the Expedition to consist of

Artillery	—	—	172
European Infantry	—	—	549
Artillery Lascars	—	—	500
Sepoys	—	—	2689

making in all a Body of — — 3910 Men, all Officers included; with which Force they trusted (all Circumstances considered) to bring the Business to a happy Conclusion, relying with sanguine Hopes on a general Disposition among the Maratta Officers and People in Favour of Ragoba and of his Pretensions, on the Advancement of the Bengal Detachment, and on the Damp thrown, by the Fall of Pondicherry, upon the Expectations of Nanna Furnese of Assistance from the French.

It will have been observed, that Mr. Draper, in his Minute of the 10th of October in the Select Committee, rested much of his Argument of Objection, against the immediate Execution of their Designs in Favour of Ragoba, upon the Deficiency of their European Force, which he called a lamentable one, compared with the last Establishment ordered by the Company in April 1775, of 312 Artillery and 1200 Infantry, and that it could not be better described than in their own Letter of the 8th of September to Sir Edward Vernon; in which your Committee find it represented, "That they had no other Resources for Defence than their own Garrison, with the farther disadvantageous Circumstance, that their Force consisted almost wholly of Sepoys, though they had drained every European they possibly could from their subordinate Settlements." And it is farther to be observed, that the Body of European Artillery and Infantry, with a Battalion of Sepoys, which the Presidency of Fort St. George had held in Readiness to assist the Bombay Operations, were not arrived, and that no other Reinforcement of Europeans had been received but those which were recalled from the Subordinates. And it should not be omitted, that in Addition to the Force, as stated above to have been at first detached on the Expedition, upwards of 400 Rank and File, with Officers in Proportion, appear to have been afterwards ordered on that Service, and that a considerable Part of the additional Force consisted of Europeans.

And your Committee find, that the Court of Directors thus expressed their Disapprobation of the Conduct of the Select Committee, in risking such an Enterprize

See Appendix,

112.

Appendix, 129.

Nº 129.

Report of Committee of Correspondence.

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surprise under these Circumstances of their Military Force.

“ The State of your Garrison, as represented by yourselves to Sir Edward Vernon in your Letter of the 8th of September, 1778, could not warrant your sending so large a Force on Foreign Service at the Commencement of an European War; more especially when speedy Succour was rendered precarious, and consequently Success very doubtful, by the very disagreeable Alteration which had happened in the Situation of Ragoba's Friends. Under the above Circumstances, the Undertaking was evidently become hazardous, and not to be justified; the Reasons urged by Mr. Draper against it were solid and judicious; and you ought certainly to have waited the Arrival or near Approach of the Bengal Detachment, before you attempted to reinstate Ragoba at Poona.”

But your Committee observe, that, after having thus passed a Declaration of Censure on several distinct Parts of the Conduct of the Select Committee, the Court of Directors adopted also the Opinion of the Committee of Correspondence upon summing up the Whole, and tempered their final Rebuke with some Qualification in Respect of the Intention.

“ Although this Committee cannot concur in the Reasons offered by the Select Committee of Bombay so far as approve their Conduct, they are nevertheless of Opinion that the said Select Committee appear to have acted according to the best of their Judgement in undertaking to place Ragoba in the Regency at Poona, in November, 1778.”

And the Court of Directors, in their Letter to the Select Committee, made use of nearly the same Style of Reprehension. “ Although we are willing to hope, for the Reasons offered by the Majority in Answer to Mr. Draper's Dissent, that you acted according to the best of your Judgement in undertaking to place Ragoba in the Regency at Poona, in November, 1778; we nevertheless consider you as having proceeded with great Indiscretion on that Occasion.”

It is to be remembered, that these Censures were passed upon the previous Resolutions which set forward the undertaking of that Expedition, and that this was the Punishment inflicted upon the Advisers of them, viz. the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay.—Your Committee find, that a Failure in the successful Execution of the Plan met with rougher Censure and more sensible Punishment.

In what Manner the Accomplishment of the sanguine Expectations formed by the Governor and Select Committee

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mittee was frustrated, and changed into a sad Reverse of Difficulty and Distress, and by what Steps, and under what Circumstances the Bombay Army was led on towards Poona, till it was obliged to submit to an Acceptance of the Enemy's Permission for its Return to the Presidency, under the Stipulations of a disgraceful Convention at Worgham on the 17th Day of January, 1779, will be fully explained to the House by a Perusal of the Poona Diary, which your Committee have thought proper to point out in the Appendix, N^o 196; to which we have subjoined an Extract of a Letter, dated 27th March, 1779, from the Select Committee to the Court of Directors, wherein a fuller Account is given of these Events, accompanied with their Observations, and a Detail of their Proceedings thereupon. To these your Committee have added, the material Parts of the Reports of the Committee of Correspondence, from which we have already made some Extracts, and wherein most of the essential Papers transmitted from Bombay are referred to and made use of as Evidence, for the Direction of their Opinion on the Matters submitted to their Investigation; and, in Order to complete the Weight and Authority of the Relations and Remarks which we have met with on this Subject, we think it proper to anticipate our regular Return to the Consideration of Bengal Proceedings, and place in the Appendix, N^o 130, the Opinion of Sir Eyre Coote, which indeed appears to relate chiefly to the Military Conduct upon that Occasion, and presents an Exculpation of the Soldiery from the Slur thrown upon them by Mr. Carnac, whom, as the President of the Field Deputies, he considered the most responsible and most guilty Person of all who were concerned in the Counsel or Conduct of these Transactions.

And as your Committee have found that Sir Eyre Coote, before he was informed of the Event of this Expedition, had expressed his Sentiments upon the Undertaking, and at the same Time upon the political Conduct of the Two Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, in Regard to their Differences with the Marattas; we shall here lay before the House an Extract of his Letter from Fort St. George to the Committee of Correspondence, wherein he communicated those Opinions.

After giving a very satisfactory Account of the State in which he found the Company's Affairs at his Arrival at Madras, and which he ascribed to the great Exertions of the President and Council, he wrote as follows:

"I wish I could give as favourable an Opinion upon the Proceedings of the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay; but it appears to me, that they ought, at

Appendix, 130.

N^o 130.

N^o 130.

N^o 130.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
24 May, 1779.
Sir Eyre Coote's
Minute.
N^o 130.

Dated
18 Jan. 1779.

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“ this critical Time, to have united against the national
 “ Enemy, and given due Assistance to this Settlement,
 “ which has hitherto borne the whole Burthen of the
 “ War: Instead of which, a large Army is sent from
 “ Bengal, at an immense Expence, into the Heart of the
 “ Country, where, if I can judge from the Information
 “ I have received, they can produce Nothing but Dis-
 “ tress to the Company, not to say Dishonour to the
 “ Nation, whether successful or otherwise. And Bom-
 “ bay is left defenceless by sending their whole Force
 “ upon a Maratta Expedition, which, besides the Dan-
 “ ger to which she is exposed, brings upon us the In-
 “ convenience of transporting Troops from hence to
 “ Mahi, the Attack upon which ought naturally to
 “ have fallen upon the Settlement so nearly in its
 “ Neighbourhood. Indeed I may say, the sending
 “ Troops upon this Expedition is rather calculated for
 “ the Security of Bombay, in its present weak State,
 “ than any great Prospect of Success we have against
 “ Mahi, as I am apt to suppose Hyder Ally will inter-
 “ fere in defending that Place against any Attempts
 “ we may make upon it; however it is determined
 “ that no improper Risk shall be run, as they are to
 “ wait at Anjengo, in Readiness either to pursue the
 “ Plan against Mahi, if adviseable, or to embark for
 “ the Defence of Bombay, if necessary.”

It will be remembered, that your Committee, in
 their First Report, took Notice of the Opinions on this
 Subject which appear on the select Consultations of the
 Madras Presidency in the Month of February, 1779.

Your Committee will in this Place confine themselves
 to a few Observations, and a cursory Recital of the
 most material Incidents of the Expedition, for the Sake
 of the Narrative.

It is to be remarked, that, when Messrs. Carnac and
 Mostyn arrived in the Camp on the 15th of December,
 and required the Publication of their Commission by the
 Commander in Chief in general Orders, Colonel Eger-
 ton absolutely protested against it, making Objections
 both to the Tenor and Terms of the Commission itself,
 and to the Competency of two Members (Mr. Mostyn
 being absent from Indisposition) to do any Act of Au-
 thority. And we observe, that the secret Committee
 of Bombay, (which, it is to be remembered, consisted
 only at that Time of the President and Mr. Draper,)
 in Answer to a Reference which had been made to them
 for a Decision of this Dispute, expressed their Surprise
 to find an Idea could be entertained that the Powers
 of the Committee were suspended by the Sickness or
 accidental

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accidental Absence of one of the Members. It is proper, therefore, to add a farther Remark, that Mr. Mostyn, who died soon after, never once attended any Meeting of the Poona Committee. On the 20th of December, Mr. Carnac appears to have remonstrated with the Commander in Chief upon the slow Progress which the Army made in its Advance; and represented, in strong Terms, the Necessity of hastening their March with all possible Expedition; and that Colonel Egerton declined making any Answer at that Time to these Complaints. Your Committee have found, that the Enemy gave at first no Opposition to the March of the Troops till the 22d of December; and, from that Time till the 4th of January, their Cannonading was distant and ineffectual, except that two good Officers were accidentally killed by it. That, on the 5th, Colonel Egerton signified, by Letter to the President, his Design of attempting to surprise the Enemy next Morning in their Encampment, which however he did not carry into Execution; but indeed, on Account of his ill State of Health, resigned on that Day the Command of the Army, to which Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn succeeded.

And your Committee observe, that the Court of Directors expressed the severest Displeasure at the Conduct of Colonel Egerton in these Particulars: "The first Object that strikes us is the slow Progress of the Army; this we deem an irreparable Injury to the Service, and in this Respect the Conduct of the Commander in Chief appears extremely defective. The Consequence was obvious; the Enemy had full Opportunity to collect their Strength. The Friends of Ragoba, instead of being encouraged by the spirited Exertion of our Force to join his Standard, must, as we conceive, have been deterred from declaring in his Favour by the Languor of our military Proceedings." It appears, however, that Colonel Egerton, not being able, because of the Number of the Enemy's Horse in the Conkan, to effect his Return to Bombay, continued with the Camp, and acted throughout as a Member of the Committee; in which Capacity he signed, together with Mr. Carnac, a Letter to the select Committee of Bombay, containing a despondent Representation of their Disappointment in not meeting with any Appearance of Assistance or Support from the Maratta Chiefs, under whose Co-operation with them they had been taught, both by Mr. Mostyn and by Ragoba, to rest their principal Reliance: That every thing indeed gave Proof of a general Determination to oppose the Establishment of Ragoba in that Degree of Authority

1779, 4th Jan.

5th January.

January 6.

January 7.

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Authority which the Select Board had, from false Assurances, been led to engage for:—That they (the Poona Committee) had on that Account explicitly announced to him “the too great Reason they had to believe, that there subsisted a total Want of Confidence, “on the Part of the Maratta Chiefs, in his Promises “and Assurances; and that no Negotiations would “ever be set on-foot with them, unless commenced by “the Committee, who therefore found themselves under the Necessity of taking such Measures as appeared “most eligible to them, without farther Dependence “upon him.” Your Committee have indeed found, that the Conduct of Ragonaut Row had given too much Ground for these Intimations, as there were strong Reasons to suspect that, trusting to subdue every one by Force of Arms, he had not only neglected to conciliate the respectable Chiefs to his Cause, but was even suspected of having given Orders to the Killedar of Ahmednagar not to release Moraba himself till he got farther positive Orders from him on his Arrival at Poona. And, by his own Representation of the real Circumstances of Affairs, he acknowledged himself to have been deceived, and gave no Encouragement to hope for better Success as they should advance, either from the Junction of powerful Adherents or Resources of Provisions, unless they should defeat the Forces of the Enemy. And we find, that the Leaders of the Maratta Army gave no Opportunity for that Event, by strictly observing the Plan, which, according to early Report, they had resolved upon, of avoiding any regular Action, and of burning the Towns, and laying waste the Country, in Order to destroy the Means of Supply to the British Forces. That these having advanced on the 10th of January as far as Tullawgawn, about 16 Miles from Poona, and found that large and populous Town in Ashes, and all the Grain carried off or destroyed, it was thought imprudent and hazardous to attempt any farther Advancement; and upon a Report of the State of Provisions, and upon Colonel Cockburn’s Declaration, that without a Body of Horse he could not engage to protect the Baggage, the Committee resolved to order Preparations for a Retreat, which was begun on the Night of the 11th.

Comm. of Correspondence.

Your Committee observe, that the Court of Directors appear to have felt much Indignation at this Retreat—“When the Army was so far advanced, and the Troops “full of Spirit and Intrepidity; when Moraba’s Horse “were reported to be in the Conkan, to act in Favour of “Ragoba; when 18 Days Provision were in Store, and “Ragoba had promised a farther Supply.”—It is however proper to remark on this Promise, that Mr. Holmes,

the

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the Commissary, had, by his own Inspection, seen that Ragoba could not perform it. They complained, "that no Council of War was called at Tullegaum, to take the Sense of the Officers of the Army on the Necessity of retreating; that, although the Order for the Retreat of the Army, on the 11th of January, was the joint Act of Mr. Carnac and Colonel Egerton, yet as Mr. Carnac had a casting Voice in the Poona Committee, and possessed in Fact supreme Authority in Camp at the Time, he was particularly responsible for that Measure."

See Diary.

It appears, that the Enemy, having Intelligence of their Design, attacked them before Day-break, cut off Part of their Baggage, and killed a good many Men. On the 13th the Committee, finding their Situation become more alarming, (the Army having not ventured upon any farther Movement from Worgam, where they had halted the Day before,) deputed Mr. Farmer to the Maratta Camp to negotiate for their peaceable Return; directing him to represent to the Ministers, that having been deceived by confident Assurances of the general Desire among the Chiefs of the Maratta State, for the Re-establishment of Ragoba in the Regency, they had been induced to accompany him with a Detachment of their Troops, for the Purpose of replacing him in that Rank of Government; but, finding by Experience that they had acted under the Misguidance of false Information, they had determined to desist from that Attempt, and were desirous of returning to Bombay, under Agreement of a mutual Cessation from Hostilities:—That the Durbar, in Answer to this Application, appear to have insisted upon the Delivery of the Person of Ragoba into their Hands, as the only Terms on which any Accommodation should take Place; and that the Committee at once resolved not to make his Safety an Impediment to their quiet Return, especially as he had already declared his Intentions of giving himself up to Madajee Scindia. And it is observable, that, in the Overtures which he had made to that Chief upon this Occasion, he endeavoured to persuade him to a Belief, that his Motives for addressing him did not arise from any Sense of Inability to accomplish his Aim by the Aid of the Europeans alone, but because "those Europeans, in taking Part in his Quarrels, sought only their own Aggrandizement, and to obtain the Country; which neither suited his Views nor Scindia's." And, as some Explanation was hereupon necessary to satisfy the Doubts of those Europeans, he told Mr. Sibbald, "that his Scheme in this was, by a total Compliance with the Demands of Scindia,

Diary, 10 Jan.

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“ Scindia, to gain him over for the present, and afterwards he would do as he pleased.”

Diary, 15 Jan.

But we perceive, that, when the Compliance of the Committee was communicated the next Day by Mr. Farmer to the Durbar, in which Madajee Scindia presided and evidently took the Lead, he (Scindia) received the Offer of that Concession with marked Indifference; and, reproaching the Company's Servants with a Breach of Colonel Upton's Treaty, he insisted upon the Conclusion of a new Agreement while the Army remained on that very Spot. This new Demand being transmitted to the Committee, they consulted Colonel Cockburn upon the Practicability of making a successful Retreat; and, on his Report of the Impossibility of effecting it, they acquiesced in his Opinion; though it is proper to remark, that Mr. Carnac declared his real Sentiments to be in Favour of an Attempt to force their Way; and that the Committee of Correspondence, after examining every Evidence relative to that Question, highly condemned the contrary Resolution.

“ It is asserted by the Select Committee, that Captain Hartley declared he could rely upon the Men he commanded, and urged every Argument in Favour of forcing a Retreat, and even formed and presented Colonel Cockburn the necessary Disposition for conducting it. It cannot be doubted, that Mr. Carnac continued in Possession of Authority without Control, except to make Treaties. He was confident, if the Officers and Men did their Duty, that the Army was sufficiently numerous, and so well provided with Artillery, as to be able to force their Way back against all Opposition; he had no Doubt that the Attempt ought to be made.”

In Consequence, however, of a Resolution to return by Sufferance only, the Committee directed Mr. Farmer to inform the Durbar, that, having no Power to negotiate or agree to any Treaty without the Sanction of the Superior Council, they should only deceive the Maratta Government in pretending to submit to their Demands; and that, by giving up the Cause and Person of Ragonaut Row, they acted to the utmost of their Power, and that thereby all Disputes would effectually be put an End to. But we perceive, that this Representation drew the following pertinent Remark from Madajee Scindia: “ If you had not Powers to make new Treaties, I wish to see by what Power you broke that made by Colonel Upton, by the Aid given to Ragoba; and desire an explicit Answer, whether or not it was by Virtue of any
“ direct

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" direct Authority from the Governor-general and
 " Council; if it was, I desire to see that Authority,
 " in Order that I may look to them about it." And
 he assured Mr. Farmer, that, till a new Treaty was
 made between the English and the Maratta State, the
 Army must remain where it was, whatever might be
 the Consequence.

It appears, however, that, previous to the Receipt
 of this Determination, the Committee had dispatched
 another Gentleman, " with full Powers to settle with
 " the Durbar for the peaceable Return of the Army,
 " upon such Conditions as he might be able to ob-
 " tain, since it was the Opinion of the Commander in
 " Chief, that a Retreat was impracticable." And your
 Committee will conclude this Account with the Report
 of Mr. Holmes, (the Gentleman last deputed to the
 Durbar) and the Observations of the Committee there-
 upon, in their own Words.

" This Night, about 10 o'Clock, Mr. Holmes re-
 " turned from the Maratta Camp, and advised us, that
 " he has settled Matters with Madajee Scindia, and
 " the Rest of the Durbar, for the peaceable Return of
 " the Army to Bombay, on the only Conditions they
 " would hear of, and which are such as cannot fail to
 " fill us with the deepest Concern, being humiliating
 " in the highest Degree, and which Nothing but the
 " avowed Opinion and Declaration of the principal
 " Officers, as to the Impracticability of effecting our
 " Retreat, could justify our acceding to. We must
 " however observe, that Madajee Scindia, and the whole
 " Durbar, cannot plead Ignorance of our Want of
 " Powers to conclude such a Treaty as they have now
 " prescribed to us, they having demanded both a true
 " Explanation and Translation of our Letter of Yester-
 " day to Mr. Farmer, wherein we expressly direct
 " him to acquaint them, that we have no Powers to
 " enter into any Treaty whatever; that, were we to
 " pretend such Powers, we should be only deceiving
 " them;—so they have evidently compelled us to en-
 " ter into a Treaty they were apprised we had no
 " Power to agree to."

Your Committee find, that the Court of Directors
 inveighed against this Convention, and against all the
 Circumstances attending it, with particular Indigna-
 tion; and herein seem to have directed their chief Re-
 sentment against Mr. Carnac.—His Words are, " at
 " all Events, rather than submit to the Terms pre-
 " scribed by the Enemy." Yet, under all Circum-
 " stances, rather than press a Retreat, he ventured to
 " pledge the English Faith, in the most solemn and

15 January;

*Termination
 of Worgam.*

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“ sacred Manner, for the Observance of Treaties, of
“ which he owns he did not at the Time expect a Con-
“ firmation. He stipulated to obtain the Governor’s
“ Dustuck for delivering up the Company’s Possessions
“ to the Marattas, and gave Hostages for the due Per-
“ formance of extraordinary Agreements, under men-
“ tal Reservations, and pre-conceived Ideas that they
“ were of no Validity, and would never be ratified by
“ his Superiors.”

Your Committee have thought it proper to place these Extracts thus immediately in the Eye of the House, that they might at the same Time, in some of the most striking Points, see and consider the Conduct of the Company’s Servants, and the Judgement of their Employers. But we must, nevertheless, desire to refer the House to the Appendix, N^o 130, from which they will receive much more ample Information, by consulting these Documents at large; and we shall therefore here simply mention the Fact of the farther Censures and Punishments, which the Court inflicted on those whom they esteemed Delinquents.

Your Committee observe, that they commended the Charge which was brought by Governor Hornby against Colonel Egerton and Colonel Cockburn; and, upon the most impartial Review of their Conduct, they dismissed those Officers from their Service. In Regard to Mr. Carnac, upon whom, they observed, no Censure had been passed, nor any Enquiry made by the Select Committee into his Conduct and Behaviour during the late Expedition, which, however, they found not less exceptionable than that of Colonel Egerton, they, after duly considering all the Circumstances relative thereto, resolved to dismiss him from his Office as One of the Council and Select Committee of Bombay.

Your Committee having thus taken Notice of the Disapprobation which the Court of Directors expressed of the Resolutions taken by the Select Committee, and remarked, that all their severer Marks of Displeasure were fixed upon those who failed in the Execution of these Resolutions, it remains only to observe, that the Court bestowed also some Tokens of their Approbation, and some Rewards for the meritorious Conduct of others of their Servants; though it would be premature in this Place to mention any but One, which regards Mr. Draper, whom they named to be Second of Council, and of the Select Committee upon the Removal of Mr. Carnac and Colonel Egerton; and, “ as a farther Testimony of their Approbation of his
“ Conduct, they appointed him to succeed to the
“ Office of President and Governor of Bombay, upon
“ the

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

" the Death, Removal, or Resignation, of Governor " Hornby ;" it ought perhaps to be observed, that the Select Committee of Bombay had raised Captain Hartley, who, as has been seen, distinguished himself greatly in the Expedition, and endeavoured to persuade an Attempt of forcing a Retreat, to the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which gave Umbrage to several Officers over whose Heads he was thus lifted ; and that the Court of Directors corrected this Hardship, joining however in high Approbation of the Conduct of Captain Hartley, by directing that he should receive only Captain's Pay, till the Officers who had been his Seniors should rise regularly to the same advanced Rank, and again take their Places above him.

Your Committee find, that Mr. Farmer returned to Jan. 17, 1779. the Camp on the 17th, with the Papers of Agreement executed on the Part of the Durbar ; by the One of which, all the Company's Acquisitions in those Parts, made since the Treaty with the late Peshwa, Madarow, in 1756, were to be given up ; and, by the other, (being a private Article of Advantage to Madajee Scindia), that Chief was to be put in complete Possession of Broach, as it was held by the Moguls, Ragoba was surrendered into his Custody, and Mr. Farmer and Lieutenant Stewart were also to remain with him as Hostages for the full Performance of the Stipulation in his Favour ;—a Circumstance, which the Court of Directors mention with great Concern and Anxiety for their Safety.

And it appears, that the Army, on the 20th, moved down the Ghauts on its Return to Bombay, and Messrs. Carnac and Egerton received that Evening at Campoly a Letter, dated 11th January, from Bombay, addressed to them as the Poona Committee ; in which they were exhorted to press forward with Vigour and Expedition towards Poona, " as the likeliest and most effectual " Way to improve their Situation, and to induce " Ragoba's Friends to declare openly in his Favour." It is scarce necessary to remark, that their real Situation was not known to the President and Select Committee, when they wrote that Letter of Encouragement, which certainly arrived in a most unlucky Moment. It must, however, be observed, that there was destined to the Select Committee also a Shock, not less mortifying in the Circumstances which ensued ; for, at the Moment of the Return of the discomfited Army, Colonel Capper arrived, and brought with him a Letter from the Committee of Secrecy of the East India Company, dated 31st August, 1778 ; acknowledging the Receipt of those from the President and Council of

Appendix, 232.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

25th of January and 14th of March, and Postscript of the 15th, 1778. and Copy of their Proceedings of the 10th of December, 1777, and of the Letters and Resolutions of the Governor-general and Council of Bengal, dated 2d of February, 1778, and containing the following Directions of Encouragement to their Projects :

“ Your Vigilance respecting the French hath our
“ fullest Approbation.—In Regard to Ragoba, it would
“ have afforded us much Satisfaction, if the Overtures
“ you expected from Siccaram Baboo, the Prime Minister,
“ and other Maratta Chiefs, had actually taken
“ Place, and, in Consequence thereof, Ragoba had,
“ under proper Conditions, been established in the
“ Government of Poona; and, as you attribute the
“ Failure of this Scheme to a Distrust entertained by
“ Ragoba's Friends of your Ability to fulfil your
“ Engagements, we authorise you to declare, in our
“ Name, that we will not only ratify and confirm the
“ Measure, if carried into Execution, at the Request,
“ and with the Assistance of the Maratta Chiefs, but
“ also to assure them, that they will use all Means in
“ our Power to effect it, though refused the Concurrency
“ of those Persons who have lately manifested an
“ Attention to the French, inconsistent with the Friendship
“ subsisting between the Maratta State and the
“ East India Company.

“ The Necessity of counteracting the Views of the
“ French at Poona, and of taking immediate and decisive
“ Measures to prevent their Establishment at Choul,
“ appears to us so very striking, that we not only direct
“ you to frustrate their Designs of obtaining a Grant
“ of the Port of Choul, but also to oppose, by Force
“ of Arms, if necessary, their forming a Settlement at
“ that or any other Place which may render them dangerous
“ Neighbours to Bombay.

“ As the Restoration of Ragoba to the Peshwaship
“ is a Measure upon which we are determined, and,
“ as the Evasions of the Maratta Chiefs, respecting the
“ Treaty of Poona, justify any Departure therefrom
“ on our Part, we therefore direct, that, if on the
“ Receipt of this Letter, you shall be able to obtain
“ Assistance from the Friends of Ragoba, and, with
“ such Assistance, find yourselves in Force sufficient to
“ effect his Restoration without dangerously weakening
“ your Garrison, and thereby risking the Safety of
“ our Possessions under your Government, you forth-
“ with undertake the same; and we farther direct,
“ that, in settling the Terms of Compensation to be
“ made to the Company for their Services on such
“ Account,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ Account, you conform, as nearly as may be, to the
 “ Propositions laid down by our Governor-general and
 “ Council, in their Letter of the 2d of February,
 “ 1778.

“ As the Co-operation of our other Settlements will
 “ be necessary to ensure Success to this important Enter-
 “ prize, we have communicated the Contents of this Let-
 “ ter to our Governor-general and Council, and to our
 “ President and Council of Fort St. George, and en-
 “ joined them to afford you such immediate Aid as
 “ may be required to enable you to re-establish Rago-
 “ ba, provided it can be done without affecting the In-
 “ structions issued by the Committee of Secrecy, in their
 “ Letters of the 15th of April, 1778, of which they
 “ are forthwith to give you Information.

“ We think it, however, absolutely necessary to in-
 “ form you, that no Order in this Letter is to operate
 “ farther than is consistent with the Safety of the Island
 “ of Bombay; and that, in all your Proceedings, you
 “ are to consider a Rupture between Great Britain and
 “ France as inevitable, although War has not yet been
 “ formally declared between the Two Crowns.

“ Having given you this cautionary Instruction, it is
 “ proper for us to add, that you may depend upon
 “ your having your European Military Establishment
 “ fully completed by the Ships this Season, and in
 “ your Decision on this important Subject, you must
 “ govern yourselves accordingly.

“ Enclosed you will receive Copies of our present *
 “ Instructions to the Governor-general and Council of
 “ Fort William, and to the President and Select Com-
 “ mittee at Fort St. George, and also of our † Orders,
 “ dated 15th April, 1778. The former must be sent
 “ to their Address immediately.”

Appendix, 131.
 *Nº 1.

† Nº 2.
 Nº 131.

Your Committee have thought it proper to insert the
 above Letter at Length, and to add the Enclosures in
 the Appendix, Nº 131, because it contains Information
 of the Sentiments of the Court of Directors, not only
 on the Circumstances of the Maratta Disputes, but of
 other political Matters, which marked this as a very
 interesting Period of the State of India Affairs.

We should not omit in this Place to observe, that,
 while the unfortunate Expedition to Poona was in
 Prosecution, several Letters arrived concerning the
 Situation and Designs of the Bengal Detachment, both
 from the Commander of it, and from the Governor-
 general and Council, to the President and Select Com-
 mittee of Bombay, and also to the Poona Committee;
 to which Answers were returned, containing a Variety
 of Information and Change of Directions, in Con-
 sequence

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

sequence of the different Turn of Affairs during the Progress and the Return of the Bombay Army, and therefore properly to be taken Notice of at the Close of the Relation which has been made of the Events of that Expedition.

1778.
Appendix, 132.

Your Committee find, that the President and Council of Bombay received, on the 18th of December, a Letter from the Governor-general and Council, dated 15th October, by which they were informed of the Death of Mr. Elliot, and that no Successor would be appointed to him for the Purpose of carrying on the intended Negotiation with the Raja of Berar, till it could be seen whether Moodajee himself, who had expressed much Satisfaction at the Overtures made to him, would not on this Event make some Advances for a Renewal of that Plan. They were also informed of the Removal of Colonel Leslie from the Command of the Bengal Detachment, and the Appointment of Colonel Goddard in his Place, with the Orders given to him to make Application to the Raja on his entering the Province of Berar for a Conjunction of Forces, and leaving him a discretionary Power to suspend his Proceedings in Case of Inattention or Refusal from that Chief.

In Regard to his Co-operation with the Presidency of Bombay, the following Instructions were signified to them: "If the Plan which you had resolved to adopt and to carry into Execution in September, for the Restoration of Ragoba, and which you notified to us, in your Letter of the 25th of July, still subsists; or, if you shall have formed any other for the same, and consistently with the Terms prescribed for our Assent to that Measure; or, if you shall judge a strong Reinforcement immediately and indispensably necessary to ensure the Safety of Bombay against a French Invasion; and shall deem it requisite or adviseable, in either of these Cases, to command the Detachment, at all Hazards, to proceed farther towards Bombay, even without the Junction of the Troops of any Power in Alliance with us; you will, in such Cases, and such only, require Colonel Goddard to advance with it; but, in all other Cases, you will give him Notice of your Intentions, and leave him to act under our Directions."

See Diary.
Appendix, 130.

And your Committee find, that the Select Committee dispatched a Letter the next Day to Colonel Goddard, which they inclosed in a Packet to the Poona Committee, and left it open, that they might be made acquainted, by its Contents, of their having taken Advantage of the Governor-general and Council's Permission

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

to require him to advance (according to their former Orders of the 15th November and 6th Instant) even without the Junction of any allied Troops, in Hopes that mutual Advantages might arise to both Detachments from the Progress of each.

On the 26th December, a Letter from Colonel Goddard, dated 6th of December, addressed to the Select Committee of Bombay, was read by the Poona Committee, and found to contain an Account of his Arrival on the South Side of the Nerbuddah, where he meant to halt for a few Days, in Order to sound the Inclinations of Moodajee Boosla, before he determined on his future Route, which would also depend on Information from Bombay; he had not received any Letter from thence of a later Date than the 21st of July, and, by a Confusion of Ciphers, could not read the Letters sent by Mr. Lewis from Poona, so that he was at a Loss for proper Intelligence, which became the more necessary, as the Marattas began to collect Forces in Opposition to his March, and he was apprehensive they would be strengthened by those of the Nizam. With a View to counteract them, he suggested an Attempt to influence, if possible, the Motions of Hyder Ally, and to make them co-operate with theirs.

See Diary.

Your Committee do not find that the Poona Committee wrote to Colonel Goddard before the 10th of January, 1779, when they were just about to fall back from Tullegaun; and they then appear to have intimated their Doubts of his being able to secure Provisions, or to repel the continual and harrassing Attacks of the Enemy, (to which he would certainly be liable in his March,) desiring him, however, if he thought himself secure of Force and Supplies, to proceed towards Broach and Surat, but to halt on the Frontiers of Berar, or elsewhere, if he was apprehensive of imminent Hazard in the Attempt to advance under those Circumstances.

See the Diary.

But, when the Convention took place at Worgam, your Committee observe, that the Return of the Bengal Detachment was One of the Stipulations to which the Poona Committee consented, and were in Consequence obliged to write a Letter to Colonel Goddard on the 16th January, with positive Directions to march back to Bengal with the Army under his Command. Yet here again we perceive they discovered an Advantage in having no Authority, and that they made Use of it on the 19th, as will appear by the following Letter:

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

To Colonel Goddard.

" Sir,

" We dispatched you, on the 16th, a Letter, containing Orders, which, upon Recollection we do not think ourselves authorized to give you — you are therefore to pay no Regard thereto.

We are, Sir,

" Your obedient Servants,

" John Carnac,

" Charles Egerton."

Your Committee indeed Remark, that they had more Authority to write this Letter than they were aware of at the Time they sent it; for, in the Dispatch before-mentioned, which they received on the 20th of January from the Select Committee, there was mentioned the Receipt of a Letter from the Governor-general and Council, and the following Account given of its Contents.

At Campoly.
See Diary.

This Letter itself is placed in the Appendix, is dated 23 Novem. 1778, received 10 January, 1779, at Bombay. Appendix, 133.

" The Contents in short are, that they have given Colonel Goddard full Powers to conclude a Treaty with Moodajee Bouncello, for which Reason they think it necessary to revoke the Controul they had given us over that Detachment, though they observe their Intention is not to withdraw the Sources of the Detachment intirely from the Support of any Measures we might have formed in Reliance of such Support, if those Measures shall not prove incompatible with the Instructions given to Colonel Goddard, and with the Engagements he may form in Consequence. We shall, however, immediately describe our present Situation to Colonel Goddard, who, on the 12th ult. was still at Huggingabad, and press him to march towards Poona."

Bom. Sel. Conf.
19 Feb. 1779.
Appendix, 134.

Your Committee find, that after the disgraceful Return of the Army from the late unfortunate Expedition, the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay did not immediately take any material Steps in Regard to the Situation of their Affairs, except by the Removal of Col. Egerton and Colonel Cockburn from the Command of the Forces, and by making some Promotions of other Officers in Order to distinguish those whose Merit was acknowledged to have been most conspicuous on the late Service; that, on the 19th of February however, the President laid before the Select Board a Minute, containing a Review of Maratta Affairs, and several Resolutions proposed by him in Consequence. These your Committee perceive

Nº 134.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

to have, for their principal Object, the Necessity of Preparations for a defensive War with the Marattas, who were assembling Troops in the Neighbourhood of Caranja and Salfette, and were said to be determined on an immediate Invasion of those Islands, if they were not peaceably yielded up to them, together with all the Cessions stipulated for in the Convention of Worgam. The President observed, he had already taken Care to apprize the Durbar, that the Convention was not valid, and that he had informed the Superior Board of the Circumstances of it, and would do Nothing farther in it without their Orders; that however he did not think it would be fair and consistent Conduct towards the Governor-general and Council themselves, who had certainly furnished them, in their Letters of the 23d March and 17th August, with ample Powers for the War they had begun, if they failed of making an Exertion toward extricating their own Affairs from their present Embarrassments, which, though humiliating, had not reduced them wholly into Contempt: That Colonel Goddard, being arrived on the 29th of January at Berampore, was there probably secure from all hostile Attempts; but he thought it adviseable, that in their Directions to him they should leave it to himself to take his own Opportunity for coming on to Surat and Broach, informing him at the same Time of the urgent Occasion the Presidency had for his Army, and how much they thought their Safety might depend on its safe and speedy Arrival. —But it appears that the President's chief Design, in this Minute, was to recommend an Endeavour to engage Madajee Scindia in their Interests, explaining the Reasons why he thought such an Attempt would prove successful, and insisting particularly on his known Aversion to the French and Partiality to the English, to which they were much indebted for the more favourable Terms of the Convention at Worgam; “as it was owing to him that the Point of detaining the whole Army as Hostages, which Nanna had required, was given up, and by that Means they had it in their Power to disavow the Convention; and that, in Regard to the private Article stipulated with him for his own Advantage, he could not but well know “the Performance of this Article could be noways effectually secured by him, but by the very means he rejected, the Detention of their Army as Hostages”: That, to these Inducements for an Application to Scindia, there might be added the Considerations of his Power, and the Objects of his Policy; that, in Respect of the First, an Alliance with him might be preferable even to that, which appeared to be a Favourite of the Governor-general

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and

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

and Council, with Moodajee Boosla, because Scindia was in Effect in Possession of the Pethwa's Domains and the Person of Ragoba, and entirely guided Nanna, the Duan, as his mere Instrument : With Regard to the Second, an Alliance with the Company might be useful to him as a Protection to his own Territories against the Designs of the King, who had already begun to take Advantage of his Absence, and to make Attacks upon him ; that for these and other Reasons (which will be found in this Minute placed in the Appendix) he proposed to write to Scindia, and even desire him to send 1000 Horse to meet their Army, and accompany them to Surat, as a Witness of the Friendship that should subsist between them ; and he also recommended, that a Connection with the Guicawars should not be neglected, because it offered another Resource to them in the present Posture of their Affairs.—The several Propositions then made by Governor Hornby, and the subsequent Observations upon them by Mr. Draper, will be found together in the Appendix, N^o 134, in which it will be also seen, that the most of them were agreed to by the Majority of the Committee ; and that Mr. Horsley was appointed to go immediately with their Advices to Bengal, “ in Order to supply the Governor-general and Council with such Information and Detail of local Knowledge as they might require, or the Support of their present Plan might render necessary.”

Born Sel. Conf.
23 Feb. 1779.
Appendix, 134.

28 March, 1779.
Appendix, 135.

And your Committee find, that Governor Hornby sent, together with the Dispatches from the Select Committee, a Letter from himself, addressed to the Committee of Secrecy of the Court of Directors, wherein he inclosed a Paper, containing his Sentiments, as well on the actual Posture of Affairs, as on the Prospect before them, between the Time of his Writing and the End of the following October, being the Form in which he had prepared to bring the Matter before the Select Committee as soon as their Dispatches were sent off : Your Committee having placed this Letter, and the inclosed Paper in the Appendix, N^o 135, desire to refer the House to them, and will therefore in this Place make only a very few Observations. It appears, by these Papers, that no Resolution had yet been taken with Regard to the necessary Measures for their Conduct at that juncture ; that, previous to this Date, the Governor and Select Committee had received a Copy of the Instructions given to Mr. Elliot, by the Superior Council, for the Management of his intended Embassy to Berar ; that they had been made acquainted with the subsequent Powers, deputed to Colonel Goddard, for completing the Treaty with Moodajee Boosla ; that Colonel Goddard had informed

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

formed them of the Rajah's declining to proceed any farther in the Negotiation, after he knew of the Bombay Troops being in the Field in Favour of Ragoba, and of his own Determination to march forward without waiting to hear farther from them; and that he was actually arrived at Surat: From a Knowledge of which Circumstances, Governor Hornby observed there was a very material Change made in their Affairs, as there was no Reason to doubt of the Determination of the Governor-general and Council to proceed in their Design of Alliance with Moodajee Boosla, they must look to that as the leading Circumstance in their political Transactions with the Marattas in future.—It appears farther, that no Answer had yet been received from Moodajee Scindia to the Letter which the Governor, in Consequence of the Resolutions of the Committee, had written to him, though he had, in the Name of the Poona Durbar, on the 2d and 6th of March, made a Demand of the several Cessions stipulated for in the Convention at Worgam, and his Agent had taken Leave without opening himself as to the particular Views of his Master, from which Steps he was suspected of a Design and Hope of making a more advantageous Bargain by Delay. Your Committee observe, that the Representation, herein made by Governor Hornby, of the State of the Bombay Treasury and Resources, with a Calculation of the Sums they should require for a Chance of retrieving their Affairs, was truly distressful, especially as he seemed apprehensive of a Deficiency in those of Bengal, from the immense Expence of Colonel Goddard's Detachment, and the Drafts which would probably be made upon them by the Presidency of Madras, whose Distress for Money was said to have been the Cause of their delaying so long to carry into Execution the projected Expedition against Mahé. Notwithstanding these Difficulties, however, he argued, that, as the Defence of their Settlements absolutely required that they should find Means of keeping up their present Force, it was become necessary to take immediate Measures for that Purpose, which could only be effected by securing such Revenue under their own Collection as might be nearly answerable to their Expences. With this View he proposed the Plan, which will be found in the Appendix, N^o 135, for obtaining a determinate Knowledge of Moodajee Boosla's Resolutions, to which they should pay their first Attention, and for temporizing in the mean Time with Scindia and the Maratta Chiefs; while Colonel Goddard, with the Command of the Forces to the Northward, should seize upon the Share of the rich Districts about the Mahé and the Tappy Rivers, and endeavour to est-

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

tablish an Agreement with the Guicawar Brothers under the Guarantee of the Company, and to conciliate the other Northern Chiefs. Nor did he despair of their being able, with the remaining Force of their Garrison, to make a successful Attempt upon Bassein itself, and afterwards effectually to thwart the French Designs, by taking sudden Possession of Choul. These he recommended as preparatory Steps to their Defence against a French Invasion, or in Furtherance of the Plan to be concerted with Moodajee Boosla; stating the Improbability of any material Opposition to their Success, and urging the Danger of their Inaction, as an Argument against any Objections, which might be made to their proceeding without fresh Authority and Sanction from the Supreme Council.

Your Committee have thus taken a View of Proceedings under the Government of Bombay, and pointed out the Resolutions of the Select Committee in Favour of Ragoba, the Issue of which proved so very calamitous, as by his Captivity to have apparently extinguished his Cause, and by the Terms of the Convention to have reduced the Company's Power within a very narrow Line of Defence; but it has also been shewn, that the Barrier of the Convention was immediately pushed down, almost before it was attempted to be set up; that the Fate of Ragoba was considered only as a personal Loss, for which the Committee first sought a Substitute in Madajee Scindia, and afterwards in adopting the Governor-general and Council's Plan in Favour of Moodajee Boosla; and that the Arrival of Colonel Goddard, with the Bengal Detachment at Surat, revived even the Hope of acquiring a Territory sufficient for the Expences of a War, which the decided Enmity of Nanna and the undoubted Projects of the French, were supposed to render absolutely unavoidable. The Plan, which was conceived by the President, for making the War a Means of retrieving their Affairs, has been also laid before the House, and it has appeared, that it was designed to wait for the Opinion and Direction of the Superior Council, before every Part of the Plan should be carried into Execution.

The annexed Papers, to which we desire to refer the House, present an Account of the general State of the Revenues, and of the Military Establishment under the Presidency of Bombay, at the Period in which the President appears to have formed the Plan of Measures which your Committee have shortly explained.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Bombay and its Dependencies, from May, 1778, to April, 1779.

		Gross.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
		R ^s .	R ^s .	R ^s .	£.
Bombay.					
Land Revenues	R ^s 41480				
Customs and Duties	252321				
Farms	— 115567				
		409368			
Charges and Deductions	— —	—	26640		
Nett Revenues	— —	—	—	382728	47841
Tellicherry.					
Estimated as last Year	— —	40448	7160	33288	4161
Surat.					
Land Revenues	— R ^s 205712				
Customs and Duties	— 128496				
		333908			
Charges and Deductions	— —	—	51322		
Nett Revenues	— —	—	—	282586	35323
Anjengo.					
Estimated as last Year	— —	832	—	832	104
Fort Victoria.					
Land Revenues	— R ^s 6820				
Customs and Duties	— 1807				
Farms	— — 223				
		8850	—	8850	1106
Broach.					
Land Revenues	— R ^s 532232				
Customs and Duties	— 68122				
		600354			
Charges and Deductions	— —	—	49640		
Nett Revenues	— —	—	—	550714	68839
Tannah.					
Land Revenues	— R ^s 192079				
Customs and Duties	— 26365				
		218444			
Charges and Deductions	— —	—	18459		
Nett Revenues	— —	—	—	199985	24998
Carried over	Rup ^s .	1612204	153221	1458983	£ 182372

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

		Gross.	Charges.	Nett Revenues,	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£ s.
Brought over		1612204	153321	1458983	182372
Carraajah.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 32572				
Customs and Duties	— 15235				
Farms	— 5688				
		53495			
Charges and Deduction	— —	—	3115		
Nett Revenues	— —	—	—	50380	6298
Jamboofier.					
Land Revenues	Rs. 296565				
Customs and Duties	— 29409				
		325974			
Charges and Deductions	— —	—	17955		
Nett Revenues	— —	—	—	308019	38502
Buffora and Buffire.					
Customs and Duties	— —	2213	—	2213	277
Vlogoria.					
	— —	16870	—	16870	2109
Rup ^s		2010756	174291	1836465	£. 229558

An

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and MilitaryExpences at Bombay and its Dependencies, from May, 1778 to April, 1779.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
109357	57988	272037	71509	510891

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company at Bombay, from May, 1778, to April, 1779; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	Rupees.
	874366
Debt at Interest	3522274
Due Account Deposits	39106
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	30073
	Rupees 3591453

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal,
from 1778 to 1779.

					Rupees.
Bullion	—	—	—	—	—
Bills	—	—	—	—	1451680
Goods	—	—	—	—	—
				Rupees	1451680
				£. s. d.	181460

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors Excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER

N U M B E R and D I S T R I B U T I O N

March

N of the T R O O P S under Bombay Presidency,

arch 1779.

ben

ben

ben

A R T I L L E R Y.

INFANTRY.

L A S C A

Establishment

Captain Hopkins is a Major by Brevet.
Lieutenant Lendrum, }
Bowles, }
Peché, } Captains by D^o.
Dawson, }
Rattray, }

Company's Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 31st March 1779.

SEPOYS.																		IRREGULARS.							INVALIDS.								
																		Tiveys.							Ns.								

SCARS.

	Sirangs.	Tindals.	Private.
—	6	21	500
—	1	4	3
—	1	3	101
—	1	3	70
—	1	1	30
—	1	3	40
—	10	32	744
complete	—	—	—
eraries	5	12	244
ent	5	20	500

IRREGULAR SEPOYS.

	Lieutenant.	Commandant.	Subedars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Subniffes.	Colour Bearers.	Trumpeters.	Fifes and Drums.	Watermen.	Sepoys.
Baroche	1	1	5	12	1	30	30	3	—	2	12	6	598
Surat	—	—	4	8	—	20	20	4	4	4	12	4	409
Anjengo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total	1	1	9	20	1	50	50	7	4	6	24	10	1007

(Signed)

Ls. Nilson,

Lieutenant Colonel in Command.

Since last Return.

	Dead.	Deferted.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Transferred.	Received.	Entertained.
Artillery	29	6	7	1	2	148	23
Infantry	112	43	25	4	72	265	42
Sepoys	245	1617	239	6	33	192	2470
Total	386	1666	271	11	107	605	2534

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Your Committee will now return to a Consideration of the Measures which the Governor-general and Council may be found to have adopted in this Interim, and will endeavour to investigate the Motives of their Conduct, particularly in Regard to the Change which it has appeared was made in the Command of the Bengal Detachment, and to the Variety of their Resolutions and Directions for the Purpose of completing the intended Connection with the Berar Raja. And we shall afterwards, in regular Order, attend to the Effect which the News of the unfortunate Events on the Malabar Coast had upon their Councils and Proceedings. Your Committee will, however, in the first Place, desire the House to recollect the Account given in the former Reports, of the Situation and Management of the Company's Affairs in other Parts at this very important Period, by which Means they will be better able to judge of the Wisdom and Expediency of the Measures at present in Question, as considered on the larger Scale of Regard to the general Interest and Welfare of the Whole. And it should not be omitted to point out the concluding Part of the Letter from the Select Committee, dated 27th March, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, as it contains material Information relative to the Expedition against Mahé, and the Suspicions then entertained, and communicated by the Government of Bombay, of the hostile Disposition of Hyder Ally towards the Company, and of his open Attachment to the French.

And your Committee find, that the Select Committee of Bombay, in the Letter just mentioned of the 27th March, adverted to the Slowness with which the Bengal Detachment had at first advanced, and to the consequent Uncertainty of its Arrival on the Malabar Coast, as a Reason in Exculpation of their own Conduct for having undertaken the Poona Expedition without waiting for a more immediate Co-operation with it.

It has been shewn, that, on the Receipt of News in June, 1778, of a Rupture with France, the President and Council had written to Colonel Leslie in Terms of much Anxiety to press forward his Detachment; and that, on the 21st of July, when the Select Committee came to their first Resolution of undertaking effectually the Support of Ragoba, they had again addressed him in similar Terms, and gave him particular Directions for his Route. And it appears, that Colonel Leslie, in his Letter to Bengal of 25th of July, acknowledged the Receipt of the first Order, and declared his Intention of immediately obeying it in the

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Ben. Sec. Conf. following Words: " You may depend on my utmost
31 August, 1778. " Attention to the Wishes expressed in the Presidency
See App. No. 84. " of Bombay's Letter, in using all Expedition; and
" every Faculty of mine shall be exerted to effect as
" speedy an Advance as can be made through a Tract
" of Country yet but little known, and the Delays I
" must expect to encounter at this Season of the Year,
" by the swelling of the many Nullahs and Rivers
" which the Country abound with."

But your Committee find, that the Supreme Board were not satisfied with his long Delay at Chatterpore, and wrote a Letter to him on 31st of August, requiring him to state the Cause of his Continuance there, and ordered him to pursue his March to Berar with all convenient Expedition, agreeable to their Commands. That, on the 2d of September, 1778, the Governor-general laid before the Board some Letters from Colonel Leslie; by which it appeared, that he was still at Chatterpore on the 14th of August, and was engaged in Negotiations with the Rajahs of the Bundelcund Country; but he thought no Disadvantage or Delay had attended his Halt there, from which however he resolved immediately to pursue his March by Way of Rajigur; and we perceive, that the Governor-general expressed his own Confidence, and hoped the Board would be satisfied, " that no Consideration would have induced Colonel Leslie to enter into Engagements of a Nature to retard his Progress, or " to divert the Services of the Troops under his " Command a Moment from their destined Course or " prescribed Objects."—The farther Discussion of this Subject, in Minutes between the Governor-general and Mr. Francis, will be found in the Appendix, No 138; by which it appears, that the Governor-general acknowledged, that, if Colonel Leslie had delayed his March in Order to interfere in any unnecessary Negotiations with the Country Chiefs, he would be unworthy of any farther Trust; and he repeated his Observations, that the Colonel ought not to have been retarded by the Rains, as that Season was certainly the most favourable for the Prosecution of his March.

Ben. Sec. Conf. And your Committee find, that Colonel Leslie arrived at Rajigur the 17th August, and found the
28 Sept. 1778. Enemy prepared to dispute the Passage of the River
Appendix, 139. Kane; that he had previously received Advice from Mr. Lewis at Poona, not to put too much Confidence in Madajee Scindia's Passport, as he was the most deceitful of all the Maratta Chiefs; that, on the 22d of August, he received the Orders from the Select Committee of Bombay, to march, by Way of Berampore
and

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

and Juneer, through the Buglana Country, instead of his former Destination to Surat or Broach; that, on the 4th of September, he wrote from Rajigur to the Governor-general and Council, assuring them that he had, with the utmost Caution, avoided interfering with the Bundella Chiefs, either in their private or public Disputes, except in the Instance of Surnaut Sing, in which he hoped for the Approbation of the Board, as he acted from Motives of Advantage to his Detachment and to the Expedition; that his Troops were healthy; and that, the Moment the Rains would admit, he would continue his Route.—It appears, that he wrote again from the same Place on the 7th of September, enclosing a satisfactory Letter from Moodajee Boosla, who was pleased at the intended Embassy to his Durbar; and complaining of the Weather as the principal Obstruction to his immediate Progress, as he had completed an Interchange of friendly Engagements with the Rajahs Gomaun and Comaun Sing and himself, on Account of the Company.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
5 Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 140.

Appendix, 141.

And your Committee find, that, on this Occasion, Mr. Francis delivered a Minute, in which he expressed much Doubt and Dissatisfaction in Regard to the Conduct of Colonel Leslie, fearing that the Objects of the Expedition might be defeated, while he delayed his March to make Treaties with the Princes of the Country; and he therefore moved for an Enquiry upon that Subject. And we perceive, that the Governor-general was also disposed to condemn his Conduct, remarking on the slow Advance of 120 Miles in the Space of 4 Months, and at an Expence of 12,00,000 Rupees; but, wishing not to enter precipitately into a Measure of such Importance, he recommended a Delay till they should be furnished with every proper Material, and be able to form their Resolutions upon direct Proof of Misconduct. The Board appear to have acquiesced in his Reasoning.

Appendix, 142.

But your Committee find, that the Board at this Time received Information of the Death of Mr. Elliot, which Event appears to have been regretted as a heavy Misfortune, and especially in Respect to the Embassy with which he was charged, as on his personal Qualifications the Confidence of the Government was particularly reposed. And we observe, that the Governor-general immediately proposed, that a Person should be appointed to repair to the Court of the Rajah of Berar, and furnished with the same Instructions as were delivered to Mr. Elliot, for concluding a Treaty with that Government; but, on Account of Mr. Barwell's Absence, he desired to suspend for a Day

Ben. Sec. Conf.
5 Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 143.

No 143.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

such Propositions as might be necessary for the farther Prosecution of the Subject.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
7 Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 144.

N^o 144.

And it appears to your Committee, that, at the next Meeting of the Board, the Governor-general declared, that, having more thoroughly considered the Subject of the proposed Commission, he was induced, for many Reasons which he then assigned, (particularly from the Hope of receiving Advances from Moodajee Boosla himself,) to request the Permission of the Board to withdraw his Motion; which was accordingly agreed to: But a considerable Debate arose, as will be seen in the Appendix, N^o 144, about the Declaration of their future Views in the farther Advance of the Detachment, either for the Purpose of Alliance with the Rajah of Berar, or of promoting the Designs of the Council of Bombay for the Reinstatement of Ragoba; which, however, they all believed to be a Project now entirely relinquished by that Presidency. Nothing explicit seems to have been declared by the Board upon this Occasion; the Governor-general, who was particularly called upon, only professing, in general Terms, that the Reinstatement of Ragoba had never been the Object of their Government, and that he entirely looked up to Moodajee Boosla. In Regard to the Detachment, he confined himself to the following Argument: "Whether the Detachment shall be required to act in the Prosecution of any Engagements with Moodajee, or for the Restoration of Ragoba, or in direct Opposition to the French, or even should it be found necessary or expedient to recall it at a future Period, still the present Continuance of its March is proper, until the Crisis shall arrive, which shall call upon us to make our Option of its ultimate Destination. Its Situation in Berar will be central to all our Settlements in India: It will be a Check on the Poona Government, if it only meditates Designs against us: It will be at Hand to oppose them, if they shall be actually formed; and, that such Designs are formed, I am morally certain."

Letter from
Governor General
to Moodajee,
dated 11 Octo.
N^o 62, Ben. Sec.
Perf. Corr. 1778.
Appendix, 145.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
12th & 15th Oct.
1778.
Appendix, 146.

And it appears, that, at the Conclusion of the Debate, the Governor-general offered Proposals to the Consideration of the Board, for forming such Orders as should be given Colonel Leslie for the future March of the Detachment, and for settling what Information or Instructions should be written to the President and Council of Bombay; upon which we observe, the several Members of the Board delivered in very interesting Minutes on the 12th and 15th. And we therefore wish the House to consider them at large in the

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES:

the Appendix, N^o 146, in which they are placed, and wherein they will see the Reasonings of Messrs. Francis and Wheler, in Objection to the farther March of the Detachment, on every Ground which the Governor-general and Mr. Barwell had taken for recommending the Prosecution of the Expedition. And it is proper to remark, that the Board were unanimous in their Resolution of not any longer intrusting the Command of those Forces to Colonel Leslie, whose Conduct they deemed a direct Violation of his Orders; and he was therefore directed to return to the Presidency with all Expedition, after giving up the Care of his Command to Lieutenant-colonel Goddard, who was the next senior Officer. The Board also thought it proper to disavow the Treaty which he had taken upon himself to conclude with the Two Rajahs, and also to apprise him, that they should consider any other Engagements to be invalid, which he should have since entered into, contrary to the Tenor of his Instructions. At the same Time, a Letter appears to have been written to Colonel Goddard, containing Orders to him to receive the Charge of the Forces from Colonel Leslie, and immediately to direct his March into the Province of Berar; adding other Instructions, which have already been explained to the House, when your Committee before took Notice of the Letter dispatched, in Consequence of the Governor general's Proposals on the 15th of October, to the President and Select Committee of Bombay, and which was received by them on the 18th of December.

But your Committee find, That the Account of this Disgrace did not reach Colonel Leslie; for the Board on the 19th received a Letter from his Secretary, inclosing one from the Colonel, dated the 28th of September, but not signed by him, as he had been prevented by an Attack of a Fever, which, in a few Days after, put an End to his Life. This Event appears to have been communicated by Colonel Goddard, on the 3d of October, who, at the same Time observing, that the Command of the Detachment had devolved upon him, promised to execute the Instructions transmitted to his Predecessor with the most implicit Attention and Expedition. We perceive by another Dispatch from him, dated the 11th of October, that he had kept his Word, and was already advanced to Chowkey, and hoped soon to reach the Nurbuddah River; and, in a private Letter to the Governor-general of the same Date, we find the following Observations: "I have the Satisfaction to think, that I have fairly bid adieu to the Regions of Bundelcund, at least for the pre-

" sent,

Appendix, 147.
Letter to Col.
Leslie, 15 Oct.

Letter to Col.
Goddard.
Appendix, 147.

Appendix, 132.

Sec. Conf. 19
Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 148.

Sec. Conf. 22
Oct. 1778.
Appendix, 149.

Sec. Conf. 2
Nov. 1778.
Appendix, 150.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ sent, and to the tempting Prize which the Divisions
 “ and Family Contests of Possessors offer to an Invader.
 “ I have left them professing Amity to each other, and
 “ Respect and Friendship to the English Nation, whose
 “ Power and Prowess they have at least learnt to dread.
 “ The whole Country now wears a Face of tranquil
 “ Peace, and the Army is plentifully supplied with
 “ every Necessary for its Support and Convenience.”

Sec. Conf. 16
 Nov. 1778.
 Appendix, 151.

Your Committee observe, that the Governor-general on the 16th of November proposed, in Order to complete the Consultations for the approaching Dispatches, to record the Instructions which had been given to Mr. Elliot, and the Minutes of the Board upon that Occasion, all which your Committee, for obvious Reasons, had anticipated, and have already laid before the House.

Sec. Conf. 16
 Nov. 1778.
 Appendix, 152.

See No 73, 74,
 75, 76, Ben. Sec.
 Depart. Perf. Cor.
 1778.

No 152.

It appears to your Committee, that a Letter, dated the 22d of October, was received from Colonel Goddard, giving an Account of his Progress towards the Nerbuddar, and, at the same Time Letters arrived from Moodajee Boosla and his Dewan, in which they lamented the Death of Mr. Elliot, but hoped that unfortunate Event would not prove the Means of discontinuing the Plan for a Negotiation of Alliance between the Two Governments; the Fame of which had gone forth and alarmed the Fears of the Peshwa and the Nizam, to whom Moodajee had avowed, that the
 “ Ties of Connection between him and the English,
 “ by Reason of the Bengal Tribute and the Vicinity
 “ of their Territories, were so firmly bound, that no
 “ Circumstances had or should loose them;” and indeed, in Proof of it, he had caused M. Chevalier to be intercepted in the Cuttack, and delivered up to Mr. Elliot. The Governor-general ordered these Letters to be circulated among the Members of the Board, with Propositions on his Part in Consequence of them. These your Committee find to contain a Motion, which was agreed to by the Majority of the Board, for the Appointment of Col. Goddard to carry into Execution those Designs which had been the Objects of Mr. Elliot's Embassy; that they should advise the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay of this Commission, and require their Conformity to it. It is, however, to be remarked, that many forcible Objections, which will be seen by turning to the Appendix, No 153, were urged against this Resolution, both on Account of the Impolicy of the Alliance, as amounting to a Declaration of War with the Nizam very dangerous to the Carnatic, and in Respect of personal and professional Impropriety in the Nomination of the intended Negotiator,

Appendix, 153.
 See Letter to
 Moodajee on this
 Subject, 23 Nov.
 1778.
 No 69, 72, and
 73, on Ben. Sec.
 Perf. Corr.

No 153.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

tiator, and also from a Consideration of the Uncertainty, in which the Superior Council remained, of the Designs of the Bombay Government in Regard to Ragoba, and of the Orders they might issue, which would occasion much Embarrassment and Difficulty to Colonel Goddard, from a Possibility of his receiving contradictory Directions. And we perceive, that, on this Occasion, a Copy of Mr. Elliot's Instructions were inclosed in the Dispatch to Bombay, which, however, it has been observed, did not reach that Presidency by this Conveyance, but was first communicated to them by Colonel Goddard on his Arrival.

Your Committee find, that strong Evidence of a Connection, hostile to the Company, between the Maratta Administration and the French Power in India, was at this Time transmitted by Mr. Lewis from Poona, in Copies of Letters from the Governor of Pondicherry, who therein engaged to co-operate with them on the Malabar Coast, as soon as the British Troops should be defeated before Pondicherry. It appears, however, also, by these Accounts, that Hyder Ally was likely to draw off a chief Part of the Maratta Troops to oppose him in the Carnatic.

Your Committee have indeed found Letters, however, from the Peshwa and the Ministers, immediately addressed to the Bengal Government, which convey unquestionable Proof of their Uneasiness and Resentment, charging the Bombay Presidency with having purposely thwarted every Plan of Reconciliation, and complaining of the Superior Council for suffering it, and sending a Detachment of Troops to their Support.

The following Paragraph concludes one of these Letters: "From the Commencement of the Authority of the Family of the Peshwa, they have entered into Treaties with many of the Chiefs, both of the East and West, and have never before experienced such a Want of Faith from any one; nor even to the present Time deviated in their Engagement, or been wanting in their Duties of Friendship and Alliance. The Blame rests with you."

Your Committee have farther observed, that they carried their Complaints to foreign Courts, and especially endeavoured to move Moodajee Boosla with them, but in vain, as appears, by a Letter from Benaram Pundit, who at the same Time, having received the News of the Capture of Pondicherry, declared his Conviction, that the Influence of the English Fortune would at all Times effect the Ruin of their Enemies; and he thereupon added an Assurance to the Governor-general,

Bengal Sec. Conf.
30 Nov. 1778.
See however also
Sec. Letter from
Governor General
and Council,
dated 30 Nov. to
to the Court of
Directors.
Appendix, 154.

No 81, 82, 83, 84,
86, 87, 88, 89.
Ben. Sec. Perf.
Corr. received
Dec. 1778.
Appendix, 155.

No 90, Bengal
Sec. Conf. received
16 Decem.
1778.
Appendix, 156.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

general, that the Rajah waited impatiently for the Arrival of a Successor to Mr. Elliot.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
7 Dec. 1778.
Appendix, 157.

And it appears to your Committee, that the Governor-general turning his principal Attention to that Quarter, and conceiving the original Plan, upon which Assistance was destined to Bombay, to have been defeated by the Second Revolution at Poona, now proposed, that the Detachment should no longer act under the Orders of that Presidency, lest they might eventually counteract the Ends of the Negotiation lately given in Charge to Colonel Goddard: And he submitted, to the Board, Drafts of Letters to Bombay and to Colonel Goddard, signifying their Revocation of the Powers delegated to the President and Select Committee, and the resuming to themselves the Direction of that Corps, not, however, so entirely as to prohibit its Co-operation in the Designs of Bombay, under certain Provisions of Compatibility with any Engagements formed at the Court of Berar. These Letters being agreed to by the Majority, appear to have been then dispatched; and, your Committee have before had Occasion to mention One of them, which arrived at Bombay on the 10th of January following. It was not, however, we perceive, without much Animadversion on the Inconsistency of this Change of Resolution, that these Proposals were carried, and it was particularly remarked, that the Plan in Favour of Ragoba being set aside (though no Advices of the Fact were received) did not put an End "to the Case of an Invasion of "Bombay by the French," which had been so much insisted upon by the Governor-general, as the Ground of giving Powers to that Presidency, to direct the Motions of the Detachment. And it should not, perhaps, be here omitted to remark, that, previous to this Resolution, a Letter from Mr. Lewis, dated 27th of October, had been received; in which he informed the Board, that he was in hourly Expectation of being recalled, as the Governor of Bombay wrote to him, that the Select Committee had determined to act against the Poona Durbar.

See Letter from Bengal to the Court of Directors, 30 Nov. No 154.—Also Letter to Ragonaut Row, No 84. Appendix, 158.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
21 Dec. 1778.—
No 93. Ben. sec.
Perf. Corr. 1778.
Appendix, 159.

See Letter from Col. Goddard, 16 Nov. 1778. and Paper of Intelligence, No 2. — See Perf. Corr.

But your Committee find, that the Rajah of Berar had, on the 23d November, written a Letter to Colonel Goddard, in which, though he repeated his Professions of Friendship and Promises of Supplies to the Detachment, he did not manifest the same Degree of Impatience as he had done to conclude Engagements, which should require the immediate Junction of his Troops. And, having communicated to the Colonel a Paper of Intelligence received from Poona, wherein Intimation was given of the Advance of a considerable Force under

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

der Scindia and Holkar to oppose the Prosecution of his March, he betrayed Symptoms of Alarm from the approaching Parties of the Maratta Troops and those of the Decan; which, he observed, had been by Colonel Leslie's unnecessary Delays suffered to collect themselves at the Passes; and he resolved himself to wait for fresh Advices from Calcutta, in Answer to his Letters, before he would enter into any Overtures of Negotiation; recommending it also to Colonel Goddard to halt upon the Banks of the Nurbuddar in the like Expectation, and, in the mean Time, seek to conciliate the Disposition of the Peshwa, by written Assurances, which he would forward with an Address from himself, of the pacific Purposes of the Expedition. Attention will certainly be given to the entire Contents of this Letter, which is placed in the Appendix 159, and, by that Means it may be judged, how far Mr. Francis was well grounded in proposing the following Question, to which Mr. Wheler only appears to have joined him in giving an affirmative Answer:

“ Whether it does not appear to the Board, from the whole Tenor of this Letter, that Moodajee Boosla is not inclined to join Colonel Goddard, or to co-operate in any Enterprize against the Poona Government?—Secondly, Whether it does not at this Time appear to be the Opinion of Moodajee Boosla, that Colonel Goddard's Proceeding on his March will expose the Detachment to the greatest Difficulties and Dangers?”

The Negative, given by the Governor-general and Mr. Barwell, were accompanied with Reasons, which will be found in the Appendix, N° 161, and which turned chiefly upon the Impropriety of the Discussion, till they could receive the Comment of Colonel Goddard upon the Subject, and the leading Circumstances to it; the Governor-general, however, seeming to allow that there might be Danger in the March of the Detachment, if unsupported by the Berar Forces; and that, indeed, there would not otherwise be an adequate Object to warrant such a Risque. It may be proper here to remark, that, in a Letter to Moodajee, dated 29th December, the Governor-general exhorted him to be steady in his Friendship and Disposition to firm Alliance with the Company; and seemed to think it necessary to press upon him, for that Purpose, the Force of his own Expressions, which he had used immediately upon Mr. Elliot's Death, and which his later Language appeared to contradict.

And it appears, that, a few Days after the Debate above mentioned, the Governor-general recommended

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Appendix, 160.

Appendix, 161.

Appendix, 162.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
23 Dec. 1778.
11 Appendix, 163.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

it to the Board, that, in Consideration of the probable Diminution which the Detachment must have suffered in its Strength, from the unexpected and unnecessary Delays before the Death of Colonel Leslie, and, because of the like Contingencies which would naturally increase with the Length of the March, they should provide a proper Reinforcement; and, for that Purpose, should detach, under the Command of Major Camac, an additional Corps, consisting of 2 Battalions of Sepoys, amounting to 1,632 Men, which might proceed immediately, without their Artillery, to the Extremity of the Western Frontier, and there wait the Directions of Colonel Goddard, either to form a Junction with the chief Detachment, or to preserve the Communication with the Provinces. And we perceive, that this Proposal was agreed to by the Majority of the Board, though not without Opposition, on the Ground of a Deficiency of Information, by which the Fact of the Diminution might be established; and, because the Point of Expediency appeared more urgent for the Recall of those Troops, which had already been sent out of their Province, than for a farther weakening of their Establishment, in Order to increase Colonel Goddard's Corps; and, for other Reasons, which, as well as the Arguments adduced in Support of the Proposition, may be consulted in the Appendix, N^o 163; wherein also will be found the Instructions given to Major Camac, on the 14th of January; and a Letter to Beneram Pundit, in which the Governor-general communicated the Resolution of sending the Reinforcement, and assigned, as a Motive for so doing, that it might obviate every possible Inconvenience apprehended by the Maha Raja in the Prosecution of the March of their joint Troops.

N^o 163.

N^o 163.

Sec. Perf. Corr.
30 Dec. 1778.

Jan. 7, 1779.
Ben. Sec. Cont.
Appendix, 164.

Your Committee find, by several Letters from Colonel Goddard, that he had successfully pressed forward his March to the Banks of the Nerbuddar, and crossed that River in the Beginning of December, which being sooner than he was expected by the Agents from Berar, he proposed halting there for some Days, as well to wait the Receipt of Advices from the Raja as to refresh his Troops. It appears, that his Progress had been frequently interrupted by the harrassing Attacks from the Troops of Ballajee, and other Chiefs in the Interest of the actual Administration at Poona, who had also threatened Vengeance to the Nawal of Bhopal, for acting in Contradiction to the Peshwa's Orders of preventing, if possible, the March of the Detachment across the Nerbuddar. From this Chief Colonel Goddard appears to have had very friendly Assistance, and

also

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also to have passed through a District of Madajee Scindia's Country without Opposition.

But your Committee observe, that, though Colonel Goddard was thus safely arrived on the Borders of the Berar Dominions, he was not likely to have immediate Success in accomplishing the intended Plan of Alliance with the Raja; for we perceive, by a Letter from Moodajee himself to the Governor-general, received at Calcutta on the 2d of January, 1779, that he considered all their Designs to have fallen to the Ground by the Death of Mr. Elliot; and that the Negotiation must be suspended till another Opportunity, and a farther Knowledge of the Sentiments of the Governor-general. He declared it to have been the Object of his own Views, to have removed, if possible, the mutual Suspicions and Apprehensions of the English on the one Part, lest the French were to be assisted by the Poona Government in Hostilities against them, and of the Peshwa and the Nizam on the other, lest Ragonaut Row was to be supported by the Company's Forces in his Pretensions to the Regency of the Maratta State; and he lamented, that, although the Durbar had repeatedly denied all Idea of such Connection with the French as might in any Way justify the Complaints of the English, and, notwithstanding the Governor-general had himself formally assured the Berar Vackeel there was not, or ever had been, any Intention of giving Support to Ragonaut Row, those Jealousies still remained; and he added, that, in Order to put an End to them, he had written to Colonel Goddard to remain in a Station near Hussungabad, till fresh Advices and Information should be received from Calcutta, and from the Poona Durbar. No Progress, he foresaw, could be made through the Territories of the Peshwa without fighting, and a Junction of a Body of his Forces with those under Colonel Goddard would avail Nothing in the Face of such large Armies of the Marattas, but would only involve himself in the greatest Losses. In the Conclusion of his Letter, Moodajee thus expresses himself: "As he (the Peshwa) pleads
 " a Prohibition in the Treaty to the March of Forces
 " over-land, and likewise complains respecting the
 " Money that Colonel Leslie collected in his Territories, what Answer can be made thereto?

"As the Times require that a Conciliation take
 " Place with the Poona Ministers, you will consider
 " and determine what Reply shall be given to these
 " Two Points, of which they complain, and by what
 " Means they may be satisfied, and communicate your
 " Resolution to me, that I may write conformable
 " thereto, and remove all Doubts."

Appendix, 163.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

See Ben. sec.
Perf. Corr. 1779.
N^o 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Appendix, 165.
Ben. Sec. Conf. 11
January, 1779,
Appendix, 166.

It appears that this Letter, and others received at the same Time from the Berar Ministers, and which are all placed in the Appendix, N^o 165, became the Subject of a Minute, delivered by Mr. Francis, in which your Committee find, that he expressed great Apprehension of Duplicity and ill Design in the affected Delays of the Rajah; and that his Alarm for the Safety of the Bengal Detachment, which he thought incapable of surmounting the Dangers and Difficulties of a farther Progress towards Bombay, made him solicitous for its Return to the Presidency with all Expedition, notwithstanding the avowed Discredit, which would thereby fall upon the Wisdom of their Councils and the Power of their Arms; and he recommended, that, for this Purpose, Letters should be written to the Peshwa, to inform him of that Alteration, and to desire Permission for the Army to return without Molestation, insisting, that, at all Events, some clear and decisive Orders should be immediately dispatched to Colonel Goddard. In these Representation and Advices, Mr. Wheler appears to have supported Mr. Francis, and, though the Governor-general declined bearing any Part in the Debate, as there was no Question proposed in the Minutes of the other Members, your Committee observe, that, at a subsequent Meeting of the Board, he delivered in a Minute, in which, though the direct Object of it seems to have been an Address to Mr. Barwell, to prevail upon him to alter his Resolution of returning to Europe, and thereby abandoning his Share in the Support and Responsibility of the Measures, which the Majority had hitherto pursued, he took Occasion to advert to Mr. Francis's Minute, with some Degree of Indignation at his Advice, about the safe Retreat of their Army from Berar to their own Confines. It is to be observed, that Mr. Barwell suffered himself to be persuaded by the Arguments of the Governor-general, to make a Declaration of his Resolution to continue at the Presidency as long as his Support might be necessary towards effecting the Execution of the Governor-general's Plan of public Measures: And that Mr. Francis, in Part of his Reply to the Governor-general's Observations, strove to enforce his former Remarks on the studied Tardiness of Moodajee Boosla, by pointing out Expressions, in a subsequent Letter from him, when he had been fully informed by Colonel Goddard of all the particular Objects of the proffered Alliance.

N^o 166.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
25 Jan. 1779.
Appendix, 167.

N^o 167.

[N^o 167.

See
N^o 13, 14, and 15,
Ben. Sec. Perf.
Corr. 1779, re-
ceived 22 Jan.
Appendix, 168.

To the entire Contents of the several Minutes delivered upon this Occasion, your Committee desire to refer the House, wherein they will find also some Allusions to the probable Design of the Powers at Home,

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in Regard to a Change or Continuance of the present Administration at the Expiration of their natural Existence in the Month of the following October; and something also of the probable Effect which the Arrival of Sir Eyre Coote, then daily expected, might have on the future Complexion of their Proceedings.

But your Committee find, that, on the first of February, Dispatches were received, both from Bombay and Colonel Goddard, which made a material Change in the immediate Objects to which the Board were to direct their Attention. By the Advices from Bombay, which were dated* 12th of December, the Resolutions of the Governor and select Committee, on the 12th of October and on the subsequent Consultations, which your Committee have already represented to the House, were communicated to the superior Council, and the Treaty, formed with Ragoba in Consequence of them, was inclosed. By Colonel Goddard's Letters, dated the 5th of January, the Board were informed of the Steps which he had taken to obey their Commands, in endeavouring to form a Treaty of Alliance with Moodajee Boosla; and also of the Disposition in which he had found that Chief towards a decisive Agreement; observing that, in the present Situation of Affairs in the Decan, that Court found Excuses for Delay by which they were determined to be influenced. And, though he was convinced that they did not mean to give up the Advancement of their own Schemes hereafter in Concert with the English, and had resolved to send Baneram Pandit back to Calcutta with a fresh Commission, they started many Obstacles against the immediate Commencement of any active Operations, and principally from the Part taken by the Council of Bombay in Favour of Ragonset Row: That, disappointed in his Views with the Rajah of Berar, he had thought it proper (consistently also with the Spirit of his Instructions) to turn his Attention to the Requisitions received from the select Committee at Bombay, and to march towards Poona without farther Hesitation.

Your Committee find, that, a few Days after the Receipt of these Advices, the Governor-general delivered in a very long Minute, in which he examined the Conduct of the Bombay Committee, with a Reference to the Instructions they had received from the Superior Council, and to the subsequent Circumstances under which they had at last resolved upon the Execution of their Plan; and, though he seemed to think them warranted by the Letter of their Instructions, he was not inclined to hold them free from Blame, in that, after so long a Delay of proceeding to Action, and such entire Neglect

Ben. Sec. Conf.
1 Feb. 1779.
Appendix, 169.

* Letter
from Bombay.

Correspondence
with Mr. Water-
stone in his Depu-
tation to Nag-
pore.
N^o 170.

Letter from Bom-
bay to Col. God-
dard, 6 Dec. 1778.
N^o 170.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
4 Feb. 1779.
Appendix, 171.

of

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

of timely Notification, they had not continued to wait for the Result of the depending Measures which the superior Government had resolved to pursue as an Indemnification for the supposed Disappointment in accomplishing their original Plan. In Regard to a Remedy for this Confusion of Measures, he presumed it to be clearly within their Power; that their Duty required them to apply it; that their own Plan having been rendered impracticable by that which the Bombay Committee had resumed, they could find no Option left, but must give the latter the Aid that could be effectually bestowed on it; in doing which, they should still however have Regard to the Superiority and Indemnification of their Government by asserting the Independency of the Command given to Colonel Goddard, and by securing a Provision for the Reimbursement of their Expences.—The several Propositions, into which the Governor general then reduced and arranged the Substance of his Reasonings, will be found in the Appendix, No 171, wherein are also placed the different Opinions of the Board expressed in their Minutes upon them, and the Letters sent to the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, and to Colonel Goddard, enclosing his Credentials as Minister to the Poona Government, in Consequence of the affirmative Resolutions of the Majority; all which are pointedly recommended to the House.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
8 and 15 Feb.
1779.
Appendix, 171.
No 171.

Intelligence of these Events and Proceedings appear to have been transmitted to the Court of Directors, in Dispatches from the Board of 1st and 11th of February.

And your Committee observe, that on the 9th of February the Governor-general wrote to Moodajee Boosla in Terms of Concern and Regret, bordering upon Complaint, at his present Reluctance to act up to his former Professions and Invitation, assuring him that, had he accepted of the Terms offered him through Colonel Goddard, and concluded a Treaty thereupon, the Obligation of it would have been held superior to that of any Engagement formed by the Government of Bombay. With Respect however to the future, the Governor-general still signified his Assurances, that his Disposition and Wishes would remain the same, and that Nothing was yet lost, although the Prospect might be removed to a greater Distance.

Your Committee will in this Place desire to direct the Attention of the House to Two Minutes, which we have placed in the Appendix, No 174; the one delivered by Mr. Francis, being a close Examination of the Conduct of the Governor-general, and a direct Charge against him, for the Inconsistency of his Measures and Arguments relative to the different Plans and Terms of Alliance with Ragonaut Row and Moodajee Boosla; the other

Appendix, 174.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
15 Feb. 1779.

Ben. Sec. Per.
Corref. No 9.
9th Feb. 1779.
Appendix, 173.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

other being the Governor-general's Defence of his Conduct in these Particulars; on which we shall only remark, that the Governor-general pointed out Two separate and unconnected Schemes of Alliance, which it had been the Object of their Government to form with the Rajah of Berar, for different Purposes, and at different Periods; the one defensive, for the mutual and perpetual Support of their respective Territories immediately bordering upon each other; the other offensive, for other Purposes: That the Design of the First had existed ever since the Year 1773, and that a fair Opportunity presented itself of accomplishing it, when the Presidency of Bombay called their Attention to another Object. He sought however to reconcile the offensive Plan in Favour of Moodajee, with the Steps taken in support of Ragoba, by the following Observations: "The professed Object of the Alliance with Moodajee was to put him in possession of the Sovereignty of the Maratta State, to which he had fair and legal Pretensions, and which he might have certainly held without Prejudice to the Rights of Ragonaut Row as Peshwa; and Ragonaut Row might as consistently have exercised the Office of Peshwa under his Authority as his Predecessors in the same Office did before the Usurpation of Ballajee in 1740, which has been supported under all the Forms and avowed Rights of the Constitution: Therefore the two Plans, viz. That formed at Bombay for the Restoration of Ragoba to the Office of Peshwa, and that projected by us for the Advancement of Moodajee Boosla to the sovereign Authority of the Maratta Empire, are compatible in their Nature, and may really exist together."

See the preceding Report.

Your Committee find, that Letters from Bombay, dated the 13th of January, which appear to have reached Calcutta on the 25th of February, brought Advice of the slow Progress which their Troops had made in the Expedition towards Poona, and of the Backwardness of Ragoba's Friends in declaring themselves in his Favour; that they (the President and select Committee) had, in these Circumstances, notwithstanding the Receipt of the Governor-general and Council's Letter of the 23d of November, ventured to press and enjoin Colonel Goddard (to whom they had sent a Copy of their Treaty with Ragonaut Row) to march directly to Poona, without a Moment's Loss of Time, as they thought the Aid of his Detachment, on which they had always depended, was necessary to ensure Success. The News, however, which your Committee observe was on the same Day laid before the Board by the Governor-general, entirely took away all Hopes from that Prospect, and convinced them of the

Ben. Sec. Conf.
25 Feb. 1779.
— Letters from
Bombay to Bengal,
and to Col.
Goddard.
Appendix, 175.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Appendix, 176.
Letter from Nabob of Arcot.

No 176.

the disastrous Failure of that Expedition, and of the Captivity of Ragonaut Row. It is to be remarked, that the Nabob of Arcot, from whom also Intelligence of this Event was then received, concludes his Letter in these Words: "I have taken every Opportunity of pointing out to my Friends such Measures as appeared to me to be proper. I inclose you a Copy of a Letter, containing my Advice in Consequence of Information, which I have some Time ago received from Poona, addressed to the Governor and Council of Madras, under Date the 3d of December, 1778; and also of one I wrote them with the Intelligence received from Poona. Had they pursued my Plan, the Affairs there had been well settled. Will you, my Friend, who are endowed with Wisdom, even now take such Measures as shall be most advisable?" — And it is farther observable, that, in a Paper containing the like Intelligence from the Durbar of the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, it is mentioned, that, when his Highness received from the Maratta Vackeel an Account of this Event, he said to him, "It is well; the Right has prevailed, in that your Enemies have of their own Accord delivered themselves into your Hands. But the Naig has reduced the Fort of Chittledurk to great Extremity. If you now take Measures to raise the Siege, it is well; otherwise you will lose it in a Month or two. From the Possession of the single Fort of Cottee, the Naig made himself so powerful, should he be suffered to reduce the Fort of Chittledurk, it will be attended with the worst Consequences."

Appendix, 177.
25 Feb. 1779.

Your Committee find, that the Governor-general did not think it advisable, upon this Occasion, to propose any immediate Measure, till Accounts should be received from Colonel Goddard of his Movements upon being informed of the Calamity in Question. But we perceive that Mr. Francis suggested the Expediency of providing against any consequential Danger upon the western Frontiers, by sending Orders to General Stibbert to be upon his Guard. This Proposition appears to have caused a Debate, the Particulars of which will be found in the Appendix, No 177; and we shall only here remark, that it turned in great measure upon the probable Effect which this Event might have upon the neighbouring Country Powers, and upon the necessary Precautions to be taken against their Designs, and especially of those of Nudjif Cawn, who was reported to have entered into a Treaty with the Marattas; which however did not seem to be allowed in its full Extent by all the Members of the Board; though the Governor-general declared, that he did not mean to hold forth Nudjif Cawn as the Friend of the Bengal Government,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Government, as he considered all the Powers around them to be their Friends or Enemies merely as their Interests impelled them. — It appears that the Resolutions of the Board in the Terms of Mr. Francis's Motion, with an additional Amendment proposed by Mr. Barwell, occasioned a Letter to be written to General Stibbert, which will be found at the End of the Appendix, No 177.

But your Committee think it proper to insert here, in the Body of this Report, the Letter from the Governor and Council of Fort Saint George, among whom Sir Eyre Coote will be observed to have signed his Name, which enclosed the Papers of Intelligence above mentioned; because, though it has been taken Notice of before, in a former Report, it seems adviseable to place it immediately before the Attention of the House while they are considering the Connection between the Circumstances of the Maratta War and the ensuing Misfortunes in the Carnatic.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
March 1, 1770.
Appendix, 178.

See also Sir Eyre
Coote's Letter to
the Committee of
Correspondence,
18 Jan. 1779.
Vide supra.

Dated 7 Feb. 1779

“ Inclosed we have the Honour of transmitting to
“ you a Paper of Intelligence received by the Nabob
“ from his Agent at Poona. Its Authenticity is too
“ strongly marked to leave any Doubts on our Minds
“ concerning the Particulars; and we have now only
“ to hope, that the Effect of so considerable a Check
“ on the Progress of the Company's Arms may not cre-
“ ate some immediate Attempts to disturb our Possessions
“ on this Side of India, or to frustrate the Expectations
“ we had formed of putting a final and speedy Period
“ to the Power of the French.

“ The Subject, indeed, is of such a Nature as to a-
“ waken all our Reflections; and we shall beg Leave
“ here to state to you briefly what occurs to us, from a
“ Review of our Situation with Respect to the Powers
“ around us, and a Consideration of the probable Ef-
“ fects that may have been caused by the unfortunate
“ Enterprize in Support of Ragonaut Row.

“ It will admit of no Doubt, that Hyder Ally at pre-
“ sent bears no favourable Inclination towards the
“ Company, and that he is very strongly in the Inte-
“ rests of the French. Had we not commenced the
“ War in this Country with so great a Superiority, Hy-
“ der would most likely have appeared and taken an
“ active Part against us in the Beginning. The Success
“ of our Arms against Pondicherry probably determined
“ him to persevere in the Line of Neutrality he had a-
“ dopted; and we have every Reason to think we might
“ have pursued our Operations, to the Point at which
“ we aimed, without any Molestation whatever from

“ him,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

See Appendix, No.
74.

him, had not the Misfortune of the Bombay Troops caused so material a Change in the Face of Affairs. Hyder, now perceiving so glaring an Instance of Weakness and Disgrace, may be encouraged openly to resist our proposed Attempt on Mahé, which he considers in some Sort as under his Protection.

With Respect to the Nizam, his avowed Attachment to the Poona Ministers, and the Warmth with which he remonstrated to your Board, and to this Government, against the Designs which he understood had been formed in Favour of Ragonaut Row, sufficiently shew how he must have received the News of our Disaster, and how materially this Misfortune will contribute to strengthen the Inclinations he will naturally have received to our Prejudice.

The Dispositions of the Peshwa and the Ministers at Poona upon this Event may be easily conceived. The Effects of this Resentment may be suspended for a Time, but we can never suppose they will rest satisfied with the Advantage they have acquired; much less can we expect they will unite in Friendship or in Measures with those who have attempted such dangerous Designs against them.

Thus, by one ill-timed and unfortunate Enterprize, the Reputation of our Arms is sullied, and the Friendship of the principal Indian States hazarded or lost for ever, and that too at a Period when we are engaged in a War which calls for the Exertion of all our Force, and the Good-will of every State in Alliance with us.

In the Midst of these unpleasing Reflections, we feel no small Degree of Satisfaction at the successful Measures which have been pursued against the French. By removing them from our Neighbourhood, we are at Liberty to act with much greater Spirit and Security; and, we yet flatter ourselves, that it is within the Power of the Two Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, by prudent and vigorous Measures, to repair the Mischiefs that have been occasioned by the Miscarriage of the Bombay Troops, to wipe away the Discredit that has fallen on the Company's Arms, and to keep in Awe those Powers who may be disposed to take Advantage of our ill Success on that Side of India.

On Receipt of Intelligence from Poona, it became a Question with us, whether it would be safe or prudent to pursue the Expedition we had set on Foot against Mahé. We saw the additional Risk to which it was exposed, and the Inconvenience of sending such a Body of Troops at this Time out
of

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ of the Carnatic ; but we perceived also the particular Advantage that would result from the successful Execution of our Measures. We saw that this was the only Opportunity that might offer for removing the disadvantageous Impressions, which have been occasioned every where by the late Defeat ; that the Appearance of Diffidence or Timidity on this Occasion would strengthen and confirm these Impressions, and probably operate more to our Prejudice than any Failure that could happen from the Prosecution of the Enterprize ; and lastly, that the withdrawing our Troops will be inevitably followed by the Capture of Tellicherry, which, though perhaps not important in itself, would, in the Eyes of the Country Powers, be considered as a Victory of no small Consequence to the French, and perhaps induce those, who are now wavering to declare openly in their Favour. Upon the Whole, our Conclusion was, that the Expedition should be prosecuted ; and we came to that Resolution accordingly.

“ We have some Hopes that Hyder Ally, who secretly favoured and wished well to the Cause of Ragobaut Row, seeing the Danger to which he may be exposed from the Resentment of the Maratta State, will be glad to avail himself of our Support ; in that Case, we may be able to detach him entirely from the Interests of the French, and render him a most useful Ally to us. Indeed we are so convinced of the good Policy of uniting closely with Hyder in a defensive Alliance, that we shall embrace every Opportunity to effect it. We have lately appointed one of the Company's Servants to proceed to his Darbar, and have written to him for the necessary Passports, which we expect daily.

“ Your Northern Circars lay so open to Invasion from the Dominion of Nizam Ally, and, as there is but too much Reason to doubt the Sincerity of his Friendship for the Company, we think it highly expedient at this juncture to have the best Intelligence of his Designs, and to be timely informed of any Motions he may make towards these Provinces. For this Purpose, as well as to settle every Thing that may be necessary for obtaining the Guntoor Circar for the Company, and procuring the Dismission of the French from the Service of Bazalet Jung, we have appointed one of the Company's Servants to proceed to the Court of Nizam Ally in Quality of Resident ; he will have Instructions to correspond with your Board, and to communicate every Information you may require from that Quarter.

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“ The Northern Circars being too extensive to be
 “ properly defended by the ordinary Force maintained
 “ there, and the Protection of the Carnatic and Tan-
 “ jore requiring all the Troops that are stationed for
 “ their Security, we are apprehensive, were any sud-
 “ den Attack made upon our Possessions to the North-
 “ ward at this Juncture, (while we have so large a
 “ Detachment employed in the Expedition to Mahé,)
 “ we might not be able to collect a sufficient Force in
 “ Time to repel it. Considering the Value and Im-
 “ portance of those Possessions to the Company, we
 “ think it our Duty to attend particularly to their
 “ Safety; and, with that View, we beg Leave to com-
 “ municate a Thought which has occurred to us, and
 “ which may possibly be improved by you to some
 “ useful Purpose.

“ We understand that Colonel Goddard’s Detach-
 “ ment, by the last Advices, was situated near the
 “ Confines of the Berar Province; should it be found
 “ necessary to withdraw that Detachment from the
 “ Object to which it was destined, we would propose
 “ to your Consideration, whether it would not be an
 “ eligible Measure to march it towards the Coast of
 “ Orissa, somewhere about the Chicacole Circar. How
 “ far it might be practicable to direct the Progress
 “ through the Countries dependent on the Raja of
 “ Berar, we cannot determine; but, we are of Opi-
 “ nion, if that could be done without much Difficulty,
 “ the Plan may be deserving your Attention. The
 “ March of the Detachment by that Route will be the
 “ most effectual Means of checking any hostile Designs
 “ of the Soubah upon the Circars, or of repelling any
 “ actual Invasion that may be attempted on our Pos-
 “ sessions there; and we think it possible too, that, by
 “ marching your Troops towards the Coast, they might
 “ reach Bengal nearly as soon, if not sooner, than by
 “ any other Route.”

Fort St. George,
 7 Feb. 1779.

See Col. God-
 dard’s Letters,
 Appendix, 179.
 See Col. God-
 dard’s Letter,
 No 179.

Appendix, 180.

Your Committee find, that Colonel Goddard, still ignorant of the fatal Disaster which had befallen the Bombay Army, had, however, received a Letter from the Poona Committee, which gave him some Uneasiness, as he was thereby no longer invited to advance towards Poona; and, in being directed to turn his March to Surat or Broach, he was at the same Time warned of great Difficulties which would probably obstruct him in his Endeavours to effect it. He appears also to have been in great Distress for a Supply of Treasure, and the Governor-general thereupon made a Motion to supply him with Six Lacks of Rupees, which the Board appeared

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appeared willing to agree to, though some of the Members expressed great Doubts about the Means of transporting them to him: It was, however, resolved, that such a Remittance should be made, and Bills obtained for that Purpose on the most advantageous Terms. And we perceive, that the Governor-general followed this with another Motion, upon the Subject of establishing a Mode of Defence for the Countries immediately dependent upon their Government, and, with this View, submitted to the Consideration of the Board, "the Expediency of ordering General Stibbert, to cause the First Brigade to cross the Jumna, and to encamp in the most convenient Station in the Neighbourhood of Allahabad, and of the high Road leading from thence to Berar, and to the Southern Parts of Hindostan."

Nº 180.

The Consideration of this Proposal appears to have been deferred till the next Day, at the Desire of Mr. Francis, at which Time the Governor-general renewed his Proposal, with this Alteration, that he now recommended an Encampment on the Bengal Side of the Jumna, in a Station the most convenient for passing that River; assigning, among others, the following Reason: "As we may hope soon to be aided by the Prefence of Sir Eyre Coote, I shall be better pleased to wait his Arrival, than to propose any decided Operations for which there is not any very urgent Cause." And it appears, that a Letter was agreed to be written to General Stibbert, in the Terms of this corrected Motion, though we find recorded on the same Consultation, and have placed in the same Appendix, Nº 181, a joint Minute of Messrs. Francis and Wheler, containing their Reasons for refusing their Assent to the original Proposition.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
2d March, 1779.
Appendix, 181.

And your Committee find, that Mr. Francis thought it proper to offer some Remarks on Colonel Goddard's probable Situation, and to submit a Proposal relative to his future Destination, as the Governor-general had not, in Consequence of the late Intelligence, recommended any Orders or conditional Instructions to be sent to him. The Motion was as follows:

Appendix, 182.

"That, if at the Time when Colonel Goddard shall receive the present Orders, he shall not have arrived at Surat, Broach, or Bombay, or, if he shall have been obliged to halt at Barampore, or at any other Station in the Maratta Dominions, he do immediately retire to Berar, and demand a Passage from the Raja, through his Country, towards the Coast of Orissa; or, if he shall have been already obliged to

"retire

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“ retire into Berar, that he continue his March towards
“ the Coast of Orissa and the Chicacole Circar.”

Ben. Sec. Conf.
4 March, 1779.
N^o 182.

And your Committee observe, that Mr. Francis declared, that in the Terms of this Motion he intended to adopt the Measures recommended by the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and probably there proposed by Sir Eyre Coote. And it appears to your Committee, that the Governor-general, among the Objections which he exhibited against the Proposition, contended, that they had not yet received such authentic Information of all the Circumstances of the late disastrous Event as might warrant their taking any active Part with Safety; that the Aid, required by the Presidency of Fort Saint George, was not necessarily to be furnished by Colonel Goddard; that the Step advised might tend to render abortive any Negotiation which Colonel Goddard might possibly have resumed with Moodajee Boosla; and that “ the proposed Route of the Detachment would be “ through a considerable Part of the Dominions of “ Nizam Ally Cawn; and it was not to be expected, “ from the known and avowed Disposition of that “ Prince, that he would consent to their Passage; nor “ was it a Time to furnish him with a Pretext for open “ Hostilities against them.” It appears that much Debate afterwards ensued; when Mr. Francis proposed to leave out the latter Part of his Motion, and to retain so much of it only as might occasion the Retreat of the Detachment from a Situation of Danger into the Country of a Friend. But this too we perceive to have been over-ruled by the Majority, after much Discussion of the Force and Purport of the Orders Colonel Goddard had already received, and of the probable Motives which had induced him to prosecute his March towards the other Side of India. It should, however, be remarked, that Mr. Francis argued upon a Supposition, that the Bombay Army had surrendered at Discretion, and were therefore Hostages in the Hands of the Enemy, whose Treatment of them might be much influenced by the Advance or Recall of Colonel Goddard’s Detachment. But, it is also to be observed, that, at a subsequent Meeting of the Board, he delivered in another Minute upon the same Subject, in Answer to the Governor-general’s Observations on the Uncertainty of the real State of Affairs under the Bombay Government; and reflected upon the Weakness of those Arguments, when adduced as Objections “ to conditional Orders, expressing clearly the several Cases in which they were or “ were not to operate.”

Ben. Sec. Conf.
8 March, 1779.
Appendix, 182.

But your Committee having placed all these Documents at Length in the Appendix, N^o 182, desire, in
Justice

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Justice to their several Authors, to recommend to the House an attentive perusal of them; for which we acknowledge and adopt an additional Motive, in the following Reasons, urged by Mr. Francis, on the Introduction of the present Minute.—“ But, since I am
 “ convinced, that the late political Measures of this
 “ Government, and of the Presidency of Bombay, will
 “ ere long be the Subject of a Parliamentary Enquiry,
 “ and that every Part of our Proceedings, which has
 “ occasioned or led to the late Disaster, will be sub-
 “ mitted to the Judgement of the Public, it highly
 “ concerns my Reputation, if not my Safety, that my
 “ Conduct through the Whole of the Transaction should
 “ be fairly represented, and in no Instance misunder-
 “ stood.”

But your Committee find, that Colonel Goddard, in several Letters, informed the Governor-general and Council of his advanced March beyond Berampore into the Maratta Dominions, without having received any certain Intelligence from Bombay, or from the Army Committee, by which he might decisively regulate his Judgement on the preferable Expediency of any particular Object for the Direction of his Detachment, though several Reports of an unfavourable Nature had reached him; that, deeming it however necessary to make an early and determined Choice, he had, on full Deliberation, and for Reasons which he assigned, resolved to hasten forward with all Expedition to Surat, and he had been confirmed in this Resolution by a subsequent, though still inexplicit, Letter, from the Select Committee of Bombay.

And it appears, that, on the 15th of March, when no Accounts immediately from that Presidency had yet reached Calcutta, Mr. Francis took Occasion to make some jealous Remarks on their Silence, conceiving it as well as this Letter of the 22d January to Colonel Goddard, to be ominous of an Intention, should he reach Bombay, to break their last Engagement with the Poona Government, and to renew the War at all Events; and under that Impression he moved, “ that a Letter
 “ should be immediately written to the President and
 “ Select Committee, to express Concern and Surprise
 “ at their profound Silence on the late Operations and
 “ Defeat of their Army, and to prohibit them, in the
 “ most precise and positive Terms, and as they would
 “ answer the contrary at their Peril, from commen-
 “ cing or renewing Hostilities against the Marattas, or
 “ any other Indian Prince or Power, except in their
 “ own immediate Defence, without our Consent and
 “ Approbation first had and obtained.”

Dated 27 Jan.
 2d and 5th of
 Feb. 1779.
 Appendix, 183.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
 11 March 1779.
 No 183.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
 15 March, 1779.
 Appendix, 184.

This

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

No 184.

This Motion, however, was objected to, and negatived by the Governor-general and Mr. Barwell, on the Ground of its being only a Repetition of Orders already sent under the 4th of February, and premature, because in all Probability more authentic and circumstantial Accounts would arrive in a few Days.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
18 March, 1779.
Appendix, 185.

And your Committee find, that, on the 18th, Advices were at last received from the President and Select Committee of Bombay, dated 3d February, giving a short Relation, previous to a more ample Dispatch promised by an Express Vessel, of the mere Fact of the Convention, with an attendant Remark on the Invalidity of the Stipulations agreed to; and giving Notice, that they should endeavour to treat with the Marattas on another Footing; and had directed Colonel Goddard to march to Surat.

Appendix, 186.

And we observe, that Mr. Francis hereupon renewed his Motion made on the 15th, alleging, that, from the Terms of this Letter, he found himself confirmed in his Idea, that the Select Government of Bombay "had" it in Contemplation to renew Hostilities with the "Marattas, and it was for that Purpose they had ordered Colonel Goddard to proceed to Surat." But the Governor-general and Mr. Barwell would not allow that this Resolution was to be deduced from the Letter, or any Thing more than a Disavowal of the Treaty, as far as regarded the Surrender of their Possessions, which might indeed draw on into a Renewal of Hostilities, but of the Propriety or Justice of which the Superior Council were as yet incompetent to judge, till they should see the Treaty and the written Declaration of the Military Committee.—They therefore put a Negative on the Motion. And your Committee observe, that the Governor-general at this Time proposed a Draft of a Letter to Colonel Goddard, which the Board acquiesced in, (with an express Reservation of former Opinions,) and in which they assured him of their Approbation of his Conduct in proceeding to Surat; and gave him a discretionary Power of employing his Detachment in the Service and Protection of the Presidency of Bombay, with a Caution not to involve himself or their Government in the Responsibility of the Acts of that Presidency, entirely independent of which he was to consider the Authority of his Command.

Appendix, 187.

Appendix, 188.

And it appears, by a Letter from Colonel Goddard, dated February 9th, and received a few Days after the preceding Dispatch was sent to him, that he gave Reasons for a Perseverance in his Resolution of marching forward, notwithstanding he had received from the Peshwa's Vackeel the Instructions of the Military Committee

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

mittee for his Return to Calcutta, thinking himself released from the Obligation of Obedience to them by their Letter of a subsequent Date, before received; and thereby also relieved from any Alarm on Account of the personal Safety of the Gentlemen left as Hostages—That he was anxious for a Knowledge of the Measures which the Superior Council might decide upon, in Consequence of the late unfortunate Event, as the Steps to be pursued would rest solely upon them, in the probable Inability of the Bombay Government to form at present any Plan of military Operations. It is proper here to observe, that Mr. Wheeler at this Time delivered in a Minute, in which he enforced a Representation of the Necessity of adopting pacific Measures, by a melancholy Picture of the general Posture of the Company's Affairs in India; and he particularly dwelt on the alarming Situation of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, to which he thought this Government could not in Safety or Prudence refuse a Supply of Money, though it would be proper to recommend the strictest Economy to them, accompanied by an Assurance, that there was no Probability of being able to continue such Supplies in future; and that they must exert their own Efforts, and regulate their Expences accordingly. And it appears, that a Promise of 15 Lacks was made to the Presidency by the Governor-general and Council, though your Committee find, that Five of them were afterwards withheld, in Consequence of the reduced State of the Bengal Treasury by the Loss of the *Stafford*, on-board of which was sent 10 Lacks for the Use of that Presidency.

An Account of the Resolutions and Proceedings of the Board, upon the partial Information which they had hitherto received from Bombay, appears to have been transmitted to the Court of Directors, in a Secret Letter, dated 29th of March, 1779. But your Committee find, that, in the Beginning of the ensuing Month, when Lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote had taken his Place in Council, the Governor-general thought it necessary, on Account of the advanced Season of the Year, to wait no longer for more circumstantial Intelligence, before they proceeded to consider of such Measures as, in the present Situation of their Affairs, it might be adviseable to resolve upon; and, with that Intent, he laid before the Board, on the 5th of April, a long Minute, containing a full Discussion of the Subject. It should be observed, that the Governor-general had previously received private but certain Intelligence, that Colonel Goddard, with the Troops under his Command, had reached their Destination at Surat

Ben. Sec. Conf.
23 March, 1779.
Appendix, 189.

See Ben. Sec.
Perf. Cor. No 43;
received 28 Mar.
1779.

See General Letter
to the Court
of Directors,
14 Jan. 1780.
No 189.

Appendix, 190.

Appendix, 191.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

towards the End of February. The following Propositions were the Result of his Opinion :

See Draft of his Instructions.

“ That we invest Colonel Goddard with full Powers, as the Minister of this Government, to treat with the Peshwa and Ministers of the Maratta State, for the Renewal or Confirmation of the Treaty of Poondunder ; provided they will recede from the Pretensions which they have acquired by their late Engagements with Messrs. Carnac and Egerton, and that they will engage never to admit any French Forces into their Dominions, nor allow them to form any Establishments on the Maratta Coast ; and that these Conditions be made the Alternative of Peace or War.

“ Secondly. That the First Brigade, which has already been ordered to march to a Station convenient for crossing the River Jumna, be completely supplied with Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, fit for any Service on which a Body or a Force equal to it may be destined.

“ I make this Distinction, because it will officially rest with the Commander in Chief to recommend both the Strength of this Corps, and the Parts of which it should be composed ; expressing my own Hope, that it may not be found necessary at any Time to employ either our European Infantry or Artillery, but for the Defence of our own Provinces, and the prescribed Limits of the Dominions of the Nabob of Oude.

See Letters from and to Major Camac.

“ 3dly. That Major Camac be ordered to return to Korumber, or to any other Station as convenient, near and within our own Borders, and to remain there until farther Orders ; and, that he be supplied with Ammunition, Guns, and Stores, for complete Battalions.

“ 4thly. That the Commander in Chief be requested to issue the necessary Orders for carrying the Resolutions of the Board into Execution, in the Two foregoing Propositions :

See these Letters.

“ 5thly. That a Letter be written to the Peshwa and his Ministers, with the same Substance as Colonel Goddard's Instructions, according to the accompanying Draft.

See this Letter.

“ 6thly. That a Letter be written to Moodajee Boosla, according to the annexed Draft.

See this Letter.

“ 7thly. That a Letter be written to the President and Select Committee of Bombay, advising them of Colonel Goddard's Instructions, and requiring them to conform to them, and, in the mean Time, to be prepared, either for repelling any hostile Attempts of the Marattas, or for any other Service which may
“ here-

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

" hereafter be judged necessary, but to undertake No-
 " thing offensively without explicit and positive Orders
 " from us.

" 8thly. That a Letter be written to the Prefi- See this Letter.
 " dency of Fort Saint George, to inform them of this
 " Design, and, in the Event of their Success against
 " Mahé, to order all the Troops, which are now em-
 " ployed in that Expedition, to remain there, or other-
 " wise at Tellicherry, and to be prepared to move,
 " on the Receipt of any Orders for their Junction with
 " our Forces on that Side of India."

And it appears, that these Propositions were agreed
 to by the Board, and that Letters were accordingly
 written; all which will be found in the Appendix,
 N° 191. And your Committee have thought it pro-
 per to insert therein, for the Observation of the House,
 the Letters previously received from Moodajee Boosla
 and his Ministers, upon the Subject of the proposed
 Alliance with him, and upon the Event of the Poona Ex-
 pedition, as also a Letter received from Siccaram Baboo,
 on 28th March, 1779.

And, as it appears to your Committee, that, in Con-
 sequence of these Resolutions of the Board, Letters were
 written to the Maratta Durbar and to Madajee Scindia,
 in Disavowal of the Convention Treaty, assuring them,
 however, of a Disposition to Accommodation on the
 Part of the Bengal Government, if they would give it
 on theirs a proper Encouragement, by relinquishing
 any Claims arising from the late ineffectual Engage-
 ments, and, by a Promise of separating themselves
 from the French, either for Traffic or otherwise; we
 have placed these Letters in the Appendix, N° 192, to
 which we refer the House for farther Examination of
 their particular Contents. And as it also appears, that
 the Berar Rajah, and the Nizam of the Decan, were also
 informed, by Letters from the Governor-general, of the
 Sentiments and Resolutions of the Superior Council,
 in Regard to the late Transactions between the Marattas
 and the Presidency of Bombay, your Committee have
 thought it proper to put them too in the Appendix,
 N° 192, for the Inspection of the House.

Your Committee find, that, on the 12th of April,
 a Letter was received from Bombay, accompanied with
 a Copy of the Proceedings promised in their former
 Letters of the 12th and 13th of January. Of these we
 having before taken Notice, it will be necessary in
 this Place only to make a Reference to them in the for-
 mer Appendix, N° 130, &c. And your Committee
 farther observe, by several Letters received from Colo-
 nel Goddard, that he arrived at Surat on the 25th

See Ben. Sec.
 Perf. Corr. 20
 Feb. 1779, N° 28.
 — 26th, 29. — 5
 March, 30. — D°
 31. — 6th, 32. —
 D° 33. — D° 34.
 Letter from
 Moodajee to Be-
 neram Pundit,
 N° 35. — 18 Mar.
 37. — D° 38. —
 28th, 42: being a
 Translation of a
 Paper delivered
 by Beneram Pun-
 dit on the Part of
 Moodajee Boosla.
 Ben. Sec. Perf.
 Corr. N° 40.
 Appendix, 191.

Appendix, 192.
 See Ben. Sec.
 Perf. Corr. dated 6
 April, 1779, N°
 15, 16. — April
 28th, 18. — May
 7th, 19. — 6 Apr.
 14. — 12 May,
 21. — 3 June 23,
 1779.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
 3d May, 1779.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Letters dated February, and had encamped his Troops, whose good Behaviour he highly recommended, upon a convenient and healthy Spot of Ground, Two Miles above the City, upon the Banks of the River: That, having afterwards received a Letter from the Select Committee of Bombay, expressing their Desire to see him, he set out for that Presidency, and arrived there on the 15th of March; when he informed the Select Board of such Matters as might explain to them the Nature of the intended Connection with Moodajee Boosla: That, in the Beginning of April, he received his Credentials, appointing him Minister to the Court of Poona, but had deferred apprising the Durbar of the Powers with which he was invested, till the Receipt of farther Orders from the Superior Board; in Expectation of which, in Consequence of their Representations, transmitted by Mr. Horsely, the Select Committee of Bombay also had suspended all Operations: That, during the Recess from public Business, he proposed joining the Troops at Surat, in Order to put them in a State of Readiness for Employment in such Service as he hoped might be soon required of them.

Appendix, 194. And your Committee find, that the Governor-general
Ben. Sec. Conf. on 3d of May, notified to the Board the Arrival of Mr.
3 May, 1779. Horsely, who, it has been before observed, was deputed from the Presidency to give the Superior Board an exact Information of the late Transactions and Events of their Government. And it appears, that he brought with him a Letter from the Select Committee, dated 4th of April, in which they referred the Board to a Variety of Documents contained in their Dispatches, and also to Mr. Horsely himself, for more complete and circumstantial Information, and by which the Board might be enabled to decide on the Conduct of their Government, which they declared had been guided "by the best of their Judgements, according to the Situation of Affairs and the Powers given to them."

Nº 194.

It farther appears, that they lavished the highest Encomiums on the judicious and decisive Behaviour of Colonel Goddard, whom they had admitted to have a deliberative Voice in their Councils; and, being happy to find his Conduct had also met with the Approbation of the Superior Government, they begged to solicit for him from them some distinguished Mark of their mutual Sense of his Services.

Your Committee observe, that the Board employed several Days in reading all the Papers submitted to their Consideration by the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay; and such of them as have not been already placed in a former Appendix, Nº 130, to which we refer,

Appendix, 195.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

refer, are put in another, and will consequently attract the Notice of the House.

Your Committee find, that, on the 24th of May, the Governor-general laid before the Board an Arrangement of the several Questions, which they might propose to themselves, as Subjects of Discussion, and which he had taken the Pains to extract and put in Order from the Contents of the voluminous Dispatches lately received from the Government of Bombay; and that he proceeded afterwards to make his Observations on the principal Circumstances of the various Matters in Question, as introductory to the Decision and Directions which they were to pronounce upon them. Among these we find principally, that he thought their Disavowal of the Treaty of Convention to be strictly justifiable in every Particular, except the separate Article of Stipulation in Favour of Madajee Scindia, which he found himself compelled in Conscience and in Duty to declare ought to be ratified by them, unless Madajee Scindia should have forfeited his Right by any subsequent Act. The remaining Hope therefore was, that he might be prevailed upon to depart from the Letter of his Stipulation; and to accept of what he might deem an Equivalent for it: That the Season and Circumstances of Affairs should prohibit them from loading the past Conduct of the President and Select Committee with any harsh and unoperating Reproaches, but should rather induce them to excite their Zeal to exert themselves for the retrieving of their past Misfortunes; and to arm them with Means adequate to that End, restricting their Powers, where the Object was determinate, and permitting a more liberal Extension of them in Cases too variable and uncertain for positive Injunctions. And, in the Draft of the Letter, which, we observe, he then proposed to convey their Instructions to the Presidency of Bombay, he suggested a general Caution, to which their strictest Attention should be required; "that their Engagements should be offensive only for the Objects of their immediate Operations, and in all other Respects purely defensive." The whole Discussion of a Subject so important as this is, will of Course be attentively examined by the House. And your Committee having therefore thought it proper to place this Minute and Proposition of the Governor-general in the Appendix, N^o 196, together with the several Minutes and Propositions of the other Members of the Board, will confine ourselves in the Body of the Report to a very concise Statement of the most striking Points. With this View, we shall here only take Notice of the principal Objects

Appendix, 196.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
May 24, 1779.

recom-

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

recommended to the Observance of the Select Committee in the very Words of the Governor-general's Recapitulation : " To sum up what we have written ;
 " our first Desire is to obtain Peace on the Terms proposed by our Instructions to Colonel Goddard of the
 " 5th of April, and it is only in the Event of the
 " Failure of this Design that we have formed the
 " subsequent Instructions, or will allow of their Operations. In these, the Plan of Military Operations,
 " recommended by your President, is to have the first
 " Place with its dependent Engagements with the Guicawars ; the next in Order is the Negotiation with
 " Moodajee Boosla ; and the last, the proposed Engagement with Madajee Scindia."

The Execution of the projected Treaty of Peace with the Poona Ministry, and the Negotiation of Alliance with Moodajee Boosla, were to be left to the sole Management of Colonel Goddard ; whom it was recommended to the President and Select Committee to consult upon all proper Occasions, as the Superior Council would be glad, by investing him with the chief Command of the Bombay Establishment whenever that Office should be vacant, to give him an effective Voice in the Councils of that Government.

Appendix, 196.

Your Committee observe, that Sir Eyre Coote delivered in a Minute upon this Occasion ; the principal Part of which we have already adverted to, and shall therefore here simply remark, that he bestowed the highest Commendations upon Colonel Goddard, whom however he did not think it in their Power to appoint to the chief Command of the Bombay Establishment, though he could wish to have him consulted upon all military and political Points. He declared himself averse from ever concurring in the Measure of destroying the Bramin Usurpation, by restoring the original Ram Rajah Government in the Person of Moodajee Boosla, conceiving the real Interests of the Company to be concerned in keeping up Divisions among the Maratta Powers. He remarked, that the natural Diminution of Colonel Goddard's Force, and some Symptoms of Disaffection among the Sepoys, made it necessary to lose no Time in exerting their utmost Vigour to support their military Reputation ; and he pointedly recommended an Alliance with the Country Powers, especially with Hyder Ally, whose more particular Interest it was to join them in any hostile Attempts against the Maratta State. In Regard to the Plan of military Operations, he thought that the Commander in Chief, who was principally responsible, should have a discretionary Power to adopt, or not, Governor Hornby's
 Plan,

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Plan, as he might think most adviseable. And, on the Question of Supply of Treasure, he was willing to make ample Grants, if proper Restrictions were provided for the particular Use of it.

Your Committee find, that Mr. Francis also gave in a Minute, which appears, as he professed it, to be an Examination and Opinion upon the Resolutions and Transactions of the Bombay Government, both in the Council and in the Field, relative to the Poona Expedition; and he seems therein to agree materially with the Sentiments of Sir Eyre Coote. But your Committee farther observe, that Mr. Francis also presented some Propositions to the Consideration of the Board, which he recommended to be made Part of their Letter to Bombay. These, which are placed with the other Papers in the Appendix, N^o 196, regard only the Circumstance of Reference from the Select Committee of Bombay to the Superior Council, on the military Conduct of Colonel Egerton and Colonel Cockburn; and convey Opinions of Condemnation on the Proceedings of the Committee in Respect to the Treatment of those Gentlemen.

It appears, on the contrary, that Mr. Barwell avoided any Discussion of the Question on the Demerits of Individuals, and meant to confine himself to the important Subjects of Peace or War; on which he delivered an Opinion, corresponding chiefly with that of the Governor-general, except that he seemed, in the Point of Alliance with Moodajee Boosla, to incline more to an Agreement with Sir Eyre Coote, with whom also he concurred in advising the Brevet of Brigadier-general to be given to Colonel Goddard.

Your Committee find recorded upon the Consultations of the 31st of May, 7th and 10th of June, several Minutes and Propositions on this important Subject, introduced by the different Members of the Board; in referring to which, the House will perceive what Alterations and Amendments the Governor-general was induced to offer, in Order to qualify and accommodate the different Opinions which had been formed on the original Draft of the Letter to Bombay: They will observe the Nature and the Reasons, the Terms and the Extent, of the Opposition or Approbation given to them; they will see and consider the Arguments of Mr. Francis upon the Necessity of pacific Measures, from an Exposition of the Charges attending a War-Establishment, and the avowed State of Poverty of the Company's Treasuries.

From a farther Examination of these Consultations, the House will have an Opportunity of regarding the Draft of a Letter to Bombay, proposed by Mr. Francis

Appendix, 197.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
31 May, 7 and 10
June, 1779.

and

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
14 June, 1779.

and rejected by the Majority; and they may review the Scrutiny and Decision which the several Members of the Board passed upon each Paragraph of the amended Letter drawn up by the Governor-general, till, on the 14th, the farther-corrected Copy was entered in the Form hereinunder transcribed, and, being approved by the Majority, was ordered to be dispatched to the Presidency of Bombay.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
14 June, 1779.

“ Gentlemen,

“ We have received your Letter of the 4th of April, with its Enclosures, by the Hands of Mr. Horsely.

“ We do not think it necessary to enter on the Review of your Proceedings, but shall confine our present Enquiries to the Choice of such Means as may best conduce to retrieve their unhappy Consequences, leaving the past to the Scrutiny of a higher and more effectual Authority.

“ Having given full Powers to Colonel Goddard to negotiate and conclude a Treaty of Peace with the Maratta Government, and having no Cause to alter the Terms which we have prescribed in our Instructions for that Purpose, we have only to repeat that we look to the Issue of that Commission as our primary Object, and the Termination of all our political Views on your Side of India, if it shall prove successful.

“ But, if the Ministers shall reject the Proposals which we have ordered to be made to them, and shall reduce us to a Necessity of defending the Rights and Interests of the Company by an open War, we leave a Latitude of Action to Colonel Goddard, under your Instructions, to avail himself of the Situation which Fortune may present to him; and, if a War should be indispensably continued, it must also rest with him, who is responsible to us for his Conduct, to adopt any Part, or the Whole, of Mr. Hornby's Plan laid down in his Minutes of the 30th of March, or not at all, as he may think most adviseable for promoting the Distress of the Enemy. Should this Plan be carried into Execution, we require your strictest Attention to the following Cautions: That your Engagements shall be offensive only for the Objects of your immediate Operations, and in all other Respects purely defensive; that your Engagements with the Guicawar Family shall be made with the Head of it, and with him exclusively; that you shall not assume a Mediation between the Brothers, or take any Part whatever in their domestic Disputes, farther than to support the Party in Alliance with the
“ Company,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ Company, and his Possessions, against foreign Invasion ; and that you do not commit the Dignity of the Company, or pledge the national Faith, in formal Treaties with Persons of Rank or Power unsuitable to such a Distinction.

“ We are sensible of the Attention which you have shewn to our Views with the Government of Berar, concerning the Overtures lately made to Moodajee Boosla by Colonel Goddard, and in your Resolutions to avoid whatever might again interfere with this Negotiation. We confess we at this Time entertain little Hope of his concurring with our Designs ; he will wait for Proofs of our Superiority before he will hazard the Consequences of a decided Connection with us ; and every Offer, made to him while he is under the Influence of such a Policy, will but serve to encrease his Reserve, as he will naturally construe it to proceed from the Consciousness our own Inability to support ourselves without a foreign Assistance ; and that it is an additional Motive for our preferring a Scheme of military Operations, practicable by our own Forces, unincumbered with the Weight of a timid Ally. If, notwithstanding, Moodajee Boosla shall have answered the Letters which have been written to him, by a Willingness to accept of the proffered Alliance, we shall leave it to be concluded under the Instructions already given in Charge to Colonel Goddard : If, on the contrary, as we expect, he shall directly refuse, or hesitate, or make new References to us, we have in such Case ordered Colonel Goddard to break off the Negotiation.

“ We think ourselves fully justifiable in refusing to ratify even the smallest Title of the Treaty or Convention of Worgam ; and we have already intimated our Sentiments on this Head to Colonel Goddard, and given him our final Instructions upon it ; but, as we had not at that Time before us the separate secret Engagements entered into with Madajee Scindia, we could not take it into our Consideration, nor judge of the Obligation we were under to express our Sense of his Services at the Instant we disclaimed the Acts of the Committee. Though we absolutely deny any Validity to the Acts of the Committee, and will not admit of any Pretensions founded on those Acts, yet they cannot cancel any Rights which have their Basis in essential and intrinsic Benefits reaped by our Nation. This Right we must acknowledge to be possessed by Madajee Scindia, and must therefore declare, that, unless he should have forfeited it by any subsequent Act, he is entitled to a full Compensation

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“ for

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ for any Disappointment he may suffer by our Denial
“ of the Acts of the Committee.

“ We have therefore instructed Colonel Goddard to
“ express the Sense in which this Government is pleased
“ to regard the Services of Madajee Scindia at Wor-
“ gaum, by offering him such a Gratification as may
“ be afforded him by your Government, or from Means
“ which he may possess from the Operations of War,
“ in Case Peace is not concluded upon the Instruc-
“ tions he is already furnished with.

“ In the Event of a War, if Madajee Scindia shall
“ be disposed to take Part with us, we have authorized
“ Colonel Goddard to enter into such Engagements
“ with him as shall not be contrary to any before con-
“ cluded, and which he may judge most adviseable ;
“ making our future Security, Peace, and an adequate
“ Revenue, his chief and indispensable Objects, and
“ the Grounds of our Engagements with him.

“ To sum up what we have written ; the first Desire
“ is, to obtain Peace on the Terms proposed by our
“ Instructions to Colonel Goddard of the 5th of April,
“ and it is only in the Event of the Failure of this
“ Design, that we have formed the subsequent In-
“ structions, or will allow of their Operation.

“ The Execution of the projected Treaty of Peace
“ with the Poona Ministers, we leave to the sole
“ Charge of Colonel Goddard, according to the In-
“ structions which we have already given him.

“ The separate Negotiation with Madajee Scindia
“ bears such a Connection with the foregoing, that we
“ have therefore thought it necessary to leave this also
“ to his Charge. The Negotiation and Treaty of
“ Alliance with Moodajee Boosla we also leave to the
“ sole Management of Colonel Goddard, in the Au-
“ thority of his Instructions of the 16th of November,
“ until the Period of their Suspension, by the Refu-
“ sal, or such Hesitation of Moodajee Boosla as he shall
“ deem sufficient to warrant his declaring the Nego-
“ tiation suspended. The future Renewal of this Ne-
“ gotiation we reserve to be determined by our express
“ Orders, but without revoking the Credentials and
“ Instructions already granted to Colonel Goddard re-
“ specting it. In all other Negotiations, Treaties,
“ and Plans of Military Operations, it is our Wish so
“ to blend the Powers of your Government with our
“ own, in the Direction of them, and in every formal
“ or occasional Instrument which they may require for
“ their Ratification, as to preserve the Credit and distinct
“ Responsibility of both, and to make both the Pledges
“ for the faithful Observance of them. For this Pur-

“ pose

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ pose we need not recommend that Colonel Goddard
 “ be consulted, when his Presence or the Nature of the
 “ Subjects will admit of it, on all Measures which
 “ have a Relation to our present Instructions, as you
 “ have been already pleased to allow him a deliberate
 “ Voice in your Councils; and we are happy to find
 “ that you are so well satisfied with his Conduct, and
 “ his ready Disposition to assist in the Execution of your
 “ Designs, as to leave us little Occasion to lay down
 “ a clearer Line, for the Employment of the Forces un-
 “ der his Command, than that we have already de-
 “ scribed.

“ We have directed Colonel Goddard to execute
 “ whatever you shall think practicable, and which
 “ shall not be contrary to our Instructions, or to any
 “ existing Engagements; a Caution which we hope
 “ will be unnecessary, but with which we do not con-
 “ sider ourselves at Liberty to dispense, while the
 “ principal Responsibility rests with us; and for the
 “ same Reason we require, that all Treaties which
 “ shall be concluded by you in Virtue of these In-
 “ structions, be referred to this Government, for its
 “ final Sanction and formal Ratification of them; and
 “ that a Clause be inserted, in every Treaty you con-
 “ clude, to that Effect.

“ We shall heartily join with you, in recommending
 “ Colonel Goddard to the Court of Directors, for the
 “ Appointment of Commander in Chief at your Presi-
 “ dency on the first Vacancy; and, in the intermediate
 “ Time, we think it absolutely necessary, in the pre-
 “ sent distressed Situation that the Military upon your
 “ Establishment are reduced to, that he should have
 “ the Rank given him of Brigadier, in Order to ena-
 “ ble him to carry on the Public Service with more
 “ Weight and Dignity; for which Purpose we have
 “ granted him a Brevet Commission of Brigadier-gene-
 “ ral for the Service on which he is now employed.”

It may be proper here to remark, that the Recom-
 mendation of Colonel Goddard to the Court of Direc-
 tors had its Effect, and procured him the Appoint-
 ment solicited for, and a Confirmation of advanced
 Rank.

Your Committee observe, that all Objections and
 Opposition to this Letter did not then cease; for, be-
 sides a very earnest Protest from Mr. Francis, grounded
 on a Variety of Reasons, which may be considered in
 the Appendix, N^o 198, and which drew from Mr. Barwell an immediate Explanation of a Passage in his
 former Minute, and from Sir Eyre Coote a Reply on a
 subsequent Day, to which Mr. Francis then gave an

See Report of
 Committee of
 Correspondence.

Appendix, 198.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
 28 June, 1779.
 No 198.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

- Appendix, 199. Answer, we perceive that Mr. Horsley, who had applied before to the Board for Permission of general Access to the Records of the Governor-general and Council respecting Bombay, and seems not to have been well satisfied with the Refusal of his Demand in its full Extent, transmitted a Letter on the 14th June to the Board, wherein he assured them, that, though the Bombay Government were unanimous in wishing to have the Line of their Conduct, resolved on for them by the Superior Council, laid down as clearly as possible, and were determined to give it every Assistance in their Power, yet he thought it necessary to interfere with his Representations, that the Resolutions of the Board, in continuing or extending the Powers conferred on Colonel Goddard, might not be inconsistent with those reserved to the Government of Bombay by Act of Parliament, and especially entrusted to the Select Committee by the Court of Directors; and he entreated to be heard whenever those Points might come under Consideration. And it appears, that, having been admitted to peruse the Letter addressed to the President and Select Committee of Bombay, and being indulged with a farther Permission on his Request to carry a Draft of it Home with him, he returned it on the 18th, with a long Paper of Remarks, expressive of much Dissatisfaction and Complaint, and even of Indignation, at the Resolutions and Instructions contained in it, considering them as direct Encroachments upon the Powers of that Government. And it farther appears, that the Governor-general hereupon thought it proper to take some Notice in Disapprobation of Mr. Horsley's Arguments, as well as of the Manner in which they were conveyed, and proposed a Resolution to the Board, which they confirmed, that the Secretary should be desired to inform Mr. Horsley, "that they did not require his Animadversions upon their Measures, although they should have been pleased to have received any Lights from him which he could have afforded them, and for which they were referred to him by the President and Select Committee, upon the Subject of Affairs at Bombay."
- Sec. Conf. 21. To this Rebuke was added a Notification, that their June, 1779. Records would no longer be open to him, and that Appendix, 200. he was at Liberty to return to Bombay "when ever he had fulfilled the Terms or Objects of his Mission."
- Appendix, 201. It should be observed, that a Letter of Instructions to Colonel Goddard, proposed by the Governor-general, was acquiesced in by the Board, on the Supposition

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

tion that they corresponded with the Contents of the Letter to Bombay, which they will be found to do.

Having thus explained to the House the ultimate Resolutions and Orders of the Superior Government, on which were to depend the Re-establishment of Peace, or Re-commencement of War with the ruling Powers of the Maratta Empire, your Committee think it proper to introduce, in this Place, a View of the State of their Revenues, and of the Military Force on their Establishment, at that interesting Period.

An

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the territorial and other Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Expences of collecting the same, the Tribute and Stipends paid from May, 1778, to April, 1779.

				Gross Collect.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	
				CRs.	CRs.	CRs.	£/s/g.
Ceded Lands.	Land Revenues	—	—	5738610	—	—	—
	Charges of Collection	—	—	—	300698	—	—
	Jaghire to Lord Clive	—	—	—	258631	—	—
	Nett Revenues	—	—	—	—	5179281	582699
				CRs.			
Bengal Province.	Land Revenues	137,40,790	—	—	—	—	—
	Board of Customs collected	5,57,069	—	—	—	—	—
	Duties on Salt collected	5,66,109	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	14863968	—	—	—
	Charges of Collection	—	—	—	708988	—	—
	Stipends and Allowances paid	—	—	—	2894505	—	—
	Nett Revenues	—	—	—	—	11260468	1266802
				CRs.			
Bahar Province.	Land Revenues	—	—	4856801	—	—	—
	Charges of Collection	—	—	—	255231	—	—
	Allowances and Pensions paid	—	—	—	207909	—	—
	Nett Revenues	—	—	—	—	4393661	494287
				CRs.			
Customs collected at Calcutta	—	—	—	274208	—	274208	30848
Rajah Cheit Sing	—	—	—	3166935	—	3166935	356280
				CRs. 28900515	4625962	24274553	2730886
				Commission on the Revenue	384254	384254	43229
				CRs.	5010216	23890299	2687657

An ACCOUNT of the Civil and Military Expences at Fort William, and Subordinates, from 1778 to 1779.

Civil.	Marine.	Military.			Buildings & Fortifications.	Total Ch. defrayed by Company.
		Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Nett Amot. defrayed by Company.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
401348	152462	1846237	855575	990662	152150	1696622

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East-India Company in Bengal, from May, 1778, to April, 1779; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	CR.	
	16254351	CR.
Money borrowed at Interest	-	230542
Accountant-general of the Mayor's Court	-	151392
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	-	6153
Contract with Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	-	247451
Account Deposites	-	1266831
Unclaimed Goods	-	11822
Tuncan Account	-	54914
Military Fund	-	1150720
Sundry old Debts	-	6265
Debts at Dacca	-	231
Debts at Cossimbuzar	-	7978
Debts at Patna	-	52716
Money refunded on Account of General Coote's Commission	-	39050
His Majesty Shah Allum, the Balance of his Stipend	-	4896360
Nudjeef Cawn, the Balance of his Allowance	-	1508000
Ahteram ul Dowlah, Ditto Ditto	-	122646
Oudy Poory Gouffaine, Ditto Ditto	-	27187
Fund for the Discharge of old Salt Balances	-	784952
Cur. Rupees	-	10565210

East-India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

ABSTRACT

A B S T R A C T N U M B E R of the

May

J
e T R O O P S under Fort William Presidency,

May 1779.

ABSTRACT RETURN of the

European Commissioned Officers.										European Non-commissioned and Private.					

		Native Officers and Sepoys.											
		Subadars.	Sirdar Je-maudars.	Jemaudars.	Rifolders.	Duffidars.	Naggers.	Subniffes.	Drummers.	Tom Toms and Trum-peters.	Private Troopers.	Puckallys.	Havildars, and Naicks, and
Hindoostan	Cavalry { Body Guard, 1 Troop	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	2	100	—	—
	3 Regiments	—	5	30	72	18	—	—	—	—	1,254	—	—
	Infantry, 42 Battalions and Militia	526	—	894	—	—	—	—	480	474	—	—	—
	Artillery	6	—	51	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	2,6
	Invalids	49	—	76	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Total Present Strength		581	5	1,051	178	18	—	—	529	479	1,354	—	2,6
Supernumeraries		—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Wanting to complete		—	5	8	—	—	—	—	9	—	186	—	—
Establishment		583	5	1,058	178	18	—	—	534	479	1,540	—	2,6

N. B. The Bombay Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Goddard, consisting of One Regiment of Cavalry, One Company of Golandaze, and Six Battalions of Sepoys, are included in the above Returns.

of the Troops under Fort William Presidency, May 1779.

Total.	European Staff, &c.												Supernumeraries.										Wanting to complete.										Rank and File.		
	Brigade Majors.	Aids de Camp.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Paymasters.	Deputy D ^o	Qu. Ma. Serjeants.	Serjeant Majors.	Surgeons D ^o	Surgeons.	Assistant D ^o	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Cadets.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Surgeons.	Private.	Lieut. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieuts.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers.	Cornets.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Surgeons.		Assistant D ^o	
498	1	1		3	3	2				1	1	1	1				8		1							1	7	12							Mat. &c. 203
1,925	3	2	3	3	3	3	3			3	4	5				2	16					1		1	2								1	5	1,399
85																																			
292											1																	2		2					
3																																			
7				3	2			1	1		2	1			1	4		5													2	13			
275				7	6						9	6					6									2	6	Enfi. 6		57		1	3		
				1	1			1	1		2	1																5							
3,035	4	3	3	17	15	5	3	2	2	4	19	14	1	1	6	16	14	5	1		1		1	2	3	7	25		8	270	2	2	8	1,602	
1											1																								
1,674											2	8																							
4,758	4	3	3	17	15	5	3	2	2	4	20	22																							

				Native Staff, &c.											Supernum.				Wanting to complete.					
Puckallys.	Havildars, Naicks, and Gollandaaze.	D ^o D ^o and Sepoys.	Total.	Command.	Adjutants.	Writers.	Sircars.	Doctors.	Munthees Maj.	Duffidars D ^o	Havild. 1 st	Mutfuddies.	Farriers.	Armourers, &c.	Chucklers.	Watermen.	Subadars.	Jemautdars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Subadars.	Jemautdars.	Drummers.	Private Troopers.
	—	—	109				—	—	—					—		—				—				—
	—	—	1,379				—	6	3	6		6	6	18	12	48				—			1	186
	2,600	38,459	40,833	44	49	38	444	148	—					198	16	540	3	1	4	172	4	7	9	—
	—	—	2,705	3	3	—	24	9	—		3			12	4	24				—	1			—
		626	755	3	1		1	—	—							2				—				—
4	2,600	39,085	45,781	50	53	38	469	163	3	6	3	6	6	228	32	614				—				—
	—	172	180				—	—	—					—		—	3	1	4	172				—
6	—	—	208				—	—	—					—		—				—	5	8	9	186
0	2,600	38,913	45,809				—	—	—					—		—				—				—

Memorandum. No Distribution of the above Troops was received.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

It appears to your Committee, that Colonel Goddard wrote to the Governor-general and Council from Surat on the 20th of May, and that his Letter reached them on the 21st of June; and that he therein informed them of his own Situation while attending the Arrival of their Instructions before he entered upon any active Measures, and of the Dissentions which by confirmed Advices from Poona he was convinced subsisted among the principal Leaders of the Maratta State, whereby a favourable Opportunity might perhaps be opened to them for a successful Interference in the Affairs of that Empire conducive to the Re-establishment of their own; that, without looking to Schemes of Conquest so extensive as the settling the Administration, or disposing of the chief Authority of the Maratta Empire, many Advantages might be taken of its Confusion, and particularly in the Quarter near which he was stationed, namely, the Guzerat Province, whose Situation and present State of divided Government exposed it an easy Prey to an Invader.

And it appears, that, on the Receipt of the Instructions from the Governor-general and Council, inclosed in their Letter of the 5th of April, the Colonel immediately addressed the Peshwa and Nanna Furnese on the Subject of his Appointment to negotiate with them; but he at the same time observed to the Board, that he apprehended much Difficulty in settling the Disposal of Ragoba, whom it could not be expected the Ministers would ever consent to restore into their Hands, and without which however he could not foresee any sure Provision for his personal Safety.

But your Committee find by another Letter from him, dated the 6th of June, and received at Calcutta the 8th of July, that a most unexpected Event had fallen out, which was likely, by removing this Obstacle, to co-operate with the other Circumstances abovementioned in Favour of the Company's Affairs in that Quarter, and to lead to a more advantageous Accommodation with the ruling Powers of the Poona Government. And we perceive that with Observations of this Nature Col. Goddard accompanied the Intelligence of Ragonaut Row's Escape from the Custody of Madajee Scindia, and of his Application to him for an Asylum and Protection, which he had thought himself authorized, in good Policy and from the Spirit of the Board's Instructions of the 5th of April, to afford him, and to promise that he would write to the Governor-general and Council for farther Orders how to act upon this Occasion. And your Committee observe, that this immediate Answer

R

was

Ben. Sec. Conf.
June 21, 1779.
Appendix, 202.

Letter, dated
2 June, 1779, on
Ben. Sec. Conf.
2 Aug. 1779.
Appendix, 203.
Letter to the
Peshwa, &c.
Appendix, 204.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
8 July, 1779.
Appendix, 205.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

was returned to Colonel Goddard by the Board, "We
 " entirely approve of the offer you have made to Ragob-
 " naut Row, and direct that you continue to afford him
 " the Protection of your Camp, provided he shall not
 " forfeit his Right to it by any Act of Infidelity, or at-
 " tempt to defeat the Effects of your Negotiations, to
 " which you will give your entire Attention without
 " Regard to any other Consideration. For the Rest, we
 " leave you to act under our Instructions of the 5th of
 " April, in which we see no Cause to make any Altera-
 " tions on Account of this Event."

Letter, 12 June,
 1779.
 Appendix, 206.

Information of these Occurrences appears also to have
 been transmitted by the President and Select Committee
 of Bombay; who at the same Time acquainted the
 Board, that, in Order to avoid any Obstruction to the
 Negotiations which the Superior Government had been
 pleased to commit to General Goddard, they had sent
 Directions to the Chief of Surat to desire Ragoba to
 seek an Asylum in some other Place, unless the Gene-
 ral should think proper to receive him, and be respon-
 sible for the Consequences. And we observe, that the
 Board returned an Answer to the President and Select
 Committee in similar Terms to those which they had
 made Use of to General Goddard.

No 206.

See Ben. Sec.
 Conf. 2 August,
 1779.
 Appendix, 207.

It appears that more particular Accounts of Ragoba's
 Escape, and more minute Observations on certain ad-
 vantageous Points, which the Possession of his Person
 would put in their Power to insist upon in Addition to
 those prescribed by the Instructions of the Superior
 Board, were communicated by General Goddard on the
 12th of June, before which Time Ragoba was arrived
 at Surat, and had paid a Visit to the General, bringing
 with him his adopted Son, Amrut Row, and a Child of
 Four Years old, born to him since the Adoption of the
 other.

The Conduct of Madajee Scindia, in taking so little
 Precaution for securing the Person of Ragoba, seems to
 have been a Subject of Astonishment to General God-
 dard; who observed, that, by Accounts from Poona, the
 Maratta Chiefs were greatly incensed with him, and
 declared they should consider him as responsible for that
 Loss. And we perceive, that General Goddard thought
 it proper upon this Occasion to write again to the
 Peshwa, informing him and his Ministers of this Event,
 and of his Desire to have a confidential Person sent from
 Poona, with whom he might adjust all matters of Dif-
 ference, as well with Regard to the personal Interests of
 Ragoba as to the more immediate Concerns of the
 Company.

Letter, dated 12
 June.
 Appendix, 208.

It

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

It is observable, that the General, after giving an Account to the Select Committee of Bombay, of the Circumstances of Ragoba's Escape and Retreat till he came under the Protection of his Camp, preferred a Complaint against the Chief of Broach for having received him in that City, and thereby presumed to encroach upon the reserved Powers of the Supreme Council, and to offer an Affront to them in his Disrespect shewn to their Minister. And your Committee have remarked, that Mr. Gambier had taken some Pains to persuade Ragoba not to advance to Surat, till Instructions could be received from the President and Select Committee; and observed in his Letter to them, that he believed Ragoba would himself, if he thought his Business could be effectually done by them without throwing himself into the Hands of General Goddard, prefer much the putting the Management of his Affairs under their Directions.

Appendix, 209.

Letter from Mr.
Gambier, dated
6 and 9 June.
Appendix, 209.

And Your Committee find, that General Goddard addressed another Letter upon this Subject to the Superior Board on the 18th June, enclosing one from Ragobant Row to the Governor General, and giving an Account of the Information he had derived, from a Conference with him, of the State of Parties in the Maratta Government, of his Reasons for delivering himself up to Scindia, of his having discovered the perfidious Intentions of that Chief, and of certain Overtures which had been made to him by the Nizam, as an Encouragement to attempt his Escape. And we observe that Gen. Goddard added some Remarks of his own on this Circumstance, by which he sought to reconcile it with the propable Line of interested Policy which the Nizam might be supposed inclinable to pursue; and he farther took Notice of another Source of Hope in the Enmity which Hyder Ally bore to the ruling Administration of the Maratta Empire, and in the Marks of Attachment and Favour which he had shewn to the Person and the Cause of Ragoba. He enforced this Observation by an Account of the late Proceedings of the Peshwa and Madajee Scindia, who had written to the Presidency of Bombay, and apprized them of their Intentions to march against Hyder, and to punish him for his Inroads upon their Country, signifying at the same Time their Desire of settling all Differences with the British Government.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
2 Aug. 1779.
Appendix, 210.
Do.

And your Committee find, that at this Time some Alarms of a French Invasion were started by Sir Eyre Coote, from the Information he had received of their Force and preparatory Armaments at the Islands, which were probably designed for an Attack upon Bombay; and he

Ben. Sec. Conf.
2 Aug. 1779.
Appendix, 211.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

thereupon proposed that the Governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay should be recommended to reinforce General Goddard's Army with the following Troops:

From Madras, One Battalion of Europeans,
3 Ditto Sepoys,
50 Artillery.
From Bombay, 300 Europeans,
2 Battalions Sepoys,
100 Artillery.

And upon this Subject he appears to have added the following Advice and Remarks: "As the Works of Pondicherry are now destroyed, the Quota from Madras may be the more easily be spared. The Troops they have at Mahé, 1,100, Sepoys, One Company of Grenadiers, and 50 Artillery, may immediately embark to join Gen. Goddard; the Rest may be completed from the Southern Stations, and will certainly be with him before any Operations of the Enemy can be commenced.

"The Forces of Madras and of this Establishment are, in my Opinion, fully sufficient to protect our Possessions on this Side of India; moreover, we are in daily Expectation of great Addition to our Strength from Europe. I therefore also recommend that Drafts be sent from hence to complete the original Number of General Goddard's Detachment." — The Debate which ensued hereupon, and the several Minutes of the Members of Council, as well upon this Point as upon a following Proposal made by the Governor-general for a Letter of Instructions to General Goddard, on Account of the intended Reinforcement to him, are all placed in the Appendix, N^o 211. And your Committee think it proper to express their particular Recommendation to the House, to give them an attentive Perusal, as they so very directly treat upon that Subject, which we esteem to be the most immediate Aim and Scope of our Enquiry. It will be therein seen how far the Opinion of the Commander in Chief was declared to have influenced the Judgement of some of the other Members to an Acquiescence in his Proposals, and in what Terms of Explanation the Governor-general defined his own Intentions, and those of the Board, in recommending to General Goddard (without enjoining him) to acquire the Addition of any other advantageous Article besides those which by his Instructions of the 5th April he had been directed to insist upon. The Letters of the Superior Council dispatched in Consequence of these Resolutions to the Two other Presidencies, and to General Goddard, are subjoined

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

subjoined to the other Records in the same Appendix, and will of Course be considered with them by the House.

Nº 211.

And as your Committee observe, that Mr. Francis delivered a subsequent Minute of his Disapprobation to some Part of the Letter to General Goddard, and a partial Debate afterwards arose upon the Mode in which the Recruits should be sent from Bengal to join the Army at Surat, we have annexed those also to the Rest of these Documents.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16th Aug. 1779.
Appendix, 211.

In Regard to the Advancement of the Negotiations with the Marattas, your Committee have found, that, on the 13th September, the Governor-general suggested the Possibility, that the Ministers might have wished and have found Means to protract them, and that thereby General Goddard might still remain in a State of Suspense; to put an End to which he recommended an immediate Direction to him to repeat their Offers to the Peshwa and Ministers, and to demand their final Determination upon them in the Space of Twenty-four Hours, from the Time of their being presented, declaring that their Refusal, or the Delay of their Answer beyond that Time, would be considered as a Declaration of War.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
13 Sept. 1779.
Appendix, 212.

Instructions conformable to the Terms of this Proposal appear to have been sent to General Goddard, and at the same Time the Select Committee of Bombay were advised of them, and desired to grant him every Aid in their Power, if he should be reduced to the Extremity of engaging in Hostilities. And, by a Letter from General Goddard, dated the 15th July, which reached Calcutta a few Days after the Dispatch of these Instructions, your Committee observe, that he also expected to meet with Delays in the Business of Accommodation, although the Language of the Poona Ministers, in Answer to his Address, breathed throughout a manifest Inclination for Peace, and in farther Testimony of which they had immediately consented to send a confidential Vackeel to him for that Purpose. He explained many Reasons, however, why he was disposed to doubt the Sincerity of these Professions, from the Information he had received of Nanna's Preparations for War, and his Solicitude to engage the Assistance of the neighbouring Powers, particularly the Nizam, from whom he had recently received a very favourable Answer. He declared himself therefore particularly anxious for precise Instructions how far, upon a Conviction of the Duplicity and Deceit of the Poona Government, he should make known a just Resentment of their Behaviour, the hostile Part he was authorised to take, and the

Nº 212.

Nº 212.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16th Sept. 1779.
Appendix, 213.

See Letter to
General Goddard
from the Poona
Darbar.

Nº 213.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

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N^o 212.

N^o 212.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
16th Sept. 1779.
Appendix, 213.

See Letter to
General Goddard
from the Poona
Darbar.

N^o 213.

the

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

the particular Measures he was to pursue, in Consequence of the political Advantages that might suggest themselves from the Situation of Affairs already submitted to the Consideration of the Board.

Appendix, 214.

In the Reply which the Governor-general and Council immediately returned to General Goddard, your Committee perceive, that they referred him to the Contents of their Letter of the 13th Instant, and to the Tenor of their former Instructions; but, that he might not be at a Loss with Respect to the Plan of his future Conduct, they added the following Directions: "That you conform literally to those Orders in all Cases where they are express; and that in any other, where no Provision is made, or an Option left you to use your own Discretion, you adhere as nearly as possible to the Spirit of them, without waiting the Result of farther References to us."

Ben. Sec. Conf.
25 Oct. 1779.
See Letter from
Gen. Goddard,
dated 16th Aug.
1779.
Appendix, 215.

In the mean Time, however, the Negotiations in Question appear to have been retarded even beyond Expectation, as the Agents from Poona did not arrive at Surat before the Middle of August, when a long Conversation ensued on the Points of Difference between the Two Governments. The Particulars of this, as transmitted by the General to the Superior Board, your Committee have placed in the Appendix, N^o 215, to which we desire to refer the House. We perceive, that the Minister's perfect Disposition to make Peace with the English was not doubted by the General, though he suspected that the late Success against the Bombay Troops had given them Hopes of better Terms than he had offered to them: Doubting, therefore, whether some more Concessions, and even the Person of Ragoba, would not be demanded, he had declined conferring upon that Head till Two Preliminary Articles, upon the Acceptance or Refusal of which the future Negotiation would depend, were fully adjusted. The Reasons which induced General Goddard to suppose that the Maratta Ministry was at this Time solicitous for Peace, your Committee find to rest chiefly upon their avowed or pretended Wish to be at Liberty to check the Progress of Hyder Ally, and upon the Dissensions subsisting between Nanna and Madajee Scindia, who was become, by the Support of the other military Officers of the Government, since the Confinement of Siccaram and Marabab, the only Bar to the absolute Power of that Minister.

It appears, that the General expected to receive Answers to the Letters then dispatched to Poona in Eight or Twelve Days, when the Result of the Negotiation

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

negotiation would be certainly known. But your Committee find, by another Letter from him, dated the 12th of September, that, being disappointed of receiving any Reply, he thought it expedient to obviate the Inconveniencies of farther Delay by dispatching Lalla Nehaul Chund, one of the Maratta Agents, express to his Masters, at his own Solicitation, and on his Promise to return in Twenty Days at farthest. The Opinion which he had formed of Nanna's Inclination to make a Peace, was not altered, but, on the contrary, he declared his Persuasion, that whatever Obstacle might be thrown in their Way would originate from Madajee Scindia, whom, notwithstanding the Sentiments of the Gentlemen at Bombay, he considered as their most inveterate Foe. And he had thought it most consistent with the Object of the Board's Instructions, not to commence any exclusive Intercourse with that Chief, unless the Answers which might arrive from Poona should point it out for the Interest of their Affairs to do so.

Sec. Conf. 28
Oct. 1779.
Appendix, 216.

On the 4th of October, General Goddard appears to have written again to the Governor-general and Council, informing them, that, though he had received no direct Answer from the Durbar, Intelligence had been communicated to him from Poona, which he had Reason to consider most authentic, that the expected Reply would, in all Probability, be such as to preclude him from the Opportunity of renewing the old or making any fresh Demands; that the Event of the Rivalship and Dissention, between Madajee Scindia and Nanna, had taken a different Turn from what was foreseen, and that they were both then in Concert making every Preparation for Hostilities, and settling the Plan for an ensuing Campaign; which Coalition on the Part of Nanna he attributed to the Prospect of Assistance from the French: He had, consequently, thought it necessary to be himself in Readiness for the Alternative of War, and had appointed the Rendezvous of the Troops which were destined to make an Accession to his Force from the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, to be at Surar, which he thought the most convenient Situation on many Accounts, but particularly in the View of being an effectual Check upon the Guicawars.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
29th Nov. 1779.
Appendix, 217.

On the 20th October, having received the Governor-general and Council's Instructions of the 13th September, the General in his Answer to them observed, that he had then waited Twice the stipulated Time for Advices from Poona, from which Delay he augured more unfavourably than ever of the real Designs of that Court, espe-

Appendix, 218.

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especially as the Maratta Agent remaining with him had received in the Interval repeated Dispatches from thence. That on this Account he had judged it expedient to make this final Notification to that Agent, " That I " would wait only Fifteen Days more : In which Time " he said a Letter might arrive in Reply to one he " would dispatch that Instant, at the Expiration of " which, if Nehilchund did not arrive, or a satisfac- " tory Answer to the Proposals I had transmitted by " him in the Name of my Government, I should con- " sider this Delay as a Declaration of War, and act " accordingly."

This Point, of such material Importance to the Affairs of the Company in those Parts, being thus on the Eve of Decision, and, as appears from the Representations of General Goddard, likely to terminate in an open Rupture with the Maratta Nation ; your Committee think it proper here to consider the Condition and Dispositions of the Parties immediately concerned, (in which are included Ragoba and the Two other Presidencies,) as far as from the Materials before us we are enabled to discover them, and also to take a short View of the State of the Country Powers, and of the probable Effect which this Event might have upon their political Conduct.

No 67, Ben.
Sec. Perf. Corr.
See
Appendix, 210.

Appendix, 219.

See Letter to
General God-
dard, 16 Aug. be-
fore referred to.
See App. 215.

Your Committee have already taken Notice of an Address from Ragonaut Row to the Governor-general, soon after his Escape to the English Camp at Surat ; and we find, that, on the 19th of August, the Governor wrote to him, informing him of their Disavowal of the Convention of Worgam, and their Refusal " to abide by a Title of the Terms contained " therein ;" adding, however, " that it was the in- " varied Practice of the Rulers of the English Govern- " ment, to adhere most rigidly to the Faith of public " Treaties ;" and concluding with Expressions of Satisfaction at his Escape, and of Approbation of the Protection which General Goddard had afforded him. It has been shewn, that the Superior Board, in their Instructions to General Goddard, had not thought it necessary to make any Alterations in them on Account of Ragoba's Return under their Protection ; and it appears that the General, in his Conversation with the Maratta Agent deputed from Poona to negotiate with him, had been so far explicit on this Point, as to declare, " That the English would never consent to any " Restraint being used towards the Person of Ragoba ; " that he must be permitted to reside wherever he might " choose, with a sufficient Allowance from the Maratta " State ; and, on those Conditions, he should not be " suffered

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“ suffered to carry on any improper Correspondence,
 “ raise any Commotions in their Dominions, or, if he
 “ did, he should forfeit the Allowance from them, and
 “ the Friendship of the English.” But we perceive,
 that from Apprehension of the Interpretations which
 might be put on the Disorders of Ragoba’s necessitous
 Partizans, at so critical a Juncture as the Moment of
 Negotiation with the opposite Party, the General having
 ventured, in Order to obviate this Evil, to advance him,
 since his Arrival in June, 50,000 Rupees per Month, for
 the Quiet of his People and the Supply of his Family,
 he incurred thereby the Disapprobation of the Superior
 Council, who desired it to be understood, that their Or-
 ders concerning Ragoba were merely confined to Pro-
 tection; and added the following Signification of their
 Sentiments and Intentions on this Head: “ If Ragoba’s
 “ Influence is so far sunk, that he cannot procure for
 “ himself the Necessaries, we cannot consent to supply
 “ him with the Superfluities, of Life; nor can we see
 “ how the Company’s Affairs will be benefited by an
 “ intimate Connection with a Man, from whose Infl-
 “ uence no Advantages can be derived; and we already
 “ find so many Difficulties in answering the Demands
 “ made upon our Treasury, for the necessary and un-
 “ avoidable Expences of your Detachment, that we can-
 “ not agree to authorize any unnecessary Disbursements.”

Letter to Gene-
 ral Goddard, 29
 Nov. 1779.
 Appendix, 220.

In Regard to the Opinion and Interference of the
 Bombay Government, on the Subject of Protection granted
 to Ragoba, your Committee have already noticed their
 Conduct, by which they evidently wished to throw the
 Responsibility of that Measure upon General Goddard.
 It appears, that they were not well pleased with the
 Powers and Rank granted by the Governor-general and
 Council to him, considering them as Infringements of
 the Rights immediately inherent in themselves; that
 they also disapproved of the Instructions given him for
 the Line of his military Operations, and especially of
 the Rendezvous at Surat, as an ill-judged Measure for
 the professed Purpose of the Defence of Bombay against
 a French Invasion, of which, however, they did not
 seem very apprehensive. But it is proper to remark,
 that, notwithstanding such Symptoms of Dissatisfaction
 in these Particulars, they determined, first making due
 Reservation of their Rights, not to oppose the Execution
 of those Orders, but, on the contrary, to unite with the
 General with the same Confidence and Cordiality as
 before, in promoting the Success of whatever Measures
 Circumstances might render it necessary to adopt; add-
 ing, that they would hold their Quota of Forces in Rea-
 diness to join the Army upon the earliest Occasion or

See App. 206.

See Letter from
 Bombay to Gen-
 Goddard, dated
 17 Sept. 1779,
 and General’s
 Answer, dated 29
 Sept. 1779.—See
 also Letter from
 Bombay to Ben-
 gal, dated 6 Sept.
 Appendix, 221.

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Demand ; and that they had dispatched Vessels to Mahé, to bring up the Reinforcement of Troops and Stores from that Quarter also ; having only farther requested him to proceed to Bombay, to concert with them on the final Measures proper to be resolved upon in Case of War.

In Regard to the Sentiments and Proceedings of the Presidency of Fort Saint George on these Matters, your Committee have already laid before the House a Letter from the Governor and Select Committee, in which they made a full Communication to the Superior Council of their political State, and the State of their Finances ; and we have also shewn the Requisition made upon them by the Superior Board, on the Motion of the Commander in Chief for a Reinforcement of Troops to be sent from their Establishment, in Addition to the Detachments on Service at Mahé, to strengthen General Goddard's Army. But indeed the Circumstances relative to these Points have been so fully expatiated upon in our former Reports, that your Committee hold it more than useless to add any Thing to a Reference, which we make to them, except by a few necessary Observations.—It will be remembered, that the Government of Madras agreed to the Transportation of the Detachment under Colonel Braithwaite at Mahé, to join General Goddard at Surat, but they apprehended, that their Situation would not admit of affording any farther Assistance. It will not be forgotten, what Suspicions they expressed of the Purpose for which these Reinforcements were demanded, while the Apprehensions of a French Invasion were the only ostensible Motives, and how strongly they enforced their earnest Wish to contribute any Thing in their Power to bring about an Accommodation with the Marattas, as one of the surest Means to prevent the Execution of Hyder Ally's hostile Designs against the Carnatic, and that they generally accompanied these Representations with a Repetition of their Distress for Want of Money to answer the extraordinary Demands of their Government. The House will also recollect the Degree of Concern which the Bengal Council expressed at the Disappointment of not being furnished with the Whole of the Military Assistance they had required from them, and also the Complaints which they urged in very strong Terms against the Gentlemen of Fort Saint George, for detaining the Recruits from Europe, the Lots of which they said they had sensibly felt, and would continue to do so, for the support of their Part in the War with France and the Maratta State, which they now regarded as inevitable.

The Negotiations with Moodajee Boosla had been now for some Time discontinued ; and your Committee have referred

N.B. Letter from
Fort St. George
to Bengal, Oct.
30, 1779, and
Do, dated 10 Nov.
Appendix, 222.

Letter from
Bengal to Ma-
dras, 29 Nov.
1779.
N^o 222.

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referred the House to the Letters from the Governor-general to that Chief, wherein he expressly declared, that he relinquished all future Thoughts of accomplishing a Treaty with him, retaining still a lasting Remembrance of his Kindness. And it appears, that on this Subject General Goddard wrote as follows on the 12th of September: "The Answers I have received to all my Letters written to Moodajee Boosla since my Arrival at Surat, and particularly to one, informing him of the Commission you had been pleased to entrust me with at the Court of Poona, as they contain Nothing but general Expressions of Friendship, and earnest Wishes for an Accomplishment of a Peace with the Marattas, seem to warrant my considering the Negotiation at Naigpore suspended, until such Time as you shall honour me with your Instructions for its Revival."

It is very evident, that Moodajee's Politics were much influenced by the Misfortune which had attended the Efforts of the Bombay Government against the Marattas, whose Power and Atchievements he thereupon represented in very elevated Terms, in a Letter to the Governor-general; and he added the following Observation, on the proposed Union between him and the Bengal Government:

"Yet, notwithstanding all this, the English propose, without having made Preparations, or collected the Necessaries of War, to overcome them by a trifling Effort, and to reduce them to Obedience. This is really surprising. You write me, that One Line was sufficient to have given an Answer to the proposed Designs, and that there was no Necessity to have written voluminously; that is to say, "Your Forces are arrived at Hussingabad; my Troops shall join them, and shall settle the Business." This causes me real Surprise, and the End of it would have proved a Parallel to that of the Plan of the English at Bombay. To oppose a Mountain, a Mountain is requisite. What Effect would be produced by throwing Pebbles at it? By the Blessing of God, you are known to have great Experience in Business. Regard what I have above written, as dictated solely by warm Friendship; and, on considering maturely, you will approve thereof."

And your Committee observe, that the Rajah had, during these Transactions, repeated his Recommendation of an Agreement with the Marattas, and offered his Mediation and Guarantee. It is also to be observed, that he had sent his own Dewan Dewagur Pundit in Embassy to Poona, at the Desire indeed (as he informed the Governor-general) of the Ministers, and that he had been

Sec. Perf. Corr.
No 88, 1779.
Appendix, 223.

Ben. Perf. Corr.
No 69, 7 July,
1779. — No 88.
Letter from
Moodajee Boosla,
received 6 Oct.
1779.
Appendix, 223.

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See Letter, No 92, received 31 Oct. 1779.--Letter from Dewagur Pundit to Ram Bhadin Pundit, No 223.

there received with Marks of great Distinction. And we gain from Dewagur's own Account to the Berar Vackeel at Surat, the following Information of his Proceedings : " It having been judged adviseable that I should come to Poona, I have had several Interviews with Row Pundit Purdhaun and Nanna Purnaveese, and long Conversations with them on the Subject of the English Chiefs. Nanna is steadily fixed in Friendship towards the English, and I have therefore written to Colonel Goddard very fully my Sentiments on what is most adviseable and consistent with the Ties of Friendship. As I have the most warm and hearty Friendship for the English Chiefs, I have expressed my Sentiments with that Warmth and Zeal which my Regard to them dictated, which you will farther explain. It is highly proper that Mr. Weatherstone should repair to Poona; this you will declare. I have dispatched a Pair of Sirkar Coffids to you, to obtain Answers from General Goddard and Mr. Weatherstone as soon as possible, and forward them hither. They are earnestly expected."

No 91. Sec. Persl. Corr. Letter from Lalla Fakur Dofs, received 12 Oct. 1779.

Appendix, 224.

It is however to be observed, that your Committee have found a different Representation of his real Views in the Conferences he held at that Time with Nanna Furnese, over whom he seemed to have much Influence. " The English Nation (he was reported to have said) is a Thorn in our Side, which it is necessary to get rid of." Nanna replied, " I am not inattentive thereto, and shall leave no Means untried for that Purpose." It was moreover remarked, that Moodajee Boosla had a Vackeel with Pateel Sahib *, with whom he kept up a constant Correspondence. And it appears, by a Letter from Dewagur Pundit to the Governor-general, that he represented, in rather a pointed Sile, the Infringements of Treaty of which the Government of Bombay were accused by Nanna Furnese, whom he at the same Time extolled as a Pattern of Wisdom and Sincerity; and he concluded his Letter in these Words. " Notwithstanding

(† Government of Bombay.)

" their † repeated Breaches of Treaty, I am ready to accommodate Matters through General Goddard, and will never, as long as Attention is shewn to the Honour and Dignity of this Family, relinquish my Hold of their Friendship. From all that I have heard from the Poona Ministers, it appears they are inclined to Peace. It is therefore incumbent on you to accommodate Matters in an amicable Manner."

No 98. N. B. dated Nov. Appendix, 226. † Governor Hastings,

He appears to have written in much the same Style to General Goddard, declaring, that his coming to Poona was solely from Friendship to the Nabob † Amaud ul Dowla, and Regard for the General, and to remove all Misunderstandings; but offered his Excuses for not waiting

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waiting at Poona till the Accomplishment of the Pacification, as he was obliged to set off to Naigpore for the Observance of Duffarah*.

Your Committee will here take Notice of the Sentiments of the Court of Directors on the Subject of an Alliance with Moodajee Boosla, expressed in their Letter of 14th of May, to the Governor-general and Council. "At present we shall only remark, that the Undertaking appears to us contrary to the Company's former Policy to our Engagements with Ragoba and Nizam Ally, and doubtful respecting any reasonable Prospect of Advantage to arise therefrom." And in a Letter on the same Subject, dated 27th of May, 1779, to the President and Select Committee of Bombay, having then heard of Mr. Elliot's Death, and that no other Person was to be immediately appointed to succeed him; and having been also informed of the intended Expedition to Poona, in Favour of Ragoba, they observed, "We earnestly hope, that upon your Negotiation and Treaty with Ragoba being communicated to our Governor-general and Council, they would concur with you in giving full Effect thereto, and desist from entering into any new Connections which may set aside or counteract your recent Agreements with Ragoba." It has already been shewn what Opinion the Court delivered at a subsequent Period, upon the Failure in the Execution of that Plan.

The Connection of the Nizam with the Ministerial Party at Poona, and Tokens of his present Animosity against Ragoba, have been frequently noticed in this and our former Reports. The Nabob of Arcot in particular, in his Advice of Accommodation with the Marattas, has been found frequently to have given Intimations of that Connection; and that any Marks of Support, shewn to Ragonaut Row, would increase the Soubah's Disinclination to the English. It appears also, that Moodajee Boosla suggested Apprehensions of the same Nature, by apprizing the Governor-general, "that the Nabob Nizam, and others also, who were all alarmed at the Incroachments of the English into the Decan, were waiting a favourable Opportunity to repel them." And we have seen, in the Letter from the Nizam himself to Nanna Furnese, the most explicit Declaration of these Facts; "I have therefore determined as soon as the Rains are at an End I will send a distinguishing Chief, with a resolute Army and good Train of Artillery; or, if I find it possible, I will repair in Person to you, and rouse that bad Race from the Dream of Security, and overthrow all
" their

* Religious Ceremonies in the Month of October.

Appendix, 227.
General Letter from Court of Directors, 14 May, 1779.

Appendix, 228.

See No 85.

Appendix, 229.

No 88, written in July, received October, 1779.
Appendix, 223.
Appendix, 213.

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No 102, received 3d Dec. 1779.
Appendix, 230.

“ their ambitious Designs. You will therefore depend
 “ on my Friendship for Pundit Purdhaun, which is uni-
 “ versally known.” But of the Nizam’s Disposition, in
 these Respects, there can be no stronger Evidence than
 what your Committee find in his Letter to the Governor-
 general, written during General Goddard’s Negotiations
 with the Poona Ministry. In this he upbraids the Eng-
 lish with Breach of Treaty and good Faith to him, by
 supporting Ragonaut Row, who was known to be his
 Enemy: That he had nevertheless, trusting to their De-
 clarations, withheld his Assistance from Row Pundit
 Purdhaun against all Solicitation, though bound by the
 Laws of Friendship to have afforded it to him: That he
 had effected the Dismission of the French Ambassador
 from Poona, nor would give any Countenance to the
 Advances they had likewise made to himself: But he
 now found that new Designs were formed for the Sup-
 port of Ragonaut Row, and that General Goddard was
 come to Surat from Calcutta, and joined with the Bom-
 bayer in the same Plan.—To these Complaints he added
 others, relative to the Conduct of the Madras Govern-
 ment towards him in Regard to the Peshcush; and on that
 Head he used these Expressions: “ I have answered
 “ Mr. Holland, that such Propositions are incontestable
 “ Proofs of a hostile Disposition: That, if it is deter-
 “ mined to break the Treaty, it matters not to me; I
 “ am prepared for all Events that may happen, and
 “ thank God that the Breach of Treaty falls on them.”
 The most material Points indeed, relative to this Part
 of the Subject, having been fully made known in our
 former Reports, need not here be repeated; and are on-
 ly alluded to with a View of reminding the House that
 there existed at the same Time several conjunctive Causes
 of the Nizam’s Dissatisfaction with the English.

See Pers. Corr.
No 85, received
21 Sept. 1779.
Appendix, 231.

Of Hyder Ally, and his hostile Designs against the
 Company’s Possessions at this Time, your Committee
 have already reported sufficient Proofs. But we have
 also discovered, that, during these Negotiations under
 the Management of General Goddard, the Nabob of
 Arcot communicated the following Information relative
 to his farther Projects. “ I have received certain Ad-
 “ vice, that Hyder Ally Khan has sent an Agent to
 “ Poona to solicit the Maratta Friendship, who presses
 “ the Poona Ministers to keep up their Enmity to the
 “ English, and proffers his Master’s zealous Assistance;
 “ and offers the Payment of Forty Lacks of Rupees,
 “ to settle his former Accounts, and an annual Pesh-
 “ cush of Eleven Lacks of Rupees, and to restore the
 “ Country on the other Side of the Burmudder, which
 “ he

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“ he wrested from them. The Marattas have not yet
 “ agreed to the Terms, nor have they refused. They
 “ wait, meaning, if a firm Peace is concluded with the
 “ English, in Conjunction with them to chastise the
 “ said Khan; or, if the English should not choose to
 “ enter into that Scheme, to execute it in Conjunction
 “ with Nizam ul Dowlah; but if Peace should not
 “ take Place, then they will, through Necessity, agree
 “ to the Terms proposed by Hyder Ally.”

Your Committee have also found, that Reports of
 this Nature had reached General Goddard from Poona,
 and that he communicated them, as in his Opinion au-
 thentic, in a Letter, dated 30th September, to the Pre-
 sident and Select Committee of Bombay. It does not
 appear that he at the same Time gave Intimation of
 them to the Superior Council. “ The Particulars of
 “ it are, that the Ministers and Scindia, in Conjunction
 “ with Hyder, Nizam Ally, and Moodajee Boosla,
 “ mean to make a general Attack upon the English at
 “ their several Settlements, and have entered into and
 “ sealed written Agreements for that Purpose.” The
 Bombay Committee seem to have given little Credit to
 the Account of this Combination, and regarded it as an
 Artifice of Maratta Politics. It is observable, that no
 Mention is made of the French in this Confederacy;
 yet we have remarked that the Design of a Coalition of
 all these Powers, against the English, was the Object of
 the French Intrigues at the End of the Year, 1777.
 The Nabob of Arcot, in a Letter to the Governor-gene-
 ral, observed, “ that the French had Vackeels with the
 “ Nizam and with Hyder, as well as with the Marat-
 “ tas, and, by Means of their Connection with these se-
 “ veral Powers, were employing every Art to bring
 “ them into an entire Compliance with their Views.”
 And it may be proper to add, upon this Subject, a
 farther Remark; that such an Union was discovered in
 the End of the Year, 1778, to be among the Projects
 of Mr. Bolts, the Austrian Agent; and that, in a Letter
 to St. Lubin, he strongly recommended to him to press
 Nanna Furnese on that Head, promising himself to effect
 it with the utmost Secrecy. And it appears that Messrs.
 Carnac and Mostyn took so much Notice of it at the
 Time, as to warn the Select Committee of Bombay
 against receiving so dangerous a Person within that Pre-
 fidency.

With Respect to the other Powers neighbouring on
 Bengal, not hitherto engaged in the great Scene of the
 War, but liable to be affected by predatory Conflicts
 with the Marattas on the Frontiers, your Committee

Appendix, 232.

No 232.

Sec. Perf. Corr.
 1777, received
 17 Oct. No 187,
 with Inclosures.
 Appendix, 233.

See the Poona
 Diary, No 130.

See intercepted
 Letters 1778,
 No 6, 7.—Ben.
 Sec. Perf. Corr.
 1779, No 59.

have

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Appendix, 234. have intimated the Suspicions entertained of Nudjiff Cawn, and, we may add, that some Doubts appear to have been conceived about the King.

Appendix, 235. It has been seen, that the Government of Bengal had, No 27. 25 Sept. in the Year, 1778, obliged the Rajah Cheit Sing to contribute a Subsidy of Five Lacks of Rupees towards the Expences of the War; and your Committee find, that the same Demand being made upon him for the present Year, he had repeatedly urged, in Hopes of being exempted from that Payment, a Plea of Inability; which the Governor-general in his Letter to him, dated the 25th of September, treated as futile, and threatened, in case of farther Refusal, to force him to Compliance, by summoning Two Battalions of Sepoys to Benares. And it appears that this Menace had its Effect, and produced the reluctant Discharge of that Incumbrance.

Ben. Pub. Perf.
Corr. received 25
Sept. and 16
Dec. 1779.
No 124 and 134.
No 235.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
9 Dec. 1779.
Appendix, 236.
No 236.

But your Committee find, that a Difficulty of this Kind arose in an adjoining Quarter, of more material Consequence, and not so easily to be accommodated. Mr. Purling, in a Letter from Lucknow, dated the 19th November, 1779, informed the Board, that the Vizier had absolutely refused, upon a Plea of Inability, to grant any Tunkars for the sufficient Supplies of the present Year; and, notwithstanding every Representation to him, persisted in the Refusal, and in his Intention of dismissing Part of the Troops under British Officers, attributing the Failure of his Revenues to the Drought which had destroyed the Harvest of his Country, and which Mr. Purling acknowledged to have been very fatal.—“While he had the Means (he said) of providing for the Demands of the Company, he had never refused it, and he did not believe the Council meant to seize the Expences of his Table and Household, which was all that was now left him.”—The whole Amount, as it appears, required for the Expences of the Year, were, Rupees 1,36,12,188. 12. and the Amount granted, Rupees 68,82,000. And Mr. Purling strongly represented the Necessity of some immediate Directions, as, upon the present Principle, no Bill from the Presidency could possibly be answered; since the Demands on the Treasury upon the present Establishment exceeded the expected Income, and the last Drafts of the Board, and their Order for the Payment of Two Lacks and a Half to Captain Popham, which had been complied with, had so effectually drained the Treasury, that he had not been able to pay the First Brigade for October;” and, upon the Estimate of the present Year, there was a great Excess on that of the last for the Payment of Troops. The Vizier in his Letter

No 236.

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

ter upon this Subject to the Governor-general, appears to have complained heavily of harsh Treatment in the Mode of negotiating with him, and earnestly solicited to have the particular Directions of the Government thereupon. And we observe, that the Governor-general, in his Answer to him, remonstrated with him on the ill Consequences of his Behaviour, concluding with the following peremptory Warning: "At all Events, the Defence of your Country is the first Object to be attended to, and the regular Payment of a well-disciplined Body of Troops is indispensably necessary for this End. Add to this, that your Engagements with the Company are of such a Nature, as to oblige me to require and insist on your granting Tuncars for the full Amount of their Demands upon you for the current Year, and on your reserving Funds sufficient to answer them, even should the Deficiency to your Revenues compel you to leave your own Troops unprovided for, or to disband a Part of them to enable you to effect it."

N^o 35, dated 15
Dec. 1779.
N^o 236.

Your Committee think it proper, however, to add to this, an Observation of Sir Eyre Coote, who was at this Time visiting the military Stations in those Parts. After mentioning an Interchange of Visits between him and the Vizier, and the Professions of his Attachment to the English, he adds, "It is to be wished we had employed the Influence, which such favourable Sentiments must have given us, more to the Benefit of the Country and ourselves. But I fear the Distresses, which evidently appear on the Face of the one, and the Failure of Revenues to the other, are not to be wholly ascribed to the Vizier's Mismanagement."

Appendix, 237.
Dated Camp,
near Allahabad,
11 Dec. 1779.

It is proper that your Committee should take Notice in this Place of a Negotiation (the Object of it being pointed particularly against the Marattas) between the Government of Bengal and the Ranna of Gohud, which appears to have been proposed by the Governor-general on the 12th of November, when he laid before the Board an Account of the Overtures made by the Ranna, and the Draft of a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, which he had arranged in Conformity to them. The farther Consideration of this Affair was, however, deferred till the 2d of December, when the Governor-general presented an amended Draft of the Treaty; which your Committee find to have been agreed to by the Majority of the Board after much Discussion, and several Minutes of Opposition and others in Support of it, which are placed together in the Appendix, N^o 239, and wherein it will be seen, that many Remarks were

N^o 68, received
7 June, 1779.—
N^o 39, written
5 July, 1779.—
N^o 86, 87, received
23 Sept. 1779.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
Nov. 12, 1779.
Appendix, 238.

Appendix, 239.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
2 Dec. 1779.

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made upon the Insignificance and Obscurity of the Chief, with whom the Company's Government were to enter into Alliance for a Scheme of Conquest beyond the Jumna, thereby transgressing the Line of prescribed Policy;—that these Motives and Reflections were on the other Hand contradicted, and it was asserted that the Treaty secured the Support and Assistance of a powerful Prince, whose Dominions adjoined to their Frontiers, and lay in one of the principal Roads through which the Marattas must pass to invade them; and that the Objects proposed by the Alliance were such as were most likely to weaken the Maratta State, by depriving it of its Resources, and dividing its Attention; for which Purpose, however, Mr. Francis thought, that an offensive Union with Hyder Ally, or the Nizam, or even with the Rajah of Berar, if he could be separated from his Countrymen, might, on the Principles of the present War, be of more Importance to its Success:—Your Committee, in Order to place in one View all the Opinions delivered on this Treaty, have subjoined, to the Minutes of the Members who were present on this Occasion, the Protest of Sir Eyre Coote, which he afterwards transmitted to the Board, and we have added the Answer returned by them to him on the Irregularity of his Remonstrance. And it appears to have been farther resolved on a subsequent Day, after much Difference of Opinion, that a Person should be deputed on the Part of the Bengal Government to the Ranna of Gohud, for the Purpose of seeing the Treaty executed, and for exchanging the Ratifications. And we observe, that Captain Palmer, Military Secretary to the Governor-general, was afterwards appointed to that Deputation, and permitted to draw the same Allowance as Mr. Elliot had on his Embassy to Berar.

Your Committee have indeed observed, that these Applications on the Part of Ranna, submitted to the Board by the Governor-general, were not the First he had received from him. In the beginning of the Year 1776, the Fears of the Ranna for the probable Attacks of the Marattas occasioned a Request from him, that he might be supported with an Army, for which he was ready to agree to such Terms as should be intimated to him. He had sometime before received a royal Firmaund, and also a Sunnud from the Vizier of the Empire, for the Possession of the Fort of Gualier.

The Governor-general informed him, that it was not at that Time in his Power to grant him any Assistance, but recommended him to cultivate the Friendship of the Vizier. The Ranna's Vackeel remained at Calcutta, and

See Ben. Sec.
Conf. Feb. 14 &
17, 1780.

No 239.
Sec. Conf. 6 Dec.
1779.
Appendix, 240.

Do, 9 and 13
Dec.
No 240.

No 65. Sec.
Perf. Cor. 1776.
Appendix, 241.

No 51, dated
16 May, 1776.
Appendix, 242.

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and these Solicitations appear to have been afterwards frequently repeated. Colonel Goddard, we have seen, pointed out the Advantages of an Alliance with him; and we perceive that, in the Beginning of the Year 1779, the Ranna wrote to Mobareck ul Dowla, the Subadar of Bengal, and desired his Intercession in his Favour, acquainting him that the Governor-general had promised him Assistance whenever he should require it.

Immediately after the Resolution of the Board by which the proposed Treaty was assented to, and while the Arrangement of several collateral Points was yet incomplete, the Governor-general laid before the Board Intelligence conveyed in a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote, dated 20th November, of an Irruption into the Territories of Gohud by a Party of Marattas, who had taken One Fort, and were likely to possess themselves of the whole Country, as the Ranna's Troops were few, dispirited, and mutinous for want of Pay: That the Governor-general thereupon remarking that this was probably the Prelude of a general Plan of Attack on the Company's Possessions, of which he had lately received good Information, proposed to transmit immediately a Copy of the Treaty to the Commander in Chief, with Instructions to comply with any immediate Requisitions which the Ranna might make for a Detachment of the Company's Forces, proportioned to the Exigency of the Service required by it, of which he would be the Judge.

This Motion also met with the like Opposition, but was carried by the same Majority, and a Letter was in Consequence of it dispatched to Sir Eyre Coote; who, however, before he could have received it, had written to inform the Board, that Captain Popham's Detachment was ready, and would be joined by the Rest of the Vizier's Candahar Horse, which he had, on the Application of the Governor-general to him, very readily consented to lend; and that final Orders respecting their Movement were then waited for. But we perceive that Sir Eyre Coote at the same Time expressed a Wish to receive previous Advices from General Goddard, as at that late Season, and when the Design was now too well known, it might be necessary to advance great Part of the Troops from the Camp on the Jumna, to secure the Junction, they meditated, with him; and upon this Subject he concluded in these Words:

“ Indeed, if War is to be continued with the Marattas, other and more consequential Steps must be taken than merely the supplying General Goddard's Army from hence, and I should hope the Gentlemen of Madras have taken into Consideration before this Time the Letter we addressed to them on that Subject.”

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Your

6 Dec. 1779.
Appendix, 243.

See Letter to Sir Eyre Coote in Consequence, N^o 243.
See General Letter, 14 Jan. 1780.
Appendix, 244.
Letter, Camp at Poppa Maw, near Allahabad, dated 11 Dec. 1779.
N^o 244.

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Sec. Conf. Dec.
23d 1779.
Appendix, 245.

Your Committee find, that, on the Day on which this Letter was read by the Calcutta Board, Accounts were brought from Europe, by the Way of the Porte, of a Rupture with Spain: and, what was perhaps more interesting to them, Intelligence from Colonel Goddard, that the Maratta Agent having "in plain and direct Terms declared, in the Name of his Master, that he would not accede to the Proposals made to him, or conclude a Peace with the English, unless Ragonaut Row was delivered up to him, and Salsette restored to the Maratta Government," he had broken off the Negotiation, as not being able, consistently with his Instructions, to agree to either of those Points; and that he should set out immediately for Bombay, in Order to concert with the Committee a Plan of future Operations. He also observed to the Board, that, finding Madajee Scindia to be the most hostile of any of the Maratta Chiefs, he thought it a very unfavourable Moment to address any Overtures to him, and should therefore defer it till he received farther Instructions on that Head. It appears, that the Board immediately ordered a Copy of General Goddard's Dispatches to be sent to the Commander in Chief; and, with Respect to the Expediency of sending Captain Popham's Detachment to reinforce the Army on the Malabar Coast, they desired him to give such Orders for its March or Detention as he might judge necessary.

See this Letter
in the
Appendix, 246.
See Ben. Sec.
Conf. 17 Jan.
1780.
Appendix, 247.

On the 14th January a General Letter was signed and dispatched to the Court of Directors; but your Committee observe, that, previously to an Agreement on the Draft of it, some dissentient Minutes passed between the Members of the Board on certain Articles of Information which should be inserted in it, and, particularly, that the Governor-general differed with Mr. Francis on the Propriety of acquainting the Court with the Intelligence received of Hyder's Accommodation with the Marattas; to which Mr. Francis gave Credit, and the Governor-general did not seem to deny, though "he was convinced, from the whole Tenor of Hyder Ally's Conduct and Disposition, that he would never molest the English, while they endeavoured to preserve a good Understanding with him."

Appendix, 248.

The Intelligence indeed which appears to have been at this Time transmitted from the Decan, and laid before the Board, by Mr. Francis, was particular, not only in this Respect, but in Regard to the Motions of other Country Powers, and especially of Moodajee Boosla, whose Dewan, Dewagur Pundit, was reported to have made an Engagement with Nanna, before his Departure from

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from Poona, that in Six Week he would march towards Bengal, and lay waste the whole Country. And it is observable, that the Cause herein assigned for the unsuccessful Conclusion of the Negotiations between General Goddard and the Poona Durba was on Account of a Demand of Money, which the General was said to have insisted upon as an indispensable Preliminary to the Treaty. And we find, that the Governor-general and Council imparted to General Goddard the Circumstance of this pretended Charge, desiring his Answer to it, which he returned with an absolute and indignant Denial of the Fact.

Your Committee find, that Sir Eyre Coote took no immediate Step in Regard to Captain Popham's Detachment, upon Receipt of the Letter, 23d of December, from the Governor-general and Council, which inclosed a Copy of General Goddard's Dispatch, but complained of the Impossibility of making any Attempt for Want of Information respecting the Resolutions of the Board in Consequence of the Transactions with the Marattas and the Recommencement of Hostilities. He enclosed a Paper, intituled, Strength of the Army under Brigadier-general Goddard, upon a Supposition that the Detachment from Mahé had joined him. It appears, however, that the Junction of that Corps had not taken Place, of which the Board informed the Commander in Chief in their Answer to his Letter on 24th January; at the same Time conveying their Opinion, that the Season was too far advanced to make the March of Captain Popham's Detachment to the other Side of India an advisable Measure, though the Corps might be kept embodied, and perhaps be advantageously employed on the Western Frontier of the Vizier's Dominions, either to repel an Invasion from the Marattas, if they should attempt it in that Quarter, or to proceed against them on the Western Side of the Jumna.

In Regard to the Proceedings of General Goddard and the Select Committee of Bombay, after the abrupt Termination of the Conference with the Maratta Agents till the General's Return to Surat in the Beginning of December, your Committee have found, that the Select Board very readily furnished the Reinforcements which they could prudently suffer to quit the Island, though not in Number equal to the Proportion directed by the Superior Council. They consisted of 200 European Infantry, (including Two Grenadier Companies,) 100 Artillery, One Battalion of Sepoys, and Eight Companies of Grenadier Sepoys selected from the different Battalions, to be increased to Ten Companies when the Opportunity should permit; a Force with which the General

See Letter to General Goddard 24 Jan. 1780, and his Answer to this Point, on Consultations, 24 July 1780. Appendix, 249.

Letter from him, Jan. 6th, 1780. Appendix, 250, A.

Appendix, 251, A.

Appendix, 252, A.

Bom. Sel. Conf. Appendix, 253, A.

seems

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General Goddard's Letters to Sel. Com. 3 and 15th Nov. — Committee's Letter of 2d Dec. —

See Ben. Sec. Conf. 24 Feb. 1780.

seems to have been well satisfied, and to have esteemed sufficient for the First Plan of Conquest, even without the Assistance of the Madras Troops either from Mahé or the Presidency, of whose Arrival he had not any early Expectations. The several Proposals, with the Reasonings upon them, which passed between the General and the Committee on this Occasion, for the Arrangement of their whole Scheme of Proceedings, are put together in the Appendix, N^o 253, to which your Committee desire to direct the Attention of the House. It will therein be found, that the Committee was at first reluctant to step forward into active Operations, from an Apprehension of their Inability to raise a Fund adequate to the Expences of a War; and it will be seen by what Arguments the General endeavoured to overcome their Backwardness and Alarms, till it was agreed to make it the First Object of Action to secure an immediate Territorial Revenue, both to reimburse them for past Expences, and to support the future Exigencies of the Service, as well as to establish a certain Fund of solid and substantial Benefit to the Company hereafter. The Mode of Proceeding upon these Designs being resolved on, they furnished him with Powers and Instructions to treat with Futtu Sing Guicawar, on which Business he meant immediately to enter; foreseeing, however, the Necessity of much Art and Address to compass the Acquisition of Ragoba in the Line marked out for him on a Division of the Spoils, and placing, in the meanwhile, a confident Reliance on the Support of the Superior Government, till by Success they could acquire the Means within their own Reach of Command. Ragoba had already applied to General Goddard for an Increase of his Monthly Stipend, which was not granted to him; but it appeared to be of so much Importance to have him dependent on the Company, that the General thought it proper to feed him with a Prospect of future Favour and Assistance, especially as Hyder Ally had lately made some secret Overtures to him, notwithstanding the new Connection he was himself believed to have formed with the Ministerial Party, and which the General however suspected to be deceitful.

Appendix, 254,
A.

On the 2d of January General Goddard addressed a Letter to the Governor-general and Council from the North Banks of the Tappee, which he had that Day been induced to cross with a View of stimulating the Resolutions of Futtu Sing to an Acceptance of the Terms of Alliance proffered him, for which he had before been rather backward in shewing a due Acknowledgement. At the same Time, the Designs of reducing the Fortress of Dubhoy, which was within Twelve or Thirteen Cofs
of

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of Brodera, furnished a good Reason to satisfy Fatty Sing on Account of that Advance.

This was the only principal District South of the Mahé, belonging to the Poona Government, which was not already taken Possession of in the Name of the East-India Company, and delivered over to the Chiefs of Surat or Broach to be collected. The Difficulty of humbling the lofty Ideas which Ragoba had entertained from the Entrance upon active Operations, and of quieting his Solicitations for Money, or for a Cession of some of the conquered Districts, made the General very anxious for Instructions how far it was the Intention of the Superior Council, in any Event, to assist his Fortune or Claim of Power, and what Degree of Support should in the mean Time be given to him and his Troops. And the Distress for Cash, to pay his own Forces, made him also very solicitous for an effectual Mode of speedy and regular Supply. No Reinforcement from Madras or Mahé had joined the Army; and, indeed, there was no Prospect of early Assistance from the Detachment under Colonel Braithwaite, which he had been obliged to re-land at Tellicherry for the Safeguard of that Settlement.

See the First Report.

It will, however, be remembered, that much has before been reported by your Committee of the Military Assistance given by the Presidency of Fort Saint George to strengthen Colonel Goddard's Army; and that, when the Accounts reached them of the Detention of the Troops at Tellicherry, they came to a Resolution of sending at all Events a respectable Reinforcement; and therefore, in the Close of the Year 1779, they ordered a complete Battalion of Europeans, a Company of Artillery, and a Battalion of Sepoys, to be embarked and to sail immediately for Surat, and held another Battalion of Seapoys in Readiness to the Southward to embark from Anjengo; declaring at the same Time that by this Exertion they reduced themselves to the Necessity of a mere Defence, in Case of a powerful Invasion on the Carnatic.

Letter from Fort St. George to Bengal, 31 Dec. 1779.
See Ben. Sec. Conf. 14 Feb. 1780.
Appendix, 255, A.

The Bombay Government, it has been observed, had promised a zealous Support in the vigorous Prosecution of the War, but they could supply Nothing towards the Expences, and disclaimed all Share in the Responsibility of it.—In their Letter, dated 2d of January 1780, to the Governor-general and Council, which we have placed in the Appendix, N^o 256, will be found a striking Picture of their Zeal and their Poverty.

Appendix, 256, A.

The Letter which they dispatched on the 31st of December preceeding, to the Select Committee of the Court of December, contains a short State of Proceedings; on which, however, they observe, that, “to give

See this Letter in the Appendix. Appendix, 257, A.

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“an Idea of their political Situation, with Respect to the Marattas, they must principally take their Accounts from General Goddard’s Letters, as, no Degree of Agency being left to them, they could give no direct Account from themselves.” And, upon the agreed Plan of Operations, they farther remark, that, having disclaimed all farther Responsibility, “what they might have to offer to General Goddard in the Course of the Service could only amount to Advice or Recommendation; neither were they warranted by the Governor-general and Council to give him direct Orders for his Conduct.”

Appendix, 258,
A.

In Regard indeed to the Expences of the War, it has clearly appeared, from the avowed State of the Treasuries under the other Presidencies, that they were to fall altogether upon the Superior Government, and were likely to prove a heavy Drain upon that Treasury also. In the General Letter from the Governor-general and Council to the Court of Directors, the 14th January 1780, they stated the Sums which General Goddard had drawn for since his Arrival at Surat, besides what they had remitted in Bullion; which Mode of Supply they intended for the future to pursue, on Account of the Disadvantage suffered by the Company in the low Rate of Exchange.

See Appendix, 249

And your Committee find, that the Governor-general and Council very openly took upon themselves the Responsibility of the War, since the Re-commencement of it by the breaking off the Conferences at Surat; and, in their Directions to General Goddard, of 24 January, very directly avowed, that they considered Ragonaut Row himself as a mere Instrument, whom also they could not suffer to become a chargeable one. On this Subject having remarked, that they had found no Probability of Accession of Force or Influence from him, they clearly declared the Motives and Rule of their Conduct as follows: “We are determined to stand forth as the Principals in the War, and to maintain that character through the whole Course of it; as the Ministers, by rejecting the Terms of Accommodation which we proposed to them, have in Effect made us so. For this Reason we think it necessary farther to direct, that you do not suffer Ragoba to become of too much Importance in your present Operations, and to caution you against entering into any specific Engagements which may entitle him to a Participation in your Success, unless he is able, contrary to our Expectations, to afford you such effectual and actual Support, as shall justify his Admission to such Benefits.”—And it appears, that they communicated the same Sentiments and
Reso-

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Resolutions to the Court of Directors in their Secret Letter of 3d March, in which they also gave some Account of the State of the War.

Appendix, 250, B.

Your Committee do not find, at this Period, that the Effects of the supposed Combination between the Marattas and the great Country Powers had begun to appear by any open Act of Hostility against the Company's Possessions, though indisputable Proofs of its Existence had been transmitted to the superior Council from various Quarters, and especially in Letters from the Nizam, from Moodajee Boosla, and his Ministers. It is observable, that each of these Chiefs endeavoured to convince the Governor-general that the other was the first Instigator of this Confederacy, which however both of them avowed, though they accompanied that Intimation with Professions of Friendship to the English, and of their Desire for a general Pacification. It appears, indeed, that the Rajah of Berar had already marched out his Troops under the Command of his Son Chimnajee, with Orders to remain at the Ghaut of Andary till Answers to his Letters should arrive at Calcutta and Fort Saint George. But, as your Committee have put together Extracts of the principal Parts of these Letters, in the Appendix, No 251, we desire to refer the House to them for more complete Information on the Subject.

Appendix, 251, B
See last Para. of Letter from Fort St. George, dated 31st Dec. 1779, & the inclosed Paper of Intelligence on Ben. Sec. Corres. 24 Jan. 1780.
See Ben. Sec. Pers. Corr. 1780. No 2, received 19 Jan.—No 3, received 29 Jan.—No 4, received 19 Jan.—No 15, received 24 Feb.—No 18, received 24 Feb. 1780.

In Regard to Hyder Ally, the Accounts of his Menaces and his hostile Preparations at this Time have been fully stated in a former Report; and therefore your Committee will only here observe, that the Governor-general addressed a Letter to him, on the 17th of February, touching in Part on his supposed Combination with the Rulers of the Maratta State at Poona, and other Powers, against the English Government; and declaring that he wrote on Purpose to remove all false Conceptions which might disturb the good Understanding which he believed it to be their mutual Desire to perpetuate between them; and he added farther Overtures towards improving the Connection by nearer Ties.

Ben. Sec. Pers. Corr. sent 17 Feb. 1780, No 4.
Appendix, 252, B

Your Committee find, that, in the mean Time, the Operations of General Goddard, in the Field and by Negotiation, had been carried on with great Vigour and Success; that, on the 19th of January, the Army appeared before Dubhoy, which was evacuated the next Day by the Enemy, when that Fortress and the whole District, yielding an estimated Value of two Lacks of Rupees, were taken Possession of in the Name of the Company; that, on the 26th of January, Furry Sing was at last brought, with some Difficulty, to an Agreement in a Treaty of Alliance upon the general Grounds

Appendix, 253, B
Bom. Sel. Conf. 25 Jan. 1780.
Letters from Gen. Goddard, dated 6th & 16th Jan.—Do 28 Jan. Letter from Gen. Goddard, dated 20 Jan. 1780.—31 Jan. Letter to the Gov. general and Council.— 5

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Feb. Letter from
Gen. Goddard,
inclosing Copy of
a Treaty. — 9 Feb.
Letter to General
Goddard; also
Letter from Gen.
Goddard. — 24
Feb. Letter to Ge-
neral Goddard,
1780.

N^o 253, B.
Bom. sel. Conf. 14
March. Letter fr.
Gen. Goddard,
dated 7th March,
1780.

Appendix, 254, B
Bom. Sel. Conf.
25 Feb. Letters
from Gen. God-
dard, dated 15 and
18. — Letter to
Gen. Goddard,
dated 26th, 1780.

Appendix, 255, B
10 March. Letter
from Gen. God-
dard, dated 1 Mar.
1780.

Appendix, 256, B
See
Sel. Conf. 4 Apr.
— Bom. Sel. Con.
7th March, 1780.

Appendix, 257, B
4 & 6 April, 1780.

before explained; the complete Particulars of which, with the proposed Distribution of the Country between the Company and Futtu Sing, to the entire Exclusion of the Poona Government, will be found in the Appendix, N^o 253; wherein also may be seen very exact Estimates of the Revenues arising from the several Districts in the Guzerat.

It appears that, after the Conclusion of this Treaty with Futtu Sing, General Goddard, being joined by the Cavalry of that Chief, moved forward to the Attack of Ahmadabad, the Capital City of the Province, before which he arrived on the 10th of February, and carried it by Storm on the 15th of the same Month, with some small Loss on his Side. On the 28th he put Futtu Sing in Possession of the City and its Collections, and received from him Grants for the several Purgunnahs ceded by him to the Company.

Your Committee have observed, that General Goddard recommended a Delay in the final Settlement of the Province till all the great Objects of the War should be secured, lest any disputed Claims might excite Jealousy and Apprehension in Futtu Sing, for whose Services they had present Occasion, and who had just granted them, for the Company, the Privilege of having a Factory at Ahmadabad; for the Establishment of which, however, no immediate Measures were taken by the President and select Committee, nor did they deem it necessary to have a fixed Resident at the Guicawar Court. And we perceive that, in their Letter to the Governor-general and Council, dated the 7th of March, in which they gave an Account of these Transactions, and transmitted Copies of the Treaty concluded with Futtu Sing for their Confirmation, they made several Remarks on the disproportionate Shares of the Province allotted to the Company, and thought it necessary, from a Knowledge of Futtu Sing's Character, to suggest an Advice, that the Board would not give a hasty and definitive Ratification to it without a guarded Reserve, that a new and equitable Settlement might be provided for hereafter according to the 5th Article. And we farther observe, that, when General Goddard, some Time after this, applied to the select Board for a Loan of five or six Lacks of Rupees for Futtu Sing, on the Security of Assignments on his Purgunnahs, and recommended a Compliance with his Request on Grounds of political Benefit, the Committee declared it to be a Measure utterly impossible, from the State of their Finances and from the small Resources which their Northern Acquisitions would as yet afford them.

Your

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Your Committee observe, that General Goddard, in his Letter of the 1st of March to the select Committee, informed them of the Arrival of Scindia and Holkar in those Parts with an Army of 40000 Men, and that they were advancing their March towards Surat, and that he intended immediately to proceed with the Forces under his Command, in the Hope of intercepting them, after leaving a Body of Sepoys for the Defence of Ahmabad. And it appears that, by the Rapidity of his Movements, he reached the Neighbourhood of their Encampment near Brodera on the 8th of March, and had intended to attack them in the Night, but was prevented by a Letter from Mr. Farmer, (who, it will be remembered, was left with Captain Stewart as Hostages with Scindia for the Performance of the Stipulations in the Convention-Treaty of Worgam,) containing Information of the Professions which those Chiefs made of their Wish to be on amicable Terms with the English, and of which they gave a favourable Presage next Day, by restoring Messrs. Farmer and Stewart to their Liberty. They sent them to the General's Camp, accompanied by a Vackeel, who assured him that Scindia declared his Enmity to Nanna Furnese to be equal to that which the English bore him, and that he was only anxious to know what Designs were formed against the Peshwa and himself, wishing to receive Proposals from the General for an Accommodation on such Terms as might be conducive to the Views and Interests of both Parties. This the General thought it proper to decline, but signified his Desire of being made acquainted with the Sentiments of Scindia, who was the best Judge in what Manner a new Settlement of the Government at Poona might be effected with most Ease and Advantage. After some inexplicit Letters of friendly Profession, Scindia at last commissioned his Vackeel to explain his Propositions, which, being evidently calculated to get Ragoba and his Son into his own Power, and thereby to aggrandize himself in the State, without any Regard to the Interests of the English, were immediately rejected by the General, who dismissed the Vackeel with an Assurance that the English would put no Restraint upon Ragoba or risk the Safety of his Son, and, before they put the Power of the State into his Master's Hands, would expect some Conditions in their own Favour, though they were entirely disposed to a fair Accommodation. Your Committee however observe, that at this Time the General had Reason to suspect the Intentions of Scindia to be more than dilatory, as he had secretly made Overtures of Assistance to Govind Row, the disaffected Brother of Fatty Sing, and actually received

See Appendix,
No 255, B.

Appendix, 259.
Bom. Sel. Conf.
dated 14 and 16
March, 1780.
Letter from Gen.
Goddard, dated
10 March,

Appendix, 260.
Bom. Sel. Conf.
24 March, 1780.
Letter from Gen.
Goddard, 13, 15,
& 17, Mar. 1780.

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Appendix, 261. him in his Camp. That, being afterwards still more
Sel. Conf. 3 Apr. convinced of his Duplicity, the General sought an Op-
1780. Letters fr. portunity, but in vain, of attacking him, as he con-
Gen. Goddard, 24 stantly retreated upon his Advance, and was guarded a-
and 27 Mar. 1780. gainst all Surprize.

Appendix, 262. But it appears that General Goddard at last succeeded,
Bom. Sel. Conf. on the 3d of April, in bringing their whole Army to an
8 April, 1780. Action with a Part of his, in which he totally defeated
and drove them off the Field with a very considerable

24 April, 1780. Loss. This Advantage seems to have given great Satis-
Appendix, 263. faction to the select Committee; who, however, from
the Advancement of the Season, began to be anxious

Letter to General And therefore, in Consequence of an unanimous Opinion
Goddard, dated upon this Head, they wrote to the General, requiring
30 April, 1780. him to send back that Corps, should he not determine
Appendix, 264. himself to come to the Southward before the setting in
of the Rains; and they expressed some Concern to find
that their Hopes of an Attack upon Bassein, which they
had earnestly recommended, would hardly now be gra-
tified in the Course of the present Campaign.

Your Committee have found, that, in Addition to
these Successes under the immediate Conduct of General
Goddard, some Operations directed by the select Com-
mittee were attended with fortunate Events. On the
Appendix, 265. 8th of April, the Committee resolved to take Possession
of the Village of Culwa and the Fort of Bellapore, with

Appendix, 266. a View of commanding an Extent of Shore on the Con-
Dated 13 April, tinent, and thereby obtaining a Means for better Supply
1780. of Grain and Provisions. On the 13th of the same
Month, an Account was received at the Presidency,

N^o 266.

that this Design had been accomplished, and that a De-
tachment under the Command of Captain Campbell
had possessed themselves of Parfack Fort, which was de-
scribed to be very advantageously situated for Defence;
and it appears to have been afterwards resolved to repair
and strengthen it. An Attempt upon Bellapore and
Panwell was also successful on the 12th and 13th of Ap-
ril, and by this Means the Presidency considerably ex-
tended their Command along the Coast, and towards
the Passes of the Hills in the Way to Poona,

Your Committee do not find, that, during all these
Transactions, the Enemy made any very material At-
tempt upon the Possessions of the Company on the Ma-
labar Coast, except those (which we have taken Notice
of) by the Forces of Scindia and Holkar. It appears,
Appendix, 267. indeed, that a considerable Body of their Troops assem-
Bom. Sel. Conf. bled in the Neighbourhood of Fort Victoria; and that
12 Feb. 1780, 29 some of their Vessels of War appeared off this Port,
Feb. 17 March. without,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

without, however, making any Attack. And a straggling Party, under Gunni Punt, committed frequent Ravages in the Neighbourhood of Surat, and gave some little Alarms to that Garrison and to Broach, preventing them from taking Possession of, and collecting, a Part of the ceded Purgunnahs.

N^o 267.

In Regard to the Madras Detachment, your Committee find, that, on the 24th of February, Colonel Browne arrived at Surat with a Reinforcement, from Madras, of 6 Companies of European Infantry and a Company of Artillery, and encamped there to wait the General's Orders, in Obedience to which he afterwards joined him on the 16th Apr. and, on the 18th of April, five Companies of Sepoys arrived in the Besborough at Surat. The additional Reinforcement of a Company of Infantry and Artillery was still detained at Tellicherry, where much Diffention seems to have prevailed between the Commander and the Chief and Council of the Factory, while it continued to be insulted by the Attacks of the Nairs, and Others of the Country Marauders, at the Instigation, it was supposed, of Hyder Ally. And it should be observed, that the select Committee of Bombay, for the Reasons which they assigned, approved of the Conduct of the Factory in opposing their Departure, though Colonel Browne wrote in very pressing Terms to desire, that, in Conformity to the Orders of the Madras Committee, and because of the Inconveniences arising to the other Part of the Detachment under his Command from their Absence, they might be ordered up immediately to join him. And we perceive that the select Committee wrote, on the 5th of April, to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, desiring them to revoke their Orders for the Junction of their Detachment at that Place with General Goddard, and to put it under the Orders of their Government. But it appears, that shortly after this a Letter was received from the Presidency of Fort Saint George, in which they complained of the Chief and Factors, supposing them to have given Provocations to Hyder; and on this Subject they added these farther Remarks: "Hyder's Conduct at present depends very much on the Transactions with the Marattas. A Peace with them would have kept him in Awe, and delivered this Presidency of every Idea of Trouble from that Quarter; but it will be difficult to say what Line he will pursue, now that the Negotiation is at an End and Hostilities commenced; for we suppose it must be known to you, that a Treaty has been concluded between the Marattas and him, with a View of increasing our Difficulties; and that the Nizam has been, from the Beginning of these Dif-

Appendix, 268.
See App. 274.
6 April. 23 D^o.
Ben. Sec. Conf. 12
June, 1780.

Appendix, 269.

N^o 269.

N^o 269.

N^o 269.

Appendix, 270.
Bom. Sel. Conf.
23 April, 1780.

" putes,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ putes, directed solely by the Influence of the present
“ Powers at Poona.” The Rest of this Letter, with the
Answer the select Committee, will be found in the Ap-
pendix, N^o 270.

Appendix, 271.
Sel. Conf. 29 Apr.
1780.

It should not be here omitted to observe, that several new Regulations, respecting the European Corps and the Augmentation of the Sepoy Establishment, were suggested by General Goddard and considered by the select Committee; and it appears, that the Rest of the Board, agreeing with the President in the Opinion which he delivered on the 29th of April, resolved to carry into Execution at that Time no more of General Goddard's Plans than what related to the raising seven new Battalions, in Order to complete the Establishment to fifteen Battalions of Sepoys. The Plan itself, and the Sentiments of the Board upon it, are placed in the Appendix.

N^o 271.

These are the principal Circumstances which your Committee have found recorded, in the Consultations of the Bombay Presidency, relative to the Conduct and Events of the War during that Campaign. The remaining Materials, from which we shall endeavour to extract a brief Account of the subsequent Transactions, consist chiefly in detached Papers and Dispatches from the several Presidencies.

A View of the State of the Revenues, and of the Number and Distribution of the Forces, which your Committee find made up to this Period, will be here properly presented to the House; and we have accordingly annexed it in the following Papers.

An

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company at Bombay, from May, 1779, to April, 1780; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

Balances in the Treasuries	Rupees.	
	1172715	
Debt at Interest		Rupees.
Due Account Deposits		5219352
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court		36253
		23556
	Rupees	5279161

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1779 to 1780.

	Rupees.
Bullion	888731
Bills	1299647
Goods	
	Rupees 2188373
	£. s. d. 273547

Memorandum.

No Bombay Books are received since 1778-9; this Year is extracted from the Bengal Accounts; but the Amount of Goods sent to Bombay in this Time cannot be ascertained.

East India House,
26th February, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER

N U M B E R and D I S T R I B U T I O N

April 178

N of T R O O P S under Bombay Presidency,

1780.

GENERAL RETURN of the Honourable Com

ARTILLERY.																	INFANTRY.																		
	Lieutenant Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt. Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Staff.			Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Fifes and Drums.	Gunners.	Matroffes.	Brigadier General, &c.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Major of Brigade.	Town Major.	Aids du Camp.	Secretaries.	Surgeon Major.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Surgeons.	Volunteers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	
Bombay	1		3		3	6	1	1		8	8	17	9	31	82	1		1	1	7	4	13	1	1											
With Gen. Goddard			1	1	2	3			1	7	6	12	4	21	57			1	1	4	12	5				4	1	1				43	39	37	17
Carranja						1				1		1		2	11																	25	24	14	
Salfette		1		1	2	1				3	3	3	1	8	41						2	1	8									12	12	5	
Baroche					2					2	2	4	2	12	22																				
Surat				1	1					2	2	4	1	9	11																		1		
Tellicherry				1	1					2	2	1		2	7					1	1	1											8	5	2
Anjengo																																1			
Total	1	1	4	4	11	11	1	1	1	25	23	42	17	85	231	1		2	2	14	18	27	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	44	86	78	38	
Wanting to complete					1						1				1					4	6	5							1	1			8	16	18
Supernumeraries					1					1		2	1	5												1									
Eftablishment	1	1	4	4	10	12	1	1	1	24	24	40	16	80	232	1		2	2	18	24	32	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2		94	94	56	

ENGINEER CORPS.

	Lieut. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Sub Engineers.	Practitioners D ^o	Cadet.	Sirangs.	Tindals.	Subnifies.	Lascars.
Bombay	1		2	1	4	1	1	4	1	100
Salfette				1						
Surat			1							
Tellicherry					1					
Total	1		3	2	5	1	1	4	1	100

NATIVE PORTUGUESE CORPS.

	Capt. Commandant.	Lieutenant.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	P ^o Commandant.	D ^o Captains.	D ^o Lieutenants.	D ^o Ensigns.	D ^o Serjeants.	D ^o Corporals.	D ^o Fifes and Drums.	D ^o Private.
Bombay	1	1	1	1		1	3	3	12	11	16	311
Salfette			1			1		2	4	4	4	59
Total	1	1	2	1		2	3	5	16	15	20	370

L A S C

Bombay	-
Caranja	-
Salfette	-
Baroche	-
Surat	-
Tellicherry	-

Total

Wanting to comp

Supernumerari

Etablissement

N. B. At present, for want of Europeans, the Establishment consists of Four Companies of Artillery, One Battalion of European Infantry, Seven Battalions of Sepoys with One of Marines, a Native Portuguese Corps, and an independent Sepoy Corps, for the Service of Tellicherry.

Seventy-six Artificers, belonging to the Sepoy Corps, not included above.

Company's Troops under the Presidency of Bombay, 30th April 1780.

SEPOYS.																	IRREGULARS.						INVALIDS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Private Europeans.			Field Officers.			Captains.			Lieutenants.			Ensigns.			Adjutants.			Commandants.			Subedars.			Jemidars.			Serjeants.			Havildars.			Naigues.			Subniffes.			Trumpeters.			Tom Toms.			Watermen.			Sepoys.			Topasses.			Tiveys.						Ns.		Captain.						Subaltern.		Serjeants.		Corporals.		Drummers.		Private.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
7	17	417	1	7	6	2	2	19	47	19	138	144	8	4	54	19	2,342	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ASCARS.

	Sirangs.	Tindals.	Lascars.
—	5	19	447
—	1	2	53
—	1	6	151
—	1	4	100
—	2	2	60
—	1	4	76
—	11	37	887
—	—	—	—
—	6	17	387
—	5	20	500

IRREGULAR SEPOYS.

	Lieutenants.	Commandants.	Subedars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Subniffes.	Colour Bearers.	Trumpeters.	Fifes and Drums.	Watermen.	Sepoys.
Bombay	1	1	9	19	2	44	50	3	—	2	17	9	965
Surat	1	—	9	15	1	40	40	4	4	2	15	8	810
Anjengo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total	2	1	18	34	3	84	90	7	4	4	32	17	1783

Since last Return.

	Dead.	Deferted.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Transferred.	Received.	Entertained.
Artillery	21	42	2	—	30	112	10
Infantry	92	89	22	2	95	239	56
Sepoys	206	1279	329	38	21	570	3006
Total	319	1410	353	40	146	921	3072

(Signed) Ls. Nilson,
Lieutenant Colonel in Command.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

In a Letter dated 30th April, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, which was dispatched with the Records above referred to, the Select Committee gave an abridged Account of these Proceedings; and in Conclusion observed upon the ultimate Objects of their own Wishes from Success in the War, (not pretending to judge to what Extent the Governor-general and Council carried their Views,) "that, after establishing themselves in Bassein, and the Company's Share of Guzerat, which would afford a Revenue equal to their Expences on that Side of India, their Views should be merely defensive." And Your Committee find, that, in a subsequent Letter to the Select Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 25th of July, they repeated the same Sentiments, and again lamented the Want of Communication from the Governor-general and Council with their Government on those Objects. They at the same Time informed the Court, that, by some late Successes in the Neighbourhood of Surat over the Army of the Marattas, and by the Reduction of some Forts of Importance, they had got clear Possession of the Country to the very Border of the Portuguese Districts, which alone now separated the Frontier of the Surat Province from the District of Bassein; and Bassein itself was to be the First Object of Attack at the Opening of the ensuing Campaign. General Goddard had assured them, that Scindia and Holkar had certainly retired into their own Territories; to detain them in which he had suggested to the Governor-general the Expediency of causing a powerful Diversion to be made on both the Sides of Malwa; that, having put his Troops into Cantonments, he had sent back the Bombay Detachment to their own Garrison, from which a small Party under Captain Campbell had lately taken the Town of Callian, where the Committee afterwards stationed a respectable Force, hoping that it would prove a beneficial Acquisition.

And your Committee have observed, that the Select Committee of Bombay, before they communicated to the Court of Directors the Observations which we have remarked above on the doubtful Intentions of the Superior Government in Regard to the Extent and Objects of the War, had written in similar Terms to that Presidency, and intimated a Supposition that their Views might depend perhaps upon the Efforts which the French might make in India. They explained the Limits of their own Ambition, and the Steps they were taking to put their Army on such a Footing, as would render their Schemes for future Defence, practicable independently

X

Sel. Letter,
dated 30 April,
1780.
Appendix, 272.

Appendix, 273,

Appendix, 274.
See Ben. Sec.
Conf. 12 June,
1780. Letter
from Gen. God-
dard, dated 21
April—also Ben.
Sec. Conf. 24th
August.—Letter
from Do dated
20 June, 1780.

Appendix, 275:
Ben. Sec. Conf.
24 July, 1780.

of

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

of Support, either in Men or Money, from the other Presidencies.

In Regard to the ostensible Views at least of the Governor-general and Council in the Prosecution of the War, as far as may be collected from their own Declaration and Proceedings, your Committee have already laid before the House the Overtures which they had directed to be made for an Accommodation with the Marattas, after they knew of Ragoba's Escape, and of his Arrival at Surat. And we have also referred to their Letter of Jan. 24, to Gen. Goddard, wherein they declared their Intentions in Respect of Ragonaut Row, and their Approbation of every other Part of the Plan agreed upon between the Select Com. of Bombay and the General.

And it appears, that General Goddard, in his Answer to the Governor-general and Council's Letter of the 24th January, after stating the Detail of his Military Observations, observed to them, "that, knowing the earnest Wish they had to bring the War to a speedy Conclusion, he should readily listen to and encourage every Overture the Maratta Government might make for that desirable End;" but he was afraid, that, notwithstanding the uniform Success of the British Army during the Campaign, the Enemy was not yet sufficiently humbled to grant it upon Terms so honourable and advantageous as they had a Right to expect. And your Committee find, that on the 23d of March the Governor-general and Council again signified their Approbation of the Plan adopted for conducting his Operations in the Guzurat Country, directing him to do all in his Power to secure the quiet Possession of those Countries in Perpetuity to the Company, and repeating their Commands to him against entering into any Engagement whatever with Ragoba, in Regard to whom the General explained the Motives of his Conduct (in a Letter dated 17th of February) on the Ground of Compassion and Policy. And we perceive, that when the Board wrote on the 20th April to the General, in Commendation of his good Conduct at Ahmadabad, they concluded their Letter with Expressions of Hope, that, "by the decided Superiority of their Arms, he might be able to accomplish the Object which they had invariably in View, an honourable and advantageous Peace; which Service they should esteem of more Importance, nor less honourable to him, than the most splendid Operations in the Field. They authorized him to accept any Proposals which might be consonant to their former Instructions and warranted by the present State of the War, and even to make Overtures for Peace on such Conditions, if he should have any

reasonable

See Appen. 205.

Appendix, 249.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

24 July 1780.

Appendix, 276.

Appendix, 278.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

23 March, 1780.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

20 April, 1780.

Appendix, 279.

See also Letter

from Ragoba,

N^o 45. Sec.

Pres. Corr. re-

ceived 30 April,

1780.

Ben. Sec. Conf.

20 April, 1780.

Appendix, 280.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

"reasonable Ground to believe, that they would be immediately accepted, and not employed to amuse and deceive. In the mean Time, they relied on his Activity for the Prosecution and Improvement of the Advantages with which his Campaign had been so happily begun." Your Committee find recorded, on the Consultations of that Day, a Minute of the Board, introductory to a Letter to Sir Eyre Coote, requesting to be favoured with his Presence and Assistance in the Deliverations on that Subject, which they should suspend till his Arrival.

Do.
Appendix, 281.

But it appears to your Committee, that a Letter, dated the 5th of May, from Sir Eyre Coote, was received at Calcutta on the 29th of the same Month; wherein, after repeating his Proposals of some vigorous Measures being taken from those Quarters where he then was as soon as the Season would admit, he observed, that he found, since he left the Board, they were become Principals in the War; that the present Plan promised Nothing but an endless and ruinous Expence; and he desired to repeat, that, in recommending the most vigorous Exertions, it was only with a View to accelerate a Peace, which, in the present State of Politics at Home, would be in his Opinion the happiest Event that could happen to them." And, in a Letter dated a few Days after the last, he signified his Intention of waiting the Commencement of the Rains before he took his Departure for the Presidency; but he stated fully his Opinion with regard to the Prosecution or Termination of the Maratta War; for the Particulars of which, together with the Board's Orders thereupon, your Committee desire to refer the House to the Appendix, N^o 282, and to 286.

Appendix, 282.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
29 May, 1780.

Your Committee observing that Sir Eyre Coote, being at that Time in the upper Stations in the Vizier's Country, had from thence recommended an Alteration in the Mode of carrying on the War, have examined the Records of the Presidency, in Order to discover what had theretofore been the Conduct and Event of Transactions in those Parts more immediately under his Eye. And your Committee find, that, in Obedience to the Instructions of the Board, the Commander in Chief had in the Beginning of February directed Captain Popham to march and join the Rana of Ghode; and that the Board afterwards ordered him to demand from the Rana the regular and punctual Payment of the Subsidy. On the 21st of April, Sir Eyre Coote wrote to the Board, giving some Account of Military Operations, and the Force of the Enemy in the Country of Ghode, which he had received from Captain Popham; and taking Occasion at the same

Appendix, 283.
See Ben. Sec.
Conf. 20 April,
1780.

See Ben. Sec.
Conf. 15 May,
1780.
Appendix, 284.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Time to explain his Sense of the disgraceful Dangers and Difficulties with which he foresaw the Business of Ghode to be beset; That the Obstacles, which the Detachment had met with before the Mud Fort of Lahar, were convincing Arguments of the Folly under the present Circumstances of attacking Guallier.—From the whole of this Letter, which is placed in the Appendix, N^o 284, together with the Board's Reply, the House will perceive, how very dissatisfied the Commander in Chief was with the Plan of Action, as unequal to the critical Situation of Affairs, and the Dignity of that Character which the British Arms had supported in India; how sensibly he seemed to feel the Want of Information, and of Authority from the Supreme Council to execute what might appear to him proper at the Time of Exigency; and with what Reluctance he paid Obedience to their Commands. It appears, however, that, in the Beginning of May, he had an Opportunity of transmitting to the Board some more favourable Accounts from Captain Popham, who had succeeded in an Attack by Storm on the Fort of Lahar, and whose Conduct upon that Occasion he extolled in the highest Terms, and recommended him and his deserving Detachment to the Countenance and Notice of the Board. And we perceive that they immediately testified their warm Approbation of the spirited Behaviour of the Officers and Men, to whom they desired Captain Popham to communicate their Thanks; and they at the same Time wrote to Sir Eyre Coote, requesting that he would supply the Captain with some Artillery and Stores, "whenever he should receive Advice from him, that he was required by the Rana to perform any Service which should render them necessary." In regard to the Fort itself, they directed it to be delivered over to the Rana.

Appendix, 285.
Letter, dated 3
May, 1780.

N^o 285.
See also Sir
Eyre Coote's
Answer.

In Consequence of repeated Representations made by the Commander in Chief of the Inequality of Captain Popham's Force to answer all the Purposes required of it, and in Conformity to his frequent Advices for more vigorous Efforts in that Quarter, and particularly against the Territories of Tookajee and Scindia, with a View of making an useful Diversion to favour General Goddard's Operations in the Guzarat, your Committee find, that the Governor General proposed several Plans for the Change, the Augmentation, and Direction, of the Force employed in the Territories of Ghode, or upon its Frontiers. These, with the Reasonings and Resolutions of the Board upon them, are placed in the Appendix, N^o 286, and we shall here only state very briefly the principal Heads of each Proposal, and the Decision of the Council upon them. On the 29th May, the Gover-

Appendix, 286.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

nor-general moved for the Relief of Captain Popham's Detachment, by Three Regular Battalions, with their Guns, under the Command of Major Camac, and a Battalion of Light Infantry under Captain Browne. To this Proposition the Board assented, and Orders were sent accordingly to the Commander in Chief. On the 12th June, having previously recommended some Steps towards a Peace with the Marattas, under the Mediation of the Rajah of Berar, and, at the same Time, however, suggested the Necessity of improving their Pretensions to better Terms by an Interval of successful Exertion in the War, the Governor-general advised the Reduction of Captain Popham's Corps into Three regular Battalions, and that they should be added to those under the Command of Major Camac, for the Purpose of an Invasion on the Territories of Madajee Scindia; and, as the Subsidies from the Rana of Ghode would of Course be discontinued by that Scheme of Operations, he suggested the Expedient of appropriating the annual Contribution of Cheit Sing, amounting to Five Lacks, as a Military Fund for the Payment of the Detachment. And he concluded his Proposals on this Occasion, with an earnest Entreaty addressed to the Board for their Support in a Measure, upon the Consequences of which he would venture his Life. But it appears, that Messrs. Francis and Wheler objected to the Expence of this Force, as well as to the Distance at which it was employed, the discretionary Latitude of Action given by the intended Instructions to the Commander of it, and the Danger of any Pretence for invading the Districts of Bundelcund; observing, moreover, that they believed it "to be an Evil inseparable from the distant Military Operations in that Country, that the Charge of them could neither be limited or controlled." The Opposition to these Measures, proposed by the Governor-general, was not lessened by his Offer of taking upon himself the Expence of the Contingencies, which he supposed to be the only one that could reasonably be charged to the Expedition, and which he rated far below Two Lacks of Rupees. The Instructions to Major Camac were drawn up agreeably to the Minutes of the Majority, and recorded on the Consultations of the 13th of July. A Change, however, in these took Place a few Days after, when, Mr. Francis being indisposed, Mr. Wheler acceded to the Regulations proposed by the Governor-general relative to Captain Popham's Corps; and, though he opposed the Instructions to Major Camac, the Voice of the Governor was then double, and decided the Question.

On Sir Eyre Coote's Return to the Presidency, these Resolutions underwent some Alterations, but the principal

See Appen. 360.

Sec. Conf. 20 July.

Appendix, 287.
Sec. Conf. 7 Sept. 1780.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

18 Sept. 1780. See Appen. 304. principal Scheme of Action by the united Detachments under Camac and Popham, against the Territories of Scindia and Holkar, was confirmed. The different Aspect of Affairs, however, after the certain Knowledge of Hyder Ally's Designs, and the probable Attempts of the Marattas on the Bengal Provinces, gave Rise to a more large and general Plan of Prevention from the Commander in Chief, which met with the Approbation of the Board; and, when it was found necessary to send a large Re-inforcement to the Coast, he recommended the Recall of Major Camac's Detachment; which was also agreed to by the Board. The Points of Controversy and Diffention at the Board, especially between the Governor-general and Mr. Francis, appear to your Committee to have daily increased, and at last to have risen to a very great Excess; in the Course of which, the Governor accused Mr. Francis of having seduced him, by false Promises of Acquiescence in his Measures, to part with the sure Means of establishing them by the Support of Mr. Barwell, who left Calcutta in the Month of March on his Return to Europe. But your Committee recommend to the House a Perusal of all these discordant Minutes, which we have placed in the Appendix, N^o 288, chiefly because there may be collected from them a great Body of Remarks and Information on the general Posture of Affairs, comprehending Opinions and Arguments, not only on the View of political and military Situations and Incidents, but on the State of Ability, particularly in pecuniary Resources, on which the Presidency might be supposed to rely for the Execution and Success of their complicated System of Operations.

The Means, by which the happy Accomplishment of these Designs might be attained, were at least the ostensible Cause of the Difference of Sentiments and the Diffractions of their Councils, till the News of Misfortunes in the Carnatic induced some Sort of Union into their Proceedings, as the Object at which they were to aim became more certain, and other accidental Circumstances weakened or broke the Springs of Opposition.

But, before we consider the Transactions of that exact Period, your Committee must relate to the House some military Events which happened, and some Overtures of Negotiation which were set on Foot previously thereto.

Captain Popham, who, upon first receiving the Orders of the Board to retire to Cawnpore with his Detachment, seemed apprehensive of the Consequences of retreating in the Face of a Maratta Army, was afterwards however relieved from this Alarm, and appears to have exerted an unusual Degree of Vigilance and Activity in Order to gain Advantages over the Enemy. By these Means

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Means, he was enabled to conceive and to compass a Plan for the Surprize of the Fort of Gualier, which had been pronounced by the Princes of Indostan to be impregnable. The Enterprize appears to have been attended with such Difficulty and Hazard as to render the Success uncommonly brilliant. The Board came to the immediate Resolution of keeping Possession of the Place by their own Troops, as, during the Continuance of the War, the Safety of this Acquisition might be hazarded, if it were left to be protected by the Rana; to whom they wrote on the Occasion, and assured him, that, as soon as Peace should take Place, the Fort should be delivered up to him: And, as a Reward for the Service of the deserving Commander, he was promoted to the Rank of Major, and recommended to the Notice and Favour of the Court of Directors, who confirmed his Appointment. The Consequence of this Atchievement was the Retreat of the Marattas from the whole circumjacent Country, and the Alarm seems even to have reached Scindia in his Capital, to which he was retired from the Guzerat.

This Chief seems to have been represented at this Time to be full of Animosity against the English, and that the Poona Minister himself was less inimical to them. The Resentment of the Nizam appears, during the Course of this Year, to have been more inflamed by the Proceedings of the Madras Government, in Regard to the Guntoor Circar and the Pescush, than by any immediate Allusion to the Maratta War, except in his Letter received 24th February, wherein he again states the Cause of his Displeasure on Account of Ragonaut Row. The Governor-general and Council thought it necessary to endeavour to appease him, yet were apprehensive of appearing to form any confidential Connection with him, lest it might tend to alienate from them the Court of Berar; "which, the Board observed, "by a natural Opposition of Interests, was and ever must "continue in a State of Variance with that of Hyderabad." It was, however, afterwards found expedient to appoint Mr. Hollond to be their Resident there, and they thereupon declared their Opinion, "That he had "been the Means of preventing the Breach of the Alliance subsisting between the Company and the Nizam." But your Committee have, in a former Report, explained the Steps taken by the Governor-general and Council, to conciliate the Mind of the Nizam: And it has appeared by a Letter from Mr. Hollond, under Date 12th August, that, although he avowed his Connections with the Courts of Poona and Berar, and declared his having formed the Intention of making an Attack in Conjunction with them on the Company's Posses-

Appendix, 289.
Letter from Capt. Popham, 4th July and 5th August, 1780, and Sec. Perf. Corr. N° 64.
Appendix, 290.
General Letter from Bengal, 26th Aug. 1780.
Appendix, 291.
Perf. Corr. 1780.
—See also Ben. Sec. Conf. 9 Oct. 1780.

Appendix, 292.
Appendix, 293.
Ben. Sec. Conf. Sept. 11th, 1780.

Letter from Dewagur Pundit to Beneram Pundit —on Sel. Conf. 4 Sept. 1780.
Appendix, 304.
Appendix, 255.
Sec. Perf. Corr. 1780, received 24 Feb. N° 15.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 15 May, 1780.
Appendix, 296.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 12 June, 1780.
Appendix, 297.

Appendix, 298.

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Possessions, directing his own Force against the Chicacole Circar, yet Mr. Holland nevertheless believed him to be, upon the whole, inclined to remain on pacific Terms with the Company, provided that some Satisfaction was given to him on the Subject of the Pelsculh and the Guntoor Circar. Yet it must be observed, that the Dewan of the Raja of Berar seemed at that Time to consider the Nizam as the great Obstacle in the Way of Peace.

Appendix, 299.
See Conf. 12 June.

Appendix, 300.
See also App. 286.
Governor-general's Minute, Do.
to Messrs. Francis and Wheler, 19th June.

Appendix, 301.
Letters from Moodajee and Dewagur Pundit, received 13 and 21 Sept. 1780.

Governor-general's Minute, 4th Sept. with Two Letters inclosed.
Appendix, 304.

Minute, 19 June, 1780.
See Appen. 286.

Appendix, 304.

The Rajah himself and his Ministers, by their Letters received on the 12th of June, were found to be still forward in offering their Mediation, and in explaining the Motives of their Conduct. The Governor-general proposed to the Board, in Consequence of these Advances, that the Offer should be accepted, and that Dewagur Pundit should be invited to a Conference at Calcutta, in Order to expedite the Means of Accommodation; and the Board gave a ready Assent to the Proposition. This Return of Acknowledgement and Acceptance seemed to have been received with much Satisfaction by Moodajee and his Duan; who thereupon suggested certain Articles of Agreement, to which it would be proper for the English to consent, recommending in the mean Time positive Orders for a Cessation of Hostilities on the Part of General Goddard and the Government of Bombay.—In farther Explanation of the Rajah's Conduct and Designs in sending an Army into the Cuttack, the Dewan assured the Governor-general, that this was done merely to keep up Appearances with the Nizam and the Poona Durbar; that the March of their Troops had been purposely protracted, till the Season for Action was over; and that they were since directed to abstain from all offensive Measures. The Plausibility at least of this Pretext was admitted by Messrs. Francis and Wheler, who seemed also to think, that the Rajah's Desire of Peace might be sincere, as it appeared to be founded in the Consideration of his own Interest, and conformable to the Language he had uniformly held. But it was thought adviseable not to suffer the Appearance of perfect Confidence in his good Faith to carry them so far as to neglect the proper Precautions which their Situation dictated.

Sir Eyre Coote indeed seemed to entertain Doubts of their Designs, and was at all Events of Opinion, that the Maratta Army on the Confines of Cuttack must have a bad Effect on the State of the Company's Affairs. He was earnest therefore for their Removal, and proposed, that an immediate Application should be made to them, to retire, as their remaining where they were disturbed the Peace of the Provinces. But he was prevailed upon by the Representations and Arguments of the Gover-

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

nor-general to wait farther Intelligence respecting the Intentions of the Government of Berar, before any Appearance of Suspicion should be manifested; and the only Step of that Sort which appears to have been taken was the Appointment of Captain Macpherson to watch the Motions of the Berar Army with a small Detachment under his Command.

10 Aug: 1780.
No 304.

Your Committee have indeed observed, that the Bengal Administration thought it proper also to assent to an Application from Chimnajee Boosla, who commanded the Army in Cuttack, for a Supply of Provision, of which they were in great Want; and it was indeed remembered by the Board, as an Inducement for their Assistance in this Particular, that the Hospitality which the Rajah afforded to their Army under General Goddard, for many Months, had been of essential Service to them.

Appendix, 305.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
22 June — Do, 17
July, 1780.

But it appears that the Dewan, after he had been informed of the Supplies of Grain with which the Calcutta Board had furnished the Berar Troops, in a Letter of Acknowledgement upon that Subject to Beneram Pundit, made an Observation, that "there was no Money with the Army, and that, as by the lowest Calculation Four Lacks per Month was the least which could defray their Exigencies, it was advisable, that Sixteen Lacks should be sent for their Assistance, Twelve of them secretly;" and, in Order to remove all Hesitation about Compliance, he added, "Let not the Governor apprehend that this Money will thereby be thrown away, for the Bhoosla and English Interest will then be but One, and much Benefit must flow from this. To bring this about is necessary, extremely necessary. I do not write for myself. This is the Advice to be followed most certainly, certainly; or the Army will be no longer governable. If the Army remains till Poos and Maug, the Fear of the English will be upon all, and therefore this ought to be effected."

No 74. See Perf.
Corr. received 21
Sept. 1780.
Appendix, 306.

By the Terms of a Letter from the Governor-general to Chimnajee Baboo, dated the 13th October, it was to be supposed, that he sent him by the Bearer, Bisseembeer Pundit, the Brother of Beneram Pundit, some pecuniary Aid, the Amount of which, however, did not at that Time appear. But a Letter from the Governor-general to the Court of Directors, dated 20th November, has explained the Matter to your Committee, and shewn that the Governor-general, for Reasons which he assigned, had privately, without the Knowledge of the Council, given Three Lacks of Rupees to the Rajah's Vackeel; Two-thirds of which was raised by his own Credit, and to be charged in his official Accounts; and he intimated some Ground of Expectations to Chimnajee, "of the Remain-

No 36.
Appendix, 307.

Appendix, 308.

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der of the Amount required for the Arrears of his Army, proportionate to the Extent to which he might put it in his Power to propose it as a public Gratuity, by effectual Orders for the Recall of the Troops, or for their junction with those of the Company."

Ben. Sec. Conf.
17 July, 1780.
Appendix, 309.

In Respect to Hyder Ally, your Committee find, that the Governor-general received a Letter from him on the 14th of July, in which he complained of the Breach of Treaty by the Madras Government; observing, that he was before well convinced that the Treaties and Engagements of the English were inviolable, but he had found, that, whenever a new Governor arrived, he would not conform to the Agreements of the Council, but acted as he pleased, making many Innovations in the established Friendships. In Conclusion, he used the following Expression, "What Dependence therefore can be placed on the Engagements and Treaties of the Chiefs of the Company? Do you however act as shall seem best to you."

Hyder does not appear to have given at that Time any farther Explanation of his Intentions with Respect to the Company. But his Actions, almost immediately after, fully interpreted them by an Invasion of the Carnatic.

Appendix, 310.

The Proceedings of the Superior Council, upon Receipt of the unfortunate News from the Coast of Coromandel, have been already taken Notice of by your Committee in our former Reports; by a Reference to which, the House will perceive, that immediate Overtures for a Peace with the Marattas were among their First Resolutions, and that they were encouraged by the Vackeel of Moodajee Boosla to hope, that they should meet with effectual Assistance from his Master's friendly Mediation and Guarantee. The Articles for this Pacification proposed by the Governor-general on the 25th September, and afterwards amended by him, were unanimously agreed to by the Board on the 2d of October; and Measures were immediately taken to forward the Accomplishment of this Design, by transmitting a Copy of the projected Treaty, with Powers of Mediation, to the Raja of Berar.

Appendix, 310.

Letters were at the same Time written to the Nizam, to the Peshwa, to Madajee Scindia, and to the Minister at Poona, containing the Proposals which were offered, with additional Assurances of Zeal to put a Stop to all Hostilities. And a few Days afterwards other Letters were dispatched under the same Addresses, informing the several Powers of Sir Eyre Coote's Embarkation for the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and desiring them to communicate to him any Circumstances of a Progress towards a Pacification, as they should arise.

12th and 15th
Oct. 1780.
Appendix, 311.

Previous,

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Previous, however, to his Departure, your Committee find, that Sir Eyre Coote gave in to the Board a State of the Forces, and the Distribution which he recommended of them, according to the Situation of Affairs, and the requisite Plan of Operations. These are to be found in the Appendix, and your Committee will only add to them a Remark, that the Vizier was upon this Occasion desired to require from Fizoolla Cawn the Quota of Troops stipulated by Treaty to be furnished for his Service, being 5000 Horse, to be put under the immediate Command of Lieutenant Colonel Muir, commanding the Detachment of Futtu Gur. And, at the same time, the Raja Cheit Sing was required to furnish such Part of his Cavalry as he could spare for the Service of the British Government, and to inform the Governor-general what Number he could supply.

Your Committee have indeed found, that Complaints had been made, that Fizoolla Cawn did not fulfil his Engagements to the Company, when required to give Assistance in the Defence of the Rohilcund against the Seiks and other Borderers who were infesting it; and there appeared great Reason to believe, that Nudjiff Cawn had been tampering with those People, and he was certainly making Preparations for War.

It is to be observed, that the Commander in Chief did not apprehend any Danger to the Dominions of the Vizier, as the Troops stationed in those Parts, when properly arranged, would, he thought, exclusive of Cavalry, be more than sufficient to prevent the Marattas from entering them. He, however, judged it necessary, that it should be strongly recommended to the Vizier, to be attentive to the keeping up a respectable Body of Horse; and that the Resident should be directed to urge the Necessity of their being regularly and punctually paid.

Of this indeed, if the Description which Messrs. Francis and Wheler sometime before gave of his Country was allowed to be just, there might much Doubt be entertained. "The Condition to which we have reduced the Vizier's Country, makes the Connection rather a Burden than an Advantage to this State. We have now to defend the extended Frontier of a ruined Country, which at present barely pays the Troops that defend it, and which, according to all Appearance, will not do even that much longer."

It has indeed appeared to your Committee, that, before the distressing News of Hyder's successful Progress in the Carnatic had made an Accommodation with the Marattas the Object of their greatest and most immediate Attention, the Burdens of the War were

See Appen. 310.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
2 Nov. 1780.
Appendix, 313.

No 313.

Appendix, 314.
30th Oct. 1780.

Sir Eyre Coote's
Minute, 4 Sept.
1780.
See Appen. 304.

Joint Minute, 29
June, 1780.
See Appen. 286.

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acknowledged by the Superior Government to have become intolerable. Early in the Course of this Year, they had expressed their Sense of them in the most pointed Language. In a Letter to General Goddard, under Date 20th April, they wrote as follows: "Our Resources are no longer equal to the Payment of your Army, without draining Bengal of its Species; nor can any Acquisition on the other Side of India, compensate for the Distress which a Continuance of War at the present Expence would bring upon the Company. We therefore earnestly recommend to you, to observe the strictest Economy in your future Disbursements."

Among the Savings, which the Board then pointed out to the General, was the Reduction of the First Regiment of Cavalry, which they did not think had or would in future compensate by any Service for the Expence of keeping it up.

But your Committee find, that General Goddard afterwards earnestly interceded for the Maintenance of that Corps, as he attributed the Success of one very advantageous Action entirely to its Exertions; and it appears, that the Board afterwards, in Consequence of this Representation, revoked their Order for reducing it.

They also directed him to call upon Futtu Sing, to fix a Subsidy for the full Expence of any Troops left in Garrison at Ahmedabad, or employed in the Defence of the Countries ceded to him, independent of the general Plan of the Campaign. On this Head indeed the General explained the Motives of his not having anticipated these Orders, as he was afraid of unfavourable Consequences from it, before the Affections and Dispositions of the Allies had been fully put to the Test.

The Necessity of acquiring some certain Fund for the Support of the War, seems to have influenced the Reasonings and Resolutions of the Board, relative to the Articles of the Treaty with Futtu Sing, and the Appropriation of the Revenues arising from those Districts of which their Army had taken Possession in the Guzerat. And, in a Letter to the President and Council of Bombay on that Subject, under Date the 15th May, they warned them against any Reliance on continued Supply from Bengal, as they feared "that neither their Resources, nor the Currency of the Provinces, would in any Degree endure a Continuance of the vast Drains which had been made from it in Remittances to that Presidency, to Fort St. George, " and

Sec. Conf. 24th
Aug. 1780.
Appendix, 318.
Do, 9 Oct.
No 318.

See Appen. 274.

Ben. Sec. Conf.
15 May, 1780.
Fol. 260. See also
Conf. 6 June. Al-
fo 26 June, 1780.
Appendix, 320.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

to and to China, since the Time at which they came into the Company's Possession."

It has indeed appeared to your Committee, that General Goddard, who had recommended the Appropriation of the Revenues of the conquered Countries to the Expenses of his Detachment, did not approve of any Alteration in the Articles of the Treaty; giving it as his Opinion, "that the Exchange of Territory with Putty Sing was equitable, and proportioned to the Claims of each Party, and calculated to promote the true Interests of the Company." But we observe, that the Calcutta Board were not induced by his Reasonings to make any Change in their former Orders respecting the Demand on Putty Sing; and although, in Regard to Ragoba, they at last hardly consented to suffer the General to allow him 10,000 Rupees per Month, which was represented to be necessary for the bare Subsistence of himself and Family, they accompanied this Indulgence with a severe Reprimand for the Deviation from their Directions about such Allowances.

But we perceive, that even the Acquisitions made in the rich Country of the Guzerat were not universally esteemed in the clear and undisputed Light of Benefit and Resource. Upon this Point Messrs. Francis and Wheler wrote as follows in their Minute of 20th June: "An open Country has been conquered, which at some future Day, if the promised Collections from it should be made, is to return 30 Lacks a Year to the Company. Against this Acquisition the permanent Expence of an Encrease of Establishment to regulate and defend it must be placed; and the Value of the Remainder compared with the Charge of the Expedition. The Company will then know at what Price they have acquired a new Territory on the Malabar Coast. At the End of February last, the Sums, remitted to this Detachment alone, amounted to almost Seventy-six Lacks of Current Rupees, and we are convinced, that we are much within Bounds in computing that a Crore of Rupees will not clear it to the End of October."

The Charge of the other Detachments, which had been or were still in actual Service, were at various Times stated by different Members of the Council to have amounted to a great and inconvenient Addition of Expence, in Ease of which also it did not appear that the Rana of Ghode had discharged any Part of the Subsidy stipulated by the Treaty.

And your Committee find, that in the Month of August, when the Calamities of War had spread themselves

still

See also Letter to General Goddard.

No 320. Ben. Sec. Conf. 2 Oct. 1780.

Appendix, 321.

Appendix, 322.

See also Appen. 318. 2 Oct. and 9 Oct. 1780.

Minute of Mess. Francis & Wheler, 15 June—& Governor-general, 26 June—& also Messrs. F. and W. on Major Carnac's First Expedition, 29 June, 1780. See Appen. 286.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Governor-general's Minute,
28 August, 1780
Appendix, 324.
See also Appen-
304 and 310.

still wider and with greater Ruin over the Company's Possessions, it became expedient to propose the taking up Money at Interest to supply the increasing Necessities of Government. The Governor-general introduced that Proposition with the following displeasing Comparison of Times past and present: "When I took Charge of this Government under the former System of it, I found it loaded with a bonded Debt of One Crore and One Lack of Rupees, which Amount in a very short Time after grew to One Crore and Twenty-five Lacks. It was my good Fortune and Happiness to see this enormous Debt wholly reduced, and a Sum accumulated in our Treasuries, which, as I recollect, amounted at one Time to Two Crore and Twenty-one Lacks of Rupees. Since that Time our Expences have been increasing, our Means declining, (I will not in this Place enumerate the Causes of both,) and it is now my hard Lot, and a painful Duty imposed upon me by the Necessity of the Times, to propose, that we should again have Recourse to the Means of supplying our growing Wants, and provide against the multiplying Exigencies not of the State only, but of the other Presidencies, whose Existence must depend upon our Care of them, by taking up Money at Interest. The Sum I do not propose, because I think it should not be limited."

Appendix, 325.

It is needless here to repeat the Observations made upon the Maratta War by the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and their frequent Remonstrances against the Continuance of it. In the beginning of this Year Sir Thomas Rumbold drew up a large Body of Remarks on the actual System and State of Politics in India, in which, as the Copy of it in the Appendix, N^o 325, will shew, he made very severe Animadversions on the Conduct of the Bengal Government in that Respect, by an Examination and Censure of every Proceeding relative to the Maratta War; and he farther charged them with the Accusation of a wilful Continuance of it by their excessive Demands, and by Neglect of the proper Opportunities for Accommodation. The Select Committee of Fort Saint George, in their Letter of the 3d April, seem to have held very nearly the same Language.

Appendix, 326.

It will be remembered how earnestly solicitous the Nabob of Arcot declared himself about this Time for a Pacification with the Marattas, and what were the Concessions he recommended to be offered to them; but it will

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will also be remembered how great were his Alarms on Account of Hyder Ally.

The Opinions of Sir Eyre Coote while absent from the Board have been also referred to, and have shewn how strongly he enforced the Necessity of Pacification, at the same Time that he recommended a more vigorous Prosecution of the War; and your Committee observe, in his Letter of the 11th May upon this Subject, some striking Marks of the Sense he then entertained of the Danger, as also of the Value, of the Company's Possessions. "The utmost of my Ambition is to co-operate with you in every Measure of public Benefit, and to be enabled by that Means successfully to support the Honour and Interest of the Nation in this Part of the World, at a Time when the Event of Affairs at Home may render these Possessions of still more essential Consequence to us than we have yet had Occasion, valuable as they really are, to estimate them at."

The Arguments and Reasonings of the superior Government, and of the several Members of it, on the Origin and Prosecution of the Maratta War, have been laid before the House in sufficient Detail. But your Committee have also found, that at the Close of this Year, when the Steps we have related had been taken for the more speedy Termination of it, and while they were waiting in Expectation of an Answer from the Court of Berar, for the Approbation of the Terms of the Treaty which Moodajee was to mediate and to guarantee, the Governor-general took Occasion to express his Sentiments of it to the Secret Committee of the India Company; and he appears to have been induced to do so by the Provocation of a Charge upon himself, as being the Author of it; to contradict which, he observed, the Court of Directors were in Possession of the fullest Evidence; and "that the Occasion of the War was planned and executed without the Knowledge or previous Concurrence of the Bengal Government, which had no other Participation in it, than in providing, by an extraordinary Exertion, for the Support of the Measures undertaken by the Presidency of Bombay, if they succeeded; and for its Preservation, if they failed."—And he remarked, how seasonably their Detachment had arrived for the last of those Objects, and the Redemption of the national Honour, which had been without it irretrievably lost. He had flattered himself, that the War would have been soon terminated in such Advantages, as would have amply atoned for the past

Cala-

See Appen. 282
and 286.

Letter, dated
2d Dec. 1780.
Appendix, 328.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Calamities which had attended it. The Subject was now reduced to an Argument of unavailing Speculation, "in which every Person was at Liberty to form his own Opinion."

The War, at least in the Carnatic, which was the present Object of their Anxiety and Exertion, could not, he supposed, be imputed to the Government of Bengal. For the Occasion of that Event he accounted by the following Explanation; "If the extorted and palliated Confession of the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn may be credited, and we have the Evidence of the most public Notoriety to confirm it, it was the sole Effect of a Confederacy formed at his Instigation, and dictated by his Resentment of the Infringements made by the Select Committee of Fort Saint George, on his Rights obtained by the Treaty subsisting between him and the Company, and his natural Apprehension of Hostilities intended by that Government against him. Whatever be the Cause, such have been the Effects; and it is our Duty to do all that may be in our Power to avert them."

Your Committee indeed find, that, the Effects of this extensive Scene of Warfare were at this Time most severely felt; and that, in Addition to the Necessity of borrowing Money at Interest, by which the Sum of R^s 64,44,601. 1. 6. had been raised, the alarming Expedient of making a large Reduction, or possibly a total Suspension of the Company's Investment for the ensuing Year, seemed to be inevitable. Of this probable Event the Governor-general gave Notice to the Court of Directors in the Letter referred to; but at the same Time he endeavoured to lessen the Shock, by Assurances of the Care which had been taken, in Conjunction with the Board of Trade, to prevent the Inconveniencies to which the Business of Investment might be liable on its Renewal; and by the farther Encouragement of Hope, that the Mediation of the Court of Berar would be intirely consonant to his own Wishes; and that the Example of that Government would contribute to turn the Scale, in which the Poona Administration might be supposed to balance their Determination in Favour of the English; — to that Quarter, indeed, he appears to have looked with peculiar Interestedness and Anxiety. "With the Aid, or even Neutrality, of this Power, I have no Doubt of being able to make the Resources of this Government equal to every Service which may be exacted from them, both for the Maintenance
" of

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ of the actual Peace of these Provinces, and the Restoration of your Affairs in the Carnatic, however desperate they may now appear, if they continue under the Conduct of your present Commander in Chief.”

Your Committee observe these to be the Outlines of the Picture drawn by some of the principal Actors in the great Scene of Troubles, which marked this as perhaps the most awful and interesting Period, that has yet been presented, of the political State of the Company's Affairs in India; especially when it is recollected that Sir Edward Hughes, at that Time upon the Coast of Coromandel, had received Accounts of a very powerful French Squadron, which was naturally imagined to have for its Object an Attack upon some of the British Settlements in those Parts.

See First Report.
See also Letter from Bombay, Appendix, 328.

To render this Representation of their political Circumstances, and particularly under the Presidency of Bengal, more complete, Your Committee have made up such Accounts of the Revenues and Military Force as the defective Return of the Materials would allow, in the Papers hereunto annexed.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company in Bengal, from May 1779 to October 1780; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

	CRs.
Balances in the Treasuries	39,74,109
Money borrowed at Interest	43,14,472
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	1,36,358
Bills of Exchange unaccounted for	6,153
Contract with Country Government for Materials, &c. for Building	2,47,451
Account Deposits	12,99,988
Unclaimed Goods	11,822
Tuncan Account	54,915
Military Fund	11,50,720
Sundry old Debts	6,265
Money refunded on Account of General Coote's Commission	39,050
	Curt. Rupees. 72,67,193

Memo. No Accounts are received of what is due for Stipends, &c. in this Period.

East India House,
26th February, 1782,

Errors excepted,

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts,

NUMBER

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION of the TR

September 1780.

REP. VI.

T R O O P S under Fort William Presidency,

1780.

ABSTRACT GENERAL RETURN

		European Commissioned Officers.										European Non-commissioned and Private							
		Brigadier General.	Colonels.	Commandant.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Captain Lieuts.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Cornets.	Ensigns.	Total.	Volunteers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Bombardiers, Gunners, and Matroses.	
Hindustani	Artillery 1 Regiment	—	—	1	1	2	11	10	30	37	—	—	92	43	58	60	28	767	
	Engineer Corps	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	5	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	
	Infantry 3 Regiments	—	1	2	6	6	52	—	99	—	—	43	209	—	189	—	108	—	
	Foreign Rangers, 1 Company	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	5	—	3	—	
	Invalids	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	67	10	7	40	
European	Cavalry { Governor's Body Guard, 1 Troop	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	
	3 Regiments	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	17	—	18	—	41	—	11	—	—	—	
	Infantry 45 Battalions	—	—	—	3	7	44	—	229	—	—	87	370	—	—	—	—	—	
	Militia and Invalid Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	6	13	—	16	—	—	—	
Total	Present Strength	—	1	2	1	13	19	124	10	386	37	18	145	755	43	349	70	146	807
	Supernumeraries	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	10	—	15	—	—	—	
	Wanting to complete	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	23	—	—	138	164	—	2	—	2	83	
	Establishment	—	1	2	1	12	19	126	10	409	30	18	282	909	—	336	70	148	890

		Native Officers, &c.													
		Subadars.	Sirdar je-mautdars.	Jemautdars.	Risaldars.	Duffdars.	Naggers.	Tom Toms and Trum-peters.	Havildars, Naicks, & Sepoys.	Troopers.	Total.	Command.	Adjutants.	Havil. Maj.	Munthee D°
Hindustani	Cavalry, { Governor's Body Guard, 1 Troop	—	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	110	119	—	—	—	—
	3 Regiments	—	6	39	79	20	—	Drum. 802	—	1,245	1,389	—	—	—	4
	Infantry, 45 Battalions	452	—	877	—	—	—	T.T. 229	35,177	—	37,537	45	46	34	—
	Lascars attached to different Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drum. 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Militia and Invalid Sepoys	87	—	108	—	—	—	T.T. 58	7,165	—	7,472	—	—	—	—
Total		539	6	1,024	1	85	20	Dr. T. r. 856	42,342	1,355	46,517	45	46	34	4
		18	—	333	—	7	2	—	—	—	360	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	10	429	213	652	—	—	—	—
		521	6	691	1	78	18	866	42,771	1,568	46,809	45	46	34	4

TURN of the Troops, under Fort William Presidency, September 1780.

Non-commissioned and Private.				European Staff, &c.																			Supernumer.	Wanting to complete.															
Drummers.	Bombardiers, Gunners, and Matrosses.	Rank and File.	Total.	Afflt. Q.M. General.	Brigade Majors.	Aids de Camp.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Chaplains.	Dep. J. Advocates.	Paymasters.	Deputy D ^o	Surgeons Major.	Surgeons.	Surgeons Affiliants.	Drill Sergeants.	D ^o Corporals.	Pay Sergeants.	Camp Colour Men.	Serjeant Majors.	Qu. Ma. Sergeants.	Drum and Fife Majors.	Lieut. Colonel.	Captain.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Surgeons.	Affiliant D ^o	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Bombardiers, Gunners, & Matrosses.	Rank and File.		
28	767	—	913	—	1	1	5	5	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108	—	1,627	1,924	3	3	4	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	18	18	6	6	12	—	—	—	1	15	—	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,376
3	—	103	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	40	177	301	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	11	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	16	—	—	—	48	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	45	—	—	45	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	138	2	1	3	—	—	—	—		
146	807	1,907	3,279	3	5	5	63	18	3	3	5	5	4	12	21	47	2	18	18	54	55	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	83	1,376	1,463	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
148	890	3,283	4,727	3	5	5	65	18	3	3	5	5	4	13	24	47	2	18	18	54	55	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Native Staff, &c.													Lascars.					Supernumeraries.					Wanting to complete.											
Adjutants.	Havil. Maj.	Munthee D°	Duffidar D°	Sircars.	Doctors.	Writers.	Farrriers.	Armo. &c.	Head Chuklers.	Inferior D°	Watermen.	Pioneers.	Serangs Commandt.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Coffobs.	Lascars.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemautdars.	Duffidars.	Naggers.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Jemautdars.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Troopers.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Coffobs.	Lascars.	
			Duf. 7 Mutfu. 15	—	7	—	7	22	4	11	44	—	—	2	58	69	940	1,069	18	329	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	429	—	213	—	—	—	—
16	34	—	—	435	137	2	—	—	—	—	455	345	—	10	74	184	130	4,337	4,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	34	4	15	444	162	2	7	22	4	11	553	345	10	76	242	205	5,227	5,810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	333	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	153	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	429	213	4	5	2	153	
16	34	4	15	444	162	2	7	22	4	11	553	345	10	80	247	207	5,430	5,974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

DISPOSITION

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

DISPOSITION of the Bengal Troops, 1st October 1780.

CORPS.	DIVISIONS.	Where stationed.
Artillery	3 Companies and Half — —	At the Presidency.
	1 a Company — —	Midnapore.
	2 Do. — —	Under Orders for Embarkation for Madras.
	1 Do. — —	
	1 Do. and a Half — —	Berhampore.
	1 Do. — —	In the Field, Cawnpore.
	1 Do. — —	Do. Futty Ghur.
	Do. — —	at and near Gwalior.
	With a Battalion of Lascars, Strength 330, attached to each Company, with Brigadier General Goddard's Golandazes 1 Company.	
1st Brigade	First Regiment of Cavalry — —	With General Goddard.
	1 Regiment of European Infantry, 2 Battalions — —	1st Battalion at the Presidency.
	5 Battalions of Sepoys — —	2d Do. under Orders for Madras.
	4 Do. Do. — —	Presideny
	1 Do. Do. — —	Midnapore, and that Neighbourhood to the Southward.
	1 Do. Do. — —	Chandernagore.
2d Brigade	1 Do. Do. — —	Dinapore.
	2d Regiment of Cavalry — —	Futty Ghur.
	2d Do. Do. of European Infantry, 2 Battalions — —	Cawnpore.
	7 Battalions of Sepoys — —	Do.
	3 Do. Do. — —	Marched towards Gwalior.
	1 Do. Do. — —	Chunar Ghur.
3d Brigade	3d Regiment of Cavalry — —	Futty Ghur.
	3d Do. of European Infantry, 2 Battalions — —	Berhampore.
	4 Battalions of Sepoys — —	Do.
	1 Do. Do. — —	Boggah.
	1 Do. Do. — —	Futty Ghur.
	2 Do. Do. — —	Daranaghur.
Independent Corps.	6 Battalions of Sepoys, — —	With Brigadier General Goddard.
	3 Do. Do. Drafts — —	At and near Gwalior.
	Governor General's Troop of Moguls — —	Presidency.
	European Comp. of Foreign Rangers — —	Gwalior.
	1 Battalion of Sepoys — —	Chittagong.
	1 Do. Light Infantry — —	Gwalior.
	1 Do. Do. — —	Ramghur.
	European Invalids — —	At the Presidency, Budge Budge, and Chunar Ghur.
	Militia Sepoys, 58 Companies, and Invalids Do. stationed at	Presidency.
		Moorshedabad.
		Patna.
		Dacca.
		Dinapore.
		Burdwan.
		Boglepore.
		Buxar, and Chunar Ghur.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

We shall now properly carry our Attention from this View to see and examine the Circumstances and Condition of Things on the other Coast, which was the chief Theatre of Action. And your Committee find, that while these Steps were taking by the Superior Council, to put an End to Hostilities with the Maratta Government, General Goddard, who had cantoned his Army during the rainy Season, after taking effectual Possession of the Guzerat Province, was making Preparations for an ensuing Campaign. By the Orders of the Court of Directors, under Date of the 12th April 1780, which were received at Bombay on the 1st Day of October following, and were immediately transmitted to General Goddard, he found himself confirmed in the local Rank of Brigadier General, appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces under the Government of Bombay, and to a Seat as Third in the Council and Select Committee of that Presidency.

But Your Committee desire to refer the House to the Ben. Sec. Conf. Nov. 1780. See Appendix, No. 330, wherein we have placed General Goddard's Letter to the Governor General and Council, under Date 6th September, which inclosed several Papers, containing a full Description of the Posture of Affairs under the Presidency, and of the Plan of Operations proposed for the Campaign. And it appears that the

Design of an Attack upon the important Fortress of Bassin was impatiently pressed forward by the Select Committee of Bombay; who about the Middle of September, received Intelligence from their Resident at Goa, of the secret Intrigues of the Portuguese Government with the Court of Poona; and that they had actually received Orders from thence to the Governor of Bassin, for admitting a Portuguese Garrison therein, and were making hasty Preparations to be before-hand with the English in getting Possession of it.

It also appears, that General Goddard, after his Return from Bombay to Surat, had been delayed in commencing the Siege of that Place merely by the Badness of the Roads, which had continued impassable longer than was expected; that however on the 15th October he wrote to the Governor General and Council, informing them that he should move forward the next Day directly to prosecute that Object, and that he had taken all necessary Precautions for the Protection of the Guzerat, which was likely to yield a very large Accession of Revenue in the Course of that Season: That he had no Apprehensions of any formidable Opposition in that Quarter, except from the united Forces of Scindia and Holkar, from which also he hoped to be relieved by their necessary Attention to the Defence of their own Northern Possessions.

See Ben. Sec. Conf. 6th Oct. 1780. Appendix, 331. See Letter from General Goddard to the Governor General and Council, 15 Oct. 1780.

2. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Possessions against another Detachment of Troops reported to have been sent from Bengal into the Territories of Gohud. Your Committee do not find that the Designs of the Portuguese went beyond Report; and indeed we have observed, that the Governor General and Council at once regarded it as a vain and imaginary Alarm. The General appears to have arrived before Bassein on the 13th of November, and finding the Place very strong, and defended by a numerous Garrison, he determined to carry on his Operations with Regularity and Precaution. But the Account of his Proceedings during the Prosecution of the Siege, till it surrendered at Discretion on the 11th December, will be found in the Letter to which we refer in the Appendix No. 334, with other Particulars of the Advantages derived from this Acquisition, which had been so long the favorite Object of Ambition to the Company, and to their Servants in India.

Your Committee find, that in Consequence of Orders from the Court of Directors, dated 12th April 1780, received the 1st October, the Dismission of Mr. Carnac from the Council and Select Committee of Bombay took Place immediately, and Mr. Stackhouse succeeded to the youngest Seat in the Committee; General Goddard, as has before been observed, being appointed to a constant Seat as Third. And we perceive, that immediately after the Reduction of Bassein, the General repaired to Bombay, to consult with the Board respecting the further Operations of the Army. But that a very material Change had then taken Place in the political Situation of the Company's Affairs, as an Account had been some Time before received from Fort Saint George of the Irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic; and the Admiral, Sir Edward Hughes, on his Arrival with the Fleet on the 19th December, brought a Confirmation of the Disaster which had befallen a Part of the Madras Army under the Command of Colonel Baillie, and at the same Time a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to General Goddard, advising an Attack upon Hyder's Possessions on the Malabar Coast, which the President and Select Committee of Fort Saint George had on the first Notice of Hyder's Invasion before recommended to the Bombay Government, and hoped they would be in a Situation to act with Vigour in it. With these alarming Accounts however from the Coast of Coromandel, it appears, that the Select Committee of Bombay received Advices, dated the 9th of October, from the Governor General and Council, communicating their Determination to offer Peace to the Marattas on certain Conditions, a Copy of which was inclosed; containing also Directions to the Committee to suspend all Hostilities against the

Appendix, 333.
Extract of a Letter from Bengal to the Court of Directors Jan. 7, 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Select Committee of Bombay to Court of Directors, 11th Jan. 1781.

Appendix, No. 334.
See Appendix, No. 329.

Appendix, No. 335.
No. 9, 10, and 11 in Sir Edward Hughes's Packet, dated 2d Jan. 1781.

See Ben. Sec. Conf. 9th Oct. 1780.
Appendix, No. 336.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

the Marattas on Receipt of a Requisition in Writing from the Minister to that Effect, and a Notification that the like Order had been given on his Part to the Officers commanding the Peshwa's Armies; and recommending it however to them, and to General Goddard, that until the Receipt of such Requisition and Notification, they should make a vigorous Prosecution of the War against them.

See Appendix,
No. 334.

No. 3, 4, 6, 7,
and 8, in Sir
Edward Hughes's
Packet.

Appendix, No.
338.

Letter from Bom-
bay to Sir Ed-
ward Hughes,
dated 13 Nov.
1780.
No. 338.

See Bom. Sel.
Conf. Dec. 12,
1780.
Appendix, No.
339.
No. 12, in Sir
Edw. Hughes's
Packet.

And Your Committee find that a Body of Hyder's Troops, in Concert with the Maratta Powers, had made a joint Attack on the Settlement of Tellicherry immediately after Hyder's open Declaration of Hostilities; and that the Government of Bombay thinking themselves bound to give their principal Attention and Exertions to the Maratta War, found it expedient to abandon Tellicherry altogether; that this Resolution however had been suspended till the Receipt of the Opinion of the Madras Presidency, for which they had applied, declaring themselves unequal to the Maintenance of the Place by any further Contribution of either Men, Money, or Stores. It appears however that the Admiral, in his Passage round to Bombay, had touched at Tellicherry, and had prevailed upon the Chief and Council, with the Commandant of the Garrison, to come to an unanimous Resolution of defending it, and had provided them with a Reinforcement of Men, and Supplies of Ammunition and Military Stores, Provisions, and Money; and in his Account of these Proceedings, which will be found in the Appendix N^o 338, he insinuated some Complaint against the Committee of Bombay, perceiving by their Letters, that notwithstanding the known Distress of the Company's "Affairs on the Coast of Comandiel, and of their own Settlement of Tellicherry, the Maratta War was still uppermost in their Minds." Your Committee observe, that in the Letter alluded to, the Gentlemen of Bombay expressed great Anxiety for Success in the Operations against Bassein, which were at that Time on the Eve of commencing: And we further observe, that the Select Committee, in their Account of the Admiral's Proceedings at Tellicherry, remarked, that he was then in Possession of the Governor General and Council's Intentions of offering Peace to the Marattas.

Such appears to have been the Information which the Select Committee of Bombay were possessed of relative to the State of political Affairs, when, on the 23d of December they held a Meeting, at which the Admiral assisted, (General Goddard being also in his Place) to consult on the proper Measures which should be taken at that Juncture: And the Result of their Deliberations seems to have been, that although the Admiral at first pointed

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

pointed out the great Necessity of aiding the Operations of the Madras Government by a powerful Diversion against Hyder's Territories on the Malabar Coast, and urged the Expediency of an immediate Peace with the Marattas, for the more effectual Purpose of distressing the Invader of the Carnatic; he at last concurred, that a vigorous Prosecution of the Maratta War, as recommended by the Governor General and Council, promised to promote a speedy Accommodation, which they all wished for, sooner than any other Plan of Conduct. But they however at the same Time resolved to maintain the Settlement of Tellicherry, as the only Place of Strength they possessed in Hyder's Dominions, and the Attack whereof occupied a Part of his Force. And we perceive, that on the 24th the Select Committee applied to the Admiral for the Assistance of Two of his Majesty's Ships, on an Expedition against the Maratta Town and Fort of Arnaul, situate on a small Island at the Entrance of a River of that Name, which formed the Northern Boundary of Bassein; and that he in consequence of this Application, ordered the Worcester and Coventry upon that Service. The Measure which Your Committee find was principally recommended by General Goddard, and which the Select Committee, out of Respect to the Governor General (with whose Authority he was invested) did not oppose, though they had at first suggested a different Plan, was to secure the Passes of the Ghauts, and to carry the Terror of their Arms as near the Enemy's Capital as possible, without risking too far the Safety of the Troops, or endangering their Return.—And it appears to Your Committee, by a Letter from Bombay to the Court or Directors, dated 31st March, that the Expedition against Arnaul was attended with complete Success, and that the General forced the Enemy's Posts on the Hills, and gained Possession of the Pass of Bhore Ghaut.

And we perceive, that while the Army was encamped in that Situation, a Maratta Agent came to the General, though without any formal Credentials of Deputation, and pretending Ignorance of any Overtures which had been made to the Court of Poona, desired to know the Terms which the English would expect in any Plan of Pacification. The General, with the Advice of the Select Committee, transmitted a Copy of the Articles in a Letter to the Ministers, containing the most friendly Professions; and received in Reply a positive Refusal to accede to them, with an Intimation, that they had been disapproved of by the Rajah of Berar, who had for that Reason sent them back to the Governor General and Council. In consequence of this Assurance, that Hosti-

Appendix, No.

340.

Letter dated 23d

Dec. 1780.

See also Appendix 339.

Appendix, No.

341.

Bom. Sel. Conf.

Feb. 8th 1781.

No. 341.

Appendix, No.

342.

Letter from General Goddard to

Bombay, dated

13 Feb. 1781.

See also Bom.

Sel. Conf. 7 and

24th March,

1781.

Appendix, No.

343.

Select Letter from

Bombay, 30

April, and 27

May, Do.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

lities were not to be terminated, and having accomplished every Object which they proposed to acquire in the Course of the War, the Select Committee, in Concert with General Goddard, resolved to direct their future Attentions to a mere System of Defence, in the Protection of their present Acquisitions, and the Reduction of their great Military Expences, in which View they made Preparations to send back all the Madras Troops serving on that Coast. And the Pass of Bhore Ghaut, where the General had at first proposed to fix a fortified Post, being upon more mature Reflection abandoned by him in the Beginning of April, he effected his Retreat, though not without Loss, to Panwell, and from thence to the Neighbourhood of Callian, which, as a central Situation, was held the most optionable for the Cantonment of the Troops during the rainy Season. The Europeans and Bombay Troops only were to be brought into their own Garrison.

Sec. Letter from
Bombay to Court
of Directors, 31
Dec. 1779.
See Appendix
257.
Ibid.

See Letter from
Bombay to Ben-
gal, 2 Jan. 1780.
—Bombay Sel.
Conf. 31 Dec.
1779.—Letter
from Surat—
See Letter from
Bombay to the
Court of Direc-
tors, 30 April
1780.—Bombay
Sel. Conf. 18
Jan. 1780.—See
Letter from Bom-
bay to Gen. God-
dard, 28 Jan.
1780.
Appendix, No.
344.
4 April 1780.
No. 344.
See Appendix,
256, A. and 257,
B.
See Appendix,
No. 293, A.
Bombay Sel.
Conf. 16 Nov.

In the Article of Finances, Your Committee have observed the great and distressing Deficiencies of which the Government of Bombay had constantly complained, from the low State of their Treasury, and the Want of Resources of any Kind for a Supply. We have found that they had been desirous to procrastinate the Recommencement of Hostilities with the Marattas, and complained of the small Assistance they had received or were promised from the Superior Government. They had forbidden General Goddard to draw any more Money from the Surat Treasury, whence he had taken 4 Lacks of Rupees, because of their own Distresses; and represented the Advance of 6 Lacks to him, between September 1779 and January 1780, as a most heavy Deduction from their limited Income; and that upon his pressing Solicitations, they had been obliged to make the Remittance of Two Lacks of that Sum out of a Loan of 5 to 6 Lacks, which they had raised for their own immediate Expences, by the Negotiation of their Chief at Surat. It has appeared, that from the same Ground of Necessity they had refused to give Countenance to a Loan for the Use of Futty Sing, and had expressly announced to the Government of Bengal, that not only the Responsibility, but the Expences of the War must rest upon them. And we perceive, that the Scarcity of Grain which was much apprehended at Bombay in the Beginning of the Year 1780, became a more alarming Evil from this Circumstance, that the Company's Treasury was not able to furnish Money for the Purchase of any.

It is proper to observe, that the Expences of the Bombay Troops serving under General Goddard, were increased beyond the usual Allowance of that Establishment,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

ment, the Select Committee having unanimously agreed with the General. that it would be expedient to raise their Pay to an Equality to that of the Bengal Forces while they should serve together, explaining however to the Army, that this Indulgence was not to be considered as a Precedent; and at the same Time the Paymaster and Commissary were directed to make their Drafts on General Goddard for the Expence of the Bombay Detachment.

1779.—See also
Mr. Hornby's
Minute, 1st Aug.
1780. Par. 6.
See Appendix,
330.

It will be remembered, that when they found the War to be inevitable, the principal Object of the Plan, which they recommended for the Conduct of it, was to secure a territorial Possession, yielding a sufficient Revenue not only to answer the present, but also the past and future Expences of their Government. But Your Committee find, that an Alarm of a Disappointment to their Hopes in this Respect, by a Letter from the Governor General and Council, upon the Appropriation of the Revenues arising from the conquered Countries, was very strikingly marked in the following Paragraph of their Letter, dated 25th of July 1780, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors.

“ We have the most alarming Apprehensions of the
“ Difficulties we shall experience the ensuing Season for
“ Want of Money; having lately received a Letter from
“ the Governor General and Council, acquainting us,
“ that their own Distress will put it out of their Power
“ to make additional Remittances equal to the Support
“ of this Presidency, and the Pay of the large Army
“ under General Goddard; and therefore, desiring that
“ every Accession of Income which may arise to the
“ Company from the Success of that Army, may be set
“ aside, and appropriated exclusively to that; and thus
“ cutting off the principal Resource we had Dependence
“ on for our immediate Exigencies, we have only
“ the Hope, that when they receive our Proposal for
“ the Reduction of these intolerable Military Charges,
“ and see the strong Measure we have actually taken to
“ make it practicable, which of course will require an
“ extraordinary Provision for the present, they will at
“ least leave us in Possession of our own Resources; and,
“ encouraged by the Prospect of some End to such
“ heavy Drains, that they will make a vigorous Effort
“ to give Success to our Plan, and exonerate us from
“ the Charge of maintaining such ruinous Auxiliaries.”

Your Committee have however observed, that General Goddard had himself in a Letter dated 28th March 1780, to the Governor General and Council, suggested and recommended this Mode of Supply for his Army, by the Appropriation of the acquired Revenues to it.

Appendix, No.
346.
Ben. Sec. Conf.
15 May 1780.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Appendix, No. 347. It appears indeed, that the Select Committee received, the End of July, a Letter from the Governor General and Council, dated 10th of May, "who therein requested them to transmit as soon as possible, an Estimate of their probable Receipts and Disbursements for the ensuing Year, included between the 30th April 1780, and 1st of May 1781, with an Account of the actual Receipts and Disbursements of their Government for the preceding Year; also a separate Estimate of the Gross Revenue and Charges of Collection of the Purgunnahs or Districts ceded to the Company by the Treaties of Poorunder, and that lately concluded with Futty Sing; likewise an Account of their Bonded Debt, with the Amount of Interest due thereon, up to the latest Period."

No. 347. The Select Committee in Answer, promised that they would send a more full Reply to their Letter; but in the mean Time, returned to the Plan they had formed for the Reduction of Military Expences, and to the Support necessary for its first Establishment, they expressed their earnest Hope in these Words, "that you will exert your extensive Resources to the utmost, to send round the necessary Supplies this Season, to give full Efficacy to your Plan, and put an End to such insupportable Drains from your Treasury in future."

Appendix, No. 348. The Return made to the general Account above demanded, appears to have been received at Calcutta on the 3d October, accompanied with a Letter of Solicitation for ample and speedy Supplies, as they (the Bombay Government) were then in the utmost Distress for Money, to defray even their ordinary Expences.

See also Letter from General Goddard to Bengal, dated Sept. 6, 1780. Appendix, 349. Your Committee, in the Prosecution of their Enquiry on this Part of the Subject, have been much struck with the sympathetic Tale of Distress which they found in the following Extract of a Letter from General Goddard to the Select Committee, dated 24th August 1780. "I observe with real Concern and Disappointment the Distress for Money which you strongly represent, because my own cannot be inferior; and the Honourable Governor General and Council have depended upon the Resource of the new acquired Revenue, for the greatest Part of my Supply. I have been compelled for some Time past, to draw Bills upon them at a considerable Loss (which nothing but the most urgent and extreme Necessity could justify) to provide for the mere Subsistence of the Troops; but even this Resource has proved inadequate, and the Army is greatly in Arrear. It is now no longer to be depended on."

But

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

But Your Committee observe, that at the Beginning of the next Year, the Situation of the Presidency became still more indigent and intolerable; and this appears with additional Weight, from the introductory Observation on the undisturbed Tranquillity in which their Possessions to the Northward had remained, and from which they expected to receive a considerable Revenue the ensuing Season.—“ This however (they added) will “ be far from equal to our Necessities, now pressing to “ a Degree never before experienced, as we are obliged “ to appropriate a Part for the Expence of the Bengal “ Army.”

Your Committee have already observed, that the Government of Bombay found a serious Addition to their Expences in the Defence of Tellicherry, first against the native Powers of the Malabar Coast, and afterwards against the united Forces of Hyder Ally and the Marattas. It appears, that early in the Year 1780, the Select Committee had been obliged to direct the Chief and Factory to reserve the whole Balance of the Treasure in their Hands for defraying the Charges of the Garrison, and to lay out none of it in the Purchase of Pepper, as it would be impossible for the Presidency to supply them with any further Assistance of Money. It has been remarked above, that various Resolutions had been taken and changed, at one Time for abandoning, and at another for defending that Settlement; and it was mentioned in a former Report, that after the Misfortunes in the Carnatic, the Presidency of Madras had resolved to withdraw all the Troops from thence, and entirely to relinquish the Possession of it. The increased Difficulties of the Bombay Government to furnish sufficient Support of Money or Grain, obliged them finally to agree in a like Determination; the Time was fixed, and within Two Days of Completion for the Departure of the Fleet, in order to bring off the Troops and Stores, when the Receipt of a Letter from the Governor General and Council, dated the 7th January (which ought to have reached Bombay Six or Seven Weeks sooner) gave to the Committee an Assurance of a present Supply of Five Lacks of Rupees, and a Permission to draw upon them for such further Sums as they might stand in need of; a large Quantity of Rice was also promised, and Part of it arrived. The Knowledge of these Resources appears to have had the immediate Effect of reviving the Reluctance they had shewn to quit the Possession of that Place, and made them once more alter their Resolution, and take immediate Measures for preserving it, by supplying the Garrison with a Reinforcement of Troops and Stores; the Admiral, who was still upon the

Sel. Letter, 11
Jan. 1781.

Appendix, No.
344.

Select Conf. 6
March 1780.

Appendix, No.
350.

See Appendix,
269.

See Appendix,
341, 342.

Sel. Letter, 31
March.

See Appendix,
341.

Letter received
the 18 April

1781.
Appendix, No.

351.

See Sel. Letter,
30 April 1781.

See Appendix,
No. 343.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

the Coast, cheerfully complying with their Request, to assist in the Execution of this decisive Measure; and it appears by a Letter from him to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated 15th May 1781, that on the 8th of that Month, having arrived the Day before at Tellicherry, and found it closely invested by the Enemy under the Command of Sadur Cawn, an Officer of Rank in Hyder Ally's Service, he disembarked from on board his Squadron the Bombay Reinforcement, consisting of 40 European Artillery and 60 European Infantry, and 1,160 Sepoys, with 40 Artillery Lascars; and that 500 Men in Addition to that Number arrived on the 10th; he also delivered to the Garrison a considerable Supply of Provisions and Stores, and having afterwards embarked the Detachment of Madras under Major Cotgrave, amounting to 1,180 Men, Europeans and Sepoys, he intended immediately to proceed to Sea, and make the best of his Way to the Coromandel Coast.

It may not be improper here to remind the House, that the Bombay Government had, long before their Knowledge of the unfortunate Events which had happened in the Carnatic, been very desirous of sending back both the Bengal and Madras Detachment, in order (to give their Reasons in their own Words, contained in their Letter dated 6th June, to Bengal) "to relieve the Company from the most heavy Expence which must be incurred by their Service on this Coast, but which cannot be done until we put ourselves in a Condition to defend our own Possessions, without their Assistance."

See Appendix,
No. 275.

But your Committee observe, that in the same Letter, pursuing their Remarks on the intended Plan for the Augmentation of their own Force, and starting a Difficulty which would arise from the Deficiency in their European Corps, they expressed a Hope of Remedy even for that, in the following Suggestion: "We hope the Reinforcements received this Season at Bengal and Madras, will enable you to supply even this Deficiency; the most ready Method of doing which will be to transfer the Privates and non-commissioned Officers of the Madras Detachment now with General Goddard to this Establishment, which we hope that Government will be now in a Condition to spare."

See Appendix,
No. 280.

It must however be remarked, that the Governor General and Council had, so early as the 20th April 1780 (which was a few Days after the Europeans from Madras had really joined General Goddard, and before the Sepoys had reached him, expressed their Wish in a Letter to him of that Date, that he would return the Whole or a Part of the Fort Saint George Detachment

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

as soon as the Season would permit, and he could dispense with their Services. But in his Answer under Date the 20th June, being then at Surat, and about to canton his Troops for the rainy Season, the General assured them, "that as far as possible he would comply with their Wishes respecting the Fort Saint George Detachment," adding, however, this Remark, "The Reinforcements that have at this Time joined me from that Presidency, consist only of One Company of European Artillery, Seven of Infantry, and One Battalion of Sepoys."

See Appendix,

274.

It does not appear that on the Irruption of Hyder Ally, the Presidency of Madras, or afterwards Sir Eyre Coote on his Arrival, demanded the Return of their Troops from the Malabar Coast; but rather, as has been observed, recommended a Diversion against Hyder's Territories in those Parts: And the Commander in Chief, in his Letter to General Goddard, dated the 12th of November 1780, strongly enforced this Advice, considering the Situation of Affairs with the Marattas as a very secondary Business; and expressed a Hope, that if an Attack on any principal Place belonging to Hyder Ally could be successfully undertaken in concert with the Admiral, so as to oblige him to send some Part of his vast Force from the Carnatic to the Defence of his own Country, he should think he might be able, even with the Force he then had, to drive him out of the Carnatic.

See Appendix,

335.

Your Committee have explained the Result of a Consultation on this Subject at Bombay, on the 23d of December, and the subsequent Transactions of the Army under General Goddard. It appears, that Sir Eyre Coote enclosed in his own Letter to General Goddard, another also addressed to him from the Governor General and Council, wherein they signified their Commands for placing his Detachment under Sir Eyre Coote's Orders; and it will be remembered what Directions and Authority they had given relative to the Prosecution of the Maratta War, which Sir Edward Hughes remarked "they (the Select Committee of Bombay) appear to me more disposed to do than to march the Army under General Goddard into the Dominions of Hyder Ally, to make the Diversion Sir Eyre Coote thought so necessary for the Preservation of the Carnatic against him, and which indeed they cannot do till a Reconciliation with the Marattas takes place."

See Appendix,

339.

No. 355.

On the 31st of March, however, Your Committee find the Bombay Government "having then lost all immediate Prospect of a Peace with the Marattas," and every Object they had proposed to acquire in the Course of the War being accomplished, informed the Court of

Directors,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Directors, "that they had taken Measures in Concert
"with General Goddard, to yield what Assistance they
"could to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and
"were preparing to send back all the Fort Saint
"George Troops serving on that Coast, by which their
"own Military Charges would be greatly reduced, and
"the Army under General Coote strengthened with a
"very considerable Reinforcement."

See Letters
from and to Gen.
Goddard.
Appendix, 356.
See Appendix,
No. 343.

Letter dated 28
July.

Letter from Sir
Edw. Hughes, 2
January 1781.
See Appendix,
No. 338.
24 November,
1780.
2 December, Do.

Appendix, No.
357.

Appendix, No.
358.
Sec. Letter,
dated 10 May
1781.

The Alterations which the Resolution of defending
Tellicherry, and other Circumstances after the Descent
from the Ghauts, occasioned in these Measures, are ex-
plained in a Letter from the President and Select Com-
mittee to the Secret Committee of the Court of Direct-
ors, under Date 27th May 1781; and it appears, that
the Admiral carried with him in the Middle of that
Month to the Coromandel Coast, only the Detachment
under Major Cotgrave from Tellicherry. Yet it is to be
observed, that the Ponsborne was detained at Bombay
till the Committee should come to some final Determina-
tion respecting the European Corps under Colonel
Brown, and though no Mention is made of its being em-
barked on Board that Ship, or on Two others, which
at last sailed from thence on the 11th of July for Madras,
yet there is some Reason to believe it was then really
sent in them.

Your Committee should not have omitted to observe,
that Sir Edward Hughes, in his Way round to Bombay
in the Months of November and December 1780, made
Two successful Attacks on Hyder's Naval Force at
Calicut and Mangalore, where he destroyed and took
several Ships, though one of his own Frigates (the Sar-
tine) had the Misfortune to run upon the Rocks at the
former Place, and was entirely lost.

After the Departure of Sir Edward Hughes from that
Coast, and the Reduction of their Military Force by the
Arrangements above-mentioned, the System of Defence,
which the Government of Bombay had resolved upon,
became apparently yet more advisable; and your Com-
mittee perceive, by a Letter from the Select Board to the
Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, under Date
28th July 1781; that they persevered in the same In-
tentions, not having received or offered any new Over-
tures for Accommodation with the Marattas. But it ap-
pears, that this Plan did not seem to be agreeable to the
Sentiments of the Governor General and Council, who
had informed the Select Committee in a late Dispatch,
that the Unwillingness of the Ministers to accept the
Offer of a Treaty, did not disappoint, but on the con-
trary, had rather pleased them, as it left them at Liberty
to secure to the Company the important Possession of
Bassein,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Bassein, and the other Advantages acquired at the Time the proposed Treaty was written. Under this Impression, they intimated their Wishes for a vigorous Prosecution of the War, and that the utmost Aid might be offered to General Goddard's Operations, the Plan however of which had not yet been considered and settled. See also Appendix, 351.

The Bombay Committee appear also in this Letter to urge many Arguments in their Defence against the Imputation the Governor General and Council had brought against them, of a sudden Alteration of Sentiment with respect to the Mode of prosecuting the War, which however they ascribed to the Failure of their Expectations of bringing it to a happy Termination by the utmost Exertion of their Force during the Interval allowed for the determinate Answer of the Marattas to the Proposals for a Pacification: And in Support of this Explanation, they refer to their former Resolutions and Proceedings. It seems indeed, that the Superior Government had also communicated to the Bombay Committee, another Motive of Objection against any fresh Advances to Accommodation with the Poona Durbar, because "they had formed a Connection with the Bhar Government, which (they observed) they had every reasonable Hope would be attended with a very essential Change in their political Influence."

Advice of the Rupture with Holland having been received at Bombay, Your Committee find that Orders were given to dispossess the Dutch of their Factories at Broach and Surat. The latter Service had been executed, and there was Reason to believe, that a considerable Property would be found belonging to the Dutch East India Company, which would be secured for the Benefit of the English Company.

This appears to be the Amount of Information which the last Dispatch brought from the Presidency of Bombay. The Papers immediately annexed will shew the State and Distribution of the Forces on the Bombay Establishment, and exhibit some Representation of the State of Revenue, as far as can be judged from the Condition of the Treasuries and the Amount of the Debt of that Presidency. Your Committee have placed a more complete Account in an Appendix.

Appendix, No. 348.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

An ACCOUNT of the Bond and other Debts of the East India Company, at Bombay, from May 1780, to May 1781; also the Balances in the Treasuries.

	Rupees.
Balances in the Treasuries	7,45,529
Debt at Interest	84,02,222
Due on Account Deposits	44,419
Accountant General of the Mayor's Court	24,136
	Rupees. 84,70,777

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Aids received at Bombay from Bengal, from 1780, to 1781.

	Rupees.
Bullion	4,71,587
Bills	4,22,315
Goods	—
	Rupees. 8,93,902
	£. st. 111,738

Memorandum. No Bombay Books are received since 1778-9; this Year is extracted from the Bengal Accounts, but the Amount of Goods sent to Bombay cannot be ascertained.

East India House,
26th February 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

NUMBER and DISTRIBUTION

May 17

N of the T R O O P S under Bombay Presidency,

May 1781.

GENERAL RETURN of the Honourable Co

ARTILLERY.

	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Captains in Second.	Lieutenants.	Lieut. Fireworkers.	Staff.											
							Adjutant.	Quarter Master.	Surgeon.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Fifes and Drums.	Gunners.	Matroses.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Lascars.
Bombay	1	1	3	1	7	6	1	1	1	11	9	18	11	24	82	6	22	392
On Detachment						1				1	1						1	23
Baroche and its District					2					2	2	4	2	12	23	1	6	166
Surat and its Districts				1		1				2	2	3	1	6	13	2	4	75
Amadabad																		
Tarrapore																		
Basseen																		
Salfette			1		1	1				4	5	6	2	16	26	2	6	150
Carranjah				1						1	2	1	1	5	19	1	4	85
Bellapore																		
Fort Victoria						1									1			3
Tellicherry						1					1				11		2	52
Anjengo				1	1	1				4	3	6	1	10	24	2	10	175
On board of Cruizers																		
Total	1	1	4	4	11	12	1	1	1	25	25	39	18	80	218	15	62	1189
Wanting to complete															14			
Supernumeraries					1					1	1		2			10	12	689
Establishment	1	1	4	4	10	12	1	1	1	24	24	40	16	80	232	5	20	500

INFANTRY.

	Brigadier General.	Colonel.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Maj. of Brig.	Town Major.	Aids de Camp.	Secretary.	Surj. Major.	Adjutants.	Qua. Masters.	Surgeons.	Cadets.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	Private Europeans.
Bombay																				
On Detachment																				
Baroche and its District																				
Surat and its Districts																				
Amadabad																				
Tarrapore																				
Basseen																				
Salfette																				
Carranjah																				
Bellapore																				
Fort Victoria																				
Tellicherry																				
Anjengo																				
On board of Cruizers																				
Total																				
Wanting to complete																				
Supernumeraries																				
Establishment																				

ENGINEER CORPS.

	Lieut. Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	Sub-Engineers.	Tractitioners.	Cadets.	Serang.	Tindals.	Subs.	Lascars.
Bombay	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	4	1	100
On Detachment										
Basseen										
Salfette			1							
Surat			1	1						
Tellicherry										
Total	1	1	3	2	6	2	1	4	1	100

NATIVE PORTUGUESE CORPS.

	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Commandant.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Doctor.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Fifes & Drums.	Private.
Bombay	1	1		1	1			2	1	5	4	11	91
Salfette		1					3	1		8	8	4	158
Carranja		1	1			1	2	1		8	8	6	121
Tellicherry		1						1		1		1	15
Total	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	21	20	22	385
Wanting to complete		1				3							15
Supernumeraries			1							1		10	
Establishment	1	5		1	1	4	5	5	1	20	20	12	400

Irregular Sep

Anjengo

Total

REGULARS.																							IRREGULARS.		INVALIDS.								
SEPOYS.																																	
Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	Private Europeans.	Carrims.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Commandants.	Subedars.	Jemidars.	Serjeants.	Doctors.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Subsilies.	Trumpeters.	Fifes and Drums.	Watermen.	Bhaldars.	Wahermen.	Barbers.	Artificers.	Sepoys.	Tiveys.		Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Fifes and Drums.	Private.			
58	25	392	3	18	3	3	23	43	26	3	126	125	9	5	55	20	24	22	9	24	1,171	10			2	1	8	10	1	100			
		—	1	17	2	2	18	36	11	8	95	104	5	3	44	14	19	16	8	15	1,029												
	1	—	3	27	3	3	33	59	16	3	174	179	9	6	62	30	28	29	26	22	2,043												
2	—	—	2	18	2	2	22	38	11	2	116	117	6	4	44	19	16	3	4	18	1,351												
	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	12	12	1	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	163												
	—	—	1	9	—	1	1	9	18	5	1	59	60	3	2	22	11	9	8	3	9	651											
	—	—	1	13	1	2	2	15	24	7	2	67	82	5	3	34	10	13	11	7	9	866											
5	2	37	1	6	—	—	6	8	3	—	26	31	1	1	9	3	7	2	2	9	476	2								13			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	7	3	—	22	20	—	1	8	2	1	3	3	—	192												
	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	6	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	82												
12	4	60	4	22	4	3	2	28	48	14	3	134	137	8	—	59	17	20	15	5	22	1,578	55	2	1	24	239	—	1	21			
	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	37	34	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	529												
77	32	494	16	136	5	10	15	165	294	96	10	814	907	46	26	353	131	138	110	68	128	10,131	67	2	1	24	235	2	1	8	11	1	134
—	24	786	—	1	—	—	1	8	23	77	—	90	57	2	6	—	27	20	48	—	16	869	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—											
76	56	1,280	16	137	—	16	16	173	317	173	10	964	964	48	32	348	158	158	158	—	144	11,000	—	1	2	1	24	239	—	—	—		

anjengo	-	-	8
Total	-	-	8

N. B. The Forces now consist of Four Companies of Artillery; One Battalion of European Infantry only, Fifteen Battalions of Sepoys, with one of Marines, also a Native Portuguese Corps.

(Signed) L. Nilson,
Lieut. Colonel in Command of the Army.

	Dead.	Defected.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Transferred.	Received.	Entertained.
Artillery	67	44	5	—	5	97	7
Infantry	109	8	27	1	17	120	22
Sepoys	466	2769	478	53	308	4061	4627
N. Por. C	2	4	1	—	2	1	8
Total	644	2906	511	54	492	4279	4664

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Your Committee will now proceed to trace the Source of some of the material Incidents, of which we have yet made only a slight Mention, under the Administration of Bengal, beginning with the Course of Events that may appear to have immediately attended the Offer of pacific Proposals, which (it has been observed) were sent to the Court of Berar, as the most promising Channel for the Acceptance of them by the Government of Poona.

But as it has appeared to Your Committee, that before the Receipt of any Answer from Moodajee Boosla the Superior Council thought it necessary to consider of other Means also, by which they might possibly acquire an Accession of Strength to repel the Attacks of the Enemy, particularly in the Carnatic, we shall very briefly state the Measures which were the immediate Consequence of this Policy. In Addition to the Supply of Treasure for the Military Expences of the Presidency of Fort St. George, which they had remitted at the Time of Sir Eyre Coote's Embarkation, they in the Opening of the Year 1781 ordered to them the further Sum of CRs 4,23,672. 10. 3. and had taken Steps to continue to that Presidency Supplies of Grain and other Articles of which they were in need; but as it was not in their Power to furnish them with a Military Force which appeared to be sufficient for the immediate Expulsion of the Enemy, they were induced to propose a Treaty of Alliance with the Dutch, whose Possessions at and adjacent to Cochin had lately been invaded by Hyder Ally. This Negotiation seems to have been formed under the Advice of the Director and Governor of the Dutch East India Company's Settlements in Bengal; and the Object of it was to obtain the Assistance of a Body of Troops from the Government of Cochin; but as neither the Governors of Colombo or Cochin could engage their Assent without great personal Responsibility, they having no regular Powers to bind their Company in such an Act without the Sanction of the Superior Government of Batavia, for which there was no Time to wait, the Offer of some additional Concessions appeared necessary, both to indemnify them and to win the Concurrence of their Superiors. Urged by these Considerations the Governor General and Council proposed the Cession of the Tinivelly Country to the Dutch, which, for Reasons assigned, they thought might without great Loss or Danger be separated from the Government of the Carnatic; and they were also persuaded that they had a Right to expect such a Sacrifice from the Nabob Walaw Jaw of Part of his Dominions, for the Share they took in the Preservation of the Whole. The

Ben. Sec. Letter, dated 7 Jan. 1781. Appendix, No. 360.

Ben. Sec. Conf. 4 Jan. 1781. Appendix, No. 360.

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Draft of the Treaty, and the Consequences resulting from it, and particularly the Reception which the whole Scheme met with at Madras, have been laid before the House in the Supplement to the First Report.

And Your Committee find, that the Superior Government was also at this Time attentive to some Proceedings of a similar Nature, by which they sought to give Support to their Affairs on the Malabar Coast. We have already observed, that the supposed Designs of the Portuguese upon Salfette and Bassein were not thought worthy of their serious Attention, because indeed whatever Connection might subsist between the Portuguese and the Marattas, its Effect could not, from the Condition of the Party, become important, nor be supposed to weigh against the strong Consideration of the Alliance which had long subsisted between the English and them; but as the Hostilities and Ambition of Hyder Ally, as well as those of the Marattas, required now the full Exertions of Opposition and Controul, and as Hyder had repeatedly offered Insults to the Portuguese Settlements, the Governor General and Council took Occasion upon that Ground to make Overtures to the Government at Goa, for an Union with them in distressing that Prince by sending a Body of Forces into his Country. For this Purpose a Deputation was given to Mr. Auriol with Instructions, which will be found in the Appendix N^o 361; but it appears that the Expectations of Success from these Proposals were not very sanguine, though the Administration declared themselves not willing to neglect even the remote Chance of such an Advantage.

Appendix, No. 361.

Appendix, No. 362.
Ben. Sec. Conf. Oct. 3, 1780.—
Do. 26 Oct.—
See Do. 2 Nov. 1780.

Ben. Sec. Letter, 27 April 1781.—Par. 19, 20.

See Appendix, 364.

See also Letter and Narrative, dated 30th April. — Vide infra.

It will be remembered, that a Resolution had been taken by the Governor General and Council, when they sent the Reinforcements to Madras under Sir Eyre Coote, to detach also over-land a considerable Body of Sepoys with their Guns, and a Company of European Artillery, the Command of which was given to Lieutenant Colonel Pearce. This Force, to which was afterwards added a Company of Golandaze and a Troop of Horse, was collected near Narainghur in Midnapore, the Movement of it from thence was delayed, till the Answers from Naigpore should arrive, lest by a precipitate March into the Cuttack, before some Terms of Agreement were settled, that Corps and the Berar Troops might be exposed to mutual Hostilities. It has indeed appeared, that one great Object of the Application made to Moodajee Boosla, was not only to remove all Alarm or Impediment arising from the Situation and Number of his Cavalry in the Province of Orissa, but also to profit in some Measure by that Circumstance, and to bring about

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about a Junction of a Part of them, with the Detachment of Bengal in the Expedition to the Carnatic, and an Attack upon Hyder Ally. By this Means, if accomplished, an immediate Accession of Military Strength would not be the single Advantage to the Company's Affairs, but the great Confederacy between the Country Powers against the English might thereby be broken, and thus the most formidable Member of it be obliged afterwards to unite himself more closely with the new Ally.

But Your Committee find, that on the 9th January 1781, the expected Answers from Nagpore were received, and seem to have greatly disappointed the Hopes of the Board, as they contained so many Objections to the proposed Treaty, that little Room was left to hope for an immediate Accommodation with the Government of Poona; and it indeed further appears, that they contained a Variety of Claims and Propositions asserted by Moodajee on his own Account, "which, though they were not wholly new (to use the Expression of the Board) were recapitulated in a Style that impressed us with Doubts regarding the Sincerity of Moodajee's former Professions and Assurances."

These Replies, which in another Letter the Board termed a total Rejection of their Proposals, they supposed to be founded on an Opinion, that their Affairs were reduced to so desperate a State, as might render it too hazardous for the Berar Government to take a decided Part in their Favour, and afforded no Hope of Success in the Mediation required.

Your Committee however find, that the Governor General and Council thought it yet more incumbent upon them to prosecute the Design of sending Colonel Pearce's Detachment into the Carnatic, against every Opposition it might meet with, though at the same time they took Measures to provide for its unmolested March, "and to mark that Attention which was due to the Relation in which they had till that Time stood with the Government of Berar," by deputing to Rajah Chimnaje Boosla, a confidential Person, who should endeavour to prevail upon him, at least to remove his Troops from the Road of Colonel Pearce's Passage, if he would not be induced to take a more friendly Part, and send a Body of Cavalry to accompany the Colonel, and act under his Command.

This Resolution led to a Series of Negotiations with Raja Chimnaje, and also with Raja Ram Pundit, the Naib of Cuttack, the particular Detail of which was conveyed to the Court of Directors in a detached Narrative, accompanied with a Collection of Letters. The

See these Letters in the Book of Appendix, accompanying the Letter of 30th April, marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4. Appendix, No. 363.

Secret Letter, 27 April 1781. Appendix, No. 364.

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Appendix, No. 365. most material Parts of them we have placed in the Appendix N^o 365, and entirely recommended them to the attentive Perusal of the House, as they contain the fullest Information on these Points, and many curious and instructive Remarks on the general Posture of Affairs, and the Situation of other Powers, by which the Court of Berar might be probably influenced in its present Conduct towards the English. The Schemes of Policy, by which the Governor General seems to have dictated the Instructions he gave to Mr. Anderson (the Gentleman deputed) will also appear in this Document, as well respecting the particular Succession to the Range, as also the Mode of accommodating the Demand of Chout, the Establishment of which was apparently the great Aim of Moodajee's political Manœuvres, while the Governor General's Wish to defeat it was avowedly more intent on the Removal of a nominal Disgrace, than on the Anxiety or Resolution to be freed from an expensive if an unavoidable Incumbrance. — The Effect of these Transactions appears to have been, that Mr. Anderson returned to Calcutta, bringing with him Raja Ram Pundit; when an Engagement was formally concluded on the 20th of March, in the Name of his Master Raja Chimnaje; by which it was stipulated, that a Body of 2,000 effective Horse should be detached from the Army at Cuttack, and placed under Colonel Pearce's Command; their Pay to be issued by the English Paymaster, at the Rate of One Lack of Rupees per Month; that a Party of the Company's Forces should assist the Government of Berar in asserting its Pretensions to the Districts of Gurra Mundela, a small Territory lying on the Banks of the Nerbudda, and under the actual Possession of the Peshwa. We perceive that Major Popham was accordingly ordered to command a Detachment of the Company's Troops upon that Service.

It was at the same Time resolved, that a Gratuity
 “ of 13 Lacks of Rupees, being the Remainder of a
 “ Sum of 16 Lacks, proposed as a Contribution for the
 “ Relief of the Forces in the Province of Cuttack, in
 “ the Event of the Acquiescence of the Government
 “ of Berar in the Proposals which were transmitted in
 “ October last to them, should be granted, and delivered
 “ to Raja Ram Pundit on the Behalf of Chimnaje,
 “ for the Relief of the Army, represented to be in the
 “ greatest Distress, and as an Acknowledgment for the
 “ past and seasonable Instances afforded of the Friendship
 “ of that Government. A Loan of 10 Lacks, requested for the same Purpose, was also granted to
 “ Chimnaje, on the Part of the Government of Berar,
 “ on the Security of Raja Ram Pundit for Payment.”

The

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

A The Narrative to which Your Committee have referred the House, will shew them how far the extreme Distress of his Situation for want of Money to satisfy his Troops, might be supposed to operate as an Inducement with Chimnajeet to make these Agreements; and how far also such a Sum was likely to quiet the Murmurs of those to whom it was said Five Times as much was due; and who were represented to be with Difficulty restrained from Depredation and Plunder on the Provinces of the Company.—It is also to be remarked, that this Transaction was concluded without the Knowledge and Concurrence of Moodajee Boosla or his Duah, who had before refused to allow of any Agreement on those Terms: But it appears by the following Observation of the Governor General and Council, that they nevertheless reckoned upon the most confirmed Effect of it: “We have laboured, and we think with a Success now decided, to detach the most powerful Member of the Maratta State, and in its Relation to Bengal the most capable of any in India to do it either Service or Hurt, from the general Confederacy which has been formed against us, and have converted it, ostensibly at least, into a Party to our Cause. The Event will shortly prove the Truth of our Conclusions.”

Of this indeed Your Committee do not find that any other Assurance had yet been indicated, than the safe and unmolested Passage of Colonel Pearce's Detachment, which Raja Chimnajeet himself attended to the Borders of the Cuttack, and shewed much Attention to the Commander. It further indeed appears, that the Raja had severely punished the only Instance of any hostile Attempt, which a Party of his Troops had made by an Incurſion upon the Frontiers of Midnapore.

It was asserted towards the End of April, that he was then on his Return to the Capital of Berar. The last Letters from thence appear to have been received at Calcutta on the 8th March, and in them Your Committee perceive no Encouragement to the Superior Council, to hope for speedy Assistance of any Kind from that Quarter. The Treaty had not been forwarded to Poona; Professions of Friendship indeed were made, but they were attended by an express Declaration, “that there were other Treaties and Engagements which circumscribed them; that the Maha Raja was connected by Treaties with Pundit Purdhaun; and that the Family of Boosla never did or would vary a Hair's Breadth from any Engagements.”

Your Committee find, that Colonel Pearce's Detachment reached Ganjam at the End of March, but was long prevented from much further Advance, by the Violence

Letter 27th April.
No. 11.
Appendix, 363.

Sec. Letter, 27 April, 1781.
Par. 28, 29, and 30.
No. 364.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Ibid. Par. 35,
36, 37, 38, and
39.

Ibid.
See Col. Muir's
Instructions—
and Bom. Sel.
Conf. 12 May
1781.—Letter
from Col. Ca-
mac, &c.

Appendix, No.
366.

Par. 41, 42,
and Postscript, 15
May 1781.

No. 364.

27 April, Par. 47.
No. 364.

lence of an infectious Disorder, which, added to a great Defection among the Sepoys, much weakened the Force of the Battalion. No certain Account seems to have been received of its Arrival at Madras; or of its Junction with Sir Eyre Coote's Army. Another Detachment under the Command of Colonel Camac, the Scene of whose Operations lay on the Western Side of the Jumna, seems for a Time to have been exposed to great Hazard and Distress, being surrounded by the Forces of Madajee Scindia; but before any Succours could reach it, Colonel Camac worked his own Relief, by a bold and successful Attack on the Enemy's Camp, the whole Plunder of which, with the Guns, Ammunition, and Stores, fell into his Hands.

A Third Corps, under the Conduct of Colonel Morgan, was sent against Culpee. The First professed Object of this Plan, was to protect the Rear of Colonel Camac's Detachment, and to be a Check upon Nudjiff Cawn; but the Commander of it was also instructed to use his Efforts to gain such Command over the adjacent Country, as to be able to collect those Revenues which had before been paid to the Maratta Government. The Fort appears to have been abandoned on his Approach, and he of course took an easy Possession of it; but the Chief who held the District not having appeared so ready to obey a Requisition for the Transfer of his Tribute, the Board approved of Colonel Morgan's Design of placing an Aumil over it, in the Hope of drawing a considerable Revenue there from.

These are the principal Military Transactions, of which Your Committee have found Information in the latest Dispatches from Bengal.—Yet, although these were attended with Success, there was Intelligence of other Matters from those Parts, which did not bear so favourable an Appearance. The Distresses of the Vizier had increased to so great a Degree, that they would not permit him to make complete Payment of the Company's Claim upon him, and it became therefore necessary to be content with a great Part of it in Assignments, which however, by Mr. Middleton's Calculation, exceeded the Demands for the Services of the Year by above 6 Lacks. A Prospect of Troubles also arose from the Conduct of Fizeoola Cawn, who continued to refuse the stipulated Number of Troops, and the Bengal Government had, as Guarantees of the Treaty, sent a formal Requisition to him, insisting upon the Performance of his Engagements.

The Troops which composed the Garrison of Gualier, Your Committee have observed, were ordered to march under the Command of Major Popham, and to assist

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

assist in the Reduction of the Gurra Mundela Country; and he was instructed by the Governor General and Council, to deliver up to the Rana of Ghode the Fort itself; their Motives for which they declared to be, that the Rana had repeatedly urged his Claim to it, that he had given great Proof his Fidelity and Attachment to the Company; to which they added, that "they thought it peculiarly necessary at a Time when they were endeavouring to form new Alliances of the first Consequence to their Interest, to remove every Circumstance that might tend to throw a Doubt upon the Company's Fidelity to their public Treaties." In regard to those Alliances, which they were desirous of forming with the Two European Powers, the Dutch and Portuguese, Your Committee find, that neither of them terminated agreeable to the first Wish and Intention of the Board, though it is observable that they expressed a Pleasure in the Rejection of the former by the Madras Government, since the Plan itself, founded on the desperate Necessity of the Affairs on the Coast, was one of the great and numerous Exertions which the Government of Bengal had made for their Relief, but was rendered unnecessary by the Change to a more prosperous State.

It should indeed be observed, that previous to the Date of the Letter here referred to, the Governor General and Council had received Accounts from Home of some Steps which tended to a Rupture between Great Britain and the Republic of Holland.

It appears however, that the Governor General and Council thought a Supply of European Strength of so much Importance to the Success of the War in the Carnatic, that they wrote on the 22d January to the President and Select Committee at Fort Marlborough, to desire that they would spare the European Force at that Presidency, consisting of 400 Men; and they seemed to think, that this Requisition might be properly complied with, because the remaining Force, consisting of Coffrees and Malays, would be sufficient for the Defence of that Place against the Enemies of the Country, and the small Force in Europeans was at all Events unequal to its Protection against an European Enemy.

With respect to the Overtures intended to be made to the Portuguese Government at Goa, the Governor General and Council, in their Letter of the 27th April, manifested their Indifference about the further Prosecution of them; but it appears by the Postscript to that Letter, that the Enemy had been beforehand with them, and that a Treaty offensive and defensive was formed between Hyder Ally and the Captain General of Goa,

15 May 1781

See Appendix, 379.
Letter dated April 29, 1780.

27 April. Par. 10.

Par. 44.
Dated 15 May,
See also Letter from Mr. Auriol to the Governor General, dated 20 March 1781, Appendix, No. 367.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

so long before as the Month of September, Eight or Ten Days after the unfortunate Defeat of Colonel Baillie's Detachment, and that there was great Reason to suppose, that the Troops which the Captain General had engaged to supply, were actually on the Road towards the Place of Rendezvous.

See Sec. Letter,
3 Feb. 1781.
Appendix, 368.
See also Appen-
dix, 365.

The Line of Conduct which the Nizam appears to have pursued, was hitherto neutral. The Guntoor Circar, which had been delivered up by the Madras Government, he retained it in his own Possession; and the Calcutta Board do not seem to have been displeased at it. Your Committee indeed perceive, that some Hopes were entertained of being able to draw him to the English Party, from the Circumstances of his known Jealousy of Hyder's Success and Aggrandizement, and more particularly when he should be informed of what the Governor General believed to be true, that Hyder Ally had obtained from the King a Grant of his Dominions. And we have indeed perceived, that according to the Information of Mr. Hollond, the Nizam had some Time before expressed his Readiness to join the English against Hyder on certain Conditions, the First of which was said to be, that the Support of Ragobah Row should be for ever abandoned; and the Board directed Mr. Hollond to assure his Highness, that Ragobah was not supported by them in any Claim upon the Government of Poona, and that indeed they were not by any Alliance connected with him, though they should think it dishonourable to deliver him up into the Hands of his Enemies.

Appendix, No.
368.
Letter from the
Governor General
and Council,
to Mr. Hollond,
dated 22 Jan.
1781.

Your Committee have remarked, that one of the principal Objections which Moodajee Boosla and his Duan made to the Articles proposed for an Accommodation with the Poona Government, was in regard to the future Disposal of Ragobah, whose Place of Residence, as well as his Stipend and Number of Attendants, they expected should be fixed at the Discretion of the Maratta Ministry; and it does not appear that the Governor General and Council declared any other Motives for their Interference in his Favour, than the Safety of his Person, which they thought required a free Choice as to the Place of his Residence.

25 May 1781.

The Prospect of Peace, through the Mediation of the Court of Berar, between the British Governments in India and the Maratta Empire, appears to have been represented under this State of Suspence which Your Committee have explained, when the last official Dispatches were transmitted from Bengal. It is indeed to be observed, that the Governor General and Council very plainly declared their Satisfaction in the Unwilling-

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

ness of the Minister to accept the Offer of a Treaty, since it left them at Liberty to secure to the Company the important Possession of Basseln, and the other Advantages acquired by their Troops in the West of India.

Some greater Hopes indeed of Pacification seem to have been entertained by the Presidency of Fort Saint George, as the Nabob Walaw Jaw, who also was employed at the Desire of the Governor General in a Mediation with the Poona Durbar, had received Advices from them, by which it was supposed they discovered a ready Disposition to settle proper Terms of Agreement; and it further appears, that a Letter had been written to Sir Eyre Coote by the Minister, and the Purport of it was a Declaration, that the Peshwa would willingly agree to any Plan for Accommodation; the Advantages of which should not be entirely on the Side of the English.

The Government of Bengal however, who acknowledged their Curiosity to have been raised to a Knowledge of the Terms by which the peaceable Intentions of the Poona Government were to be proved, expressed their Surprise when they found the following to be the Conditions recommended:—"That they should deliver up to the Marattas the Islands of Salfette and Basseln, the Fort of Guallier, the Forts in Guzerat, and all the Countries taken from them in Concan, &c. and surrender to their Pleasure the Person of Ragonaut Row."—And the Governor General and Council thereupon observed, that although they wished for Peace with the Maratta State, they would not make Peace on Terms dishonourable to themselves, or disgrace the English Name by submitting to Conditions which could not be complied with without a Sacrifice of the Honour and Interest of the Company. In their last Letter, under Date 15th May, they further declared their fixed Resolution in these Words:—"Respecting other Conditions, (being determined not to part with the valuable Acquisition of Basseln) on which we might be willing to accede to a Peace, the ill Success with which our Advances have been hitherto attended, and the Presumption which they seem to have given Birth to in the arrogant Conduct of the Minister, discourage us in looking to any favourable Determination of the War, but as we have advised you in our last Address, by the most vigorous and successful Prosecution of it."

And in the same letter they again take Notice, with some Chagrin, of the System of Defence adopted and recommended by the Presidency of Bombay, expressing however a Hope, that the Remonstrance which had been

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Extract of Sel.
Letter from Fort
St. George, 17
Feb. 1781.
Appendix, No.
369.

N. B. The two
Letters from
the Peshwa, re-
ferred to as
Inclosures, are
not to be
found.
Par. 33. Sec.
Letter, 27 April.

made

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

made against it, " would have the good Effect they intended, in altering a Plan of Conduct as opposite to " their late Opinions, as they deemed it hostile to the " Attainment of that Object, which both of them professed to aim at; an honourable and advantageous " Peace."

With these Accounts of the present political Situation of the British Governments in India, respecting those Powers immediately or more remotely interested in the War, which has been the Subject of our Enquiry, Your Committee had nearly concluded their Narrative and Observations; having only reserved some Remarks on the Orders which the Company have lately sent to their Administrations in those Parts, for the more regular and complete Termination of them. We have thought it proper, for Reasons which appeared to us most just and forcible, to draw from no other Source than the Records of the Company, or the official Dispatches of the Ministers, those Materials, which we have endeavoured faithfully, though perhaps without sufficient Method and Perspicuity, to digest and arrange for the Information of the House. The last regular Advices from Bengal which were received by the Bellmont, contained those Papers already taken Notice of; and Your Committee upon Enquiry found, that the Neptane, on board of which the only Copies of Consultations and other Proceedings were supposed to be sent, had been obliged, by having sprung a Leak, to put back, so that we looked for the best remaining Authority in the Letters from the Governor General and Council of the 27th April and 15th May, wherein the House will have seen what was the apparent Prospect of Pacification at that Time, and what little Encouragement for Hope of Tranquillity, arose from the Mediation of the Court of Berar. No Mention of fresher Advices from Nagpore has been found therein, than those which were received on the 8th March. The Letter from the Superior Council to Bombay, which stimulated only the Spirit of offensive War, was dated on the 10th May, and the Language of it appears corroborated by that of the 15th to the Court of Directors.—But it has been since stated to Your Committee, that by the same Conveyance which brought this Dispatch of the 15th May, Major Scott, who appears to have been appointed by the Governor General his Agent at Home, for managing his political Interests, received a private Packet, wherein were inclosed several Revenue Papers which had not been transmitted in that Ship to the Court of Directors; and also a Letter from the Duan of Moodajee Boosla to the Governor General, which was dated 5th April, and received by him on the

See in the Appendix an Account of this Affair.

Appendix, No. 370.

Letter to Chairman of Court of Directors, Jan. 6th 1781.

Appendix, No. 371.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

10th May 1781. The Existence of this Letter appears to have been accidentally made known to the Court on the 26th February last, when it was immediately called for by them; and on the First of March, they communicated a Copy of it to your Committee, which we lay before the House, in the Appendix No. 372. The House will judge what Alteration this Letter may be supposed to make in the Prospect of Accommodation, as far as that Object may depend upon the earnest Interference of the Court of Berar. The Force of the Reasons assigned, why, amidst the Ferment of War and Passion, the Treaty proffered by the Government of Bengal had hitherto remained in Suspence, will be duly considered, as will also the Manner in which the Articles relative to Ragonaut Row, the Fort of Gualier and Futtu Sing, are now alone mentioned as Grounds of Objection. Attention will be paid to the probable Motives and Sincerity of that apparent Warmth with which the Duan urges his new Invitation to the Re-establishment of Peace, after making Remarks on the various Events of the War; whereby he observes, "That as full Revenge had been taken for the Disgrace of the Bombay Detachment, and the English Name was a Hundred Times greater than before, and the Dread and Respect of the English so established over all, that if any one should hereafter be at Enmity with them, the same Consequence would be expected to follow; they therefore should be thankful that so small a Force had been able to prevail against such numerous Hosts in every Part, and should by all Means open the Door to Peace and Friendship, and use their utmost Power to root out the French and Hyder Naig."--Upon this Point of Reconciliation with the Maratta State, and the most efficacious Means of accomplishing it, the Duan will be found to write in more explicit Terms, as follows: "What is past is past. At this Time, in which I am writing, the Scale of Strength between the Forces of both Parties hangs equal. No Time can be better than the present, for the Work of Peace. You should look upon this as propitious, and not let it slip; since the Wise never let Opportunity pass, for it is impossible to be recalled. Therefore you should begin a Negotiation through the Mediation of the Nabob Nizam Ul Dowla, who is one of the most principal Chiefs of the Decan. He will represent here whatever you shall think proper to write to him, without Diminution or Exaggeration; and in Return by the same Channel, whatever is to be written, will be written; and let the Nabob Mobarig ul Mulk be applied to in respect of

1782.

Appendix, No.

372.

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“ this Negotiation, who is the firm Pillar of the Fortune and Greatness of the Afsean Race, and to whom you have heretofore written; so that the Raja, the Nabab Maboriz ul Mulk, and the Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah, may join in a Mediation, and obtain from Pundit Purdhaun such a Treaty as may prevent any Disputes in future, and a Plan be laid for the extirpating the Power of Hyder and the French.”

And he concludes his Letter in these Words: “ From the Emotions of my Heart therefore, and the Impulse of Friendship, which attracts me towards you, I have been induced to write so fully. I have not omitted a single Point in this Letter, that could contribute to set Matters in the fullest Light, either in weighing the present Circumstances, or looking forward to future Consequences. I have the strongest Hope, that you will examine the Whole by yourself Word by Word, and approve of all that I have said. And after the Foundation of Peace is thus laid, and I am relieved a little from my Disorder, I will certainly do myself the Honour of having one Time an Interview with you.”

It is remarkable, that no Mention whatever is made of Chimnajee Boosla, or of the Troops in the Cuttack, of whose Forbearance under great Distresses for Money, the former Letters had been filled with very pointed Representations.

It may indeed be proper to observe, upon the general Tenor of this Letter, as well as upon some particular Passages in it, that they certainly discover the strong Effect which Change of Circumstances had upon the Disposition and Language of the Berar Minister. The Conquests of General Goddard in the Guzerat and the Conkan, and his supposed Establishment on the Top of the Ghauts; the unexpected Reverse in Favour of Colonel Camac, against the very superior Forces of Madajee Scindia; the reviving Credit of the British Arms in the Carnatic under Sir Eyre Coote, to which however should be added a Mixture of Dread and Jealousy of Hyder's Ambition, fomented and supported by the French, have apparently contributed to turn the Balance of political Doubt, so far at least on the Side of the English, as to have removed some of the Difficulties before started in the Way of Pacification. There will not escape the Attention of the House, the Lead which is given to the Nizam, in the proposed Renewal of a Mediation for Peace, and the Recommendation of soliciting the Interference of Nudjif Cawn, of whose Preparations and Designs we have noticed the Jealousy of the Bengal

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Bengal Government in the Plan of an Expedition under Colonel Morgan.

It must not however be omitted at the same Time to remark, that the Alarms then evidently entertained by the Duan for the Fate of Poona, would be soon afterwards removed by the Retreat of General Goddard; a Measure which Dewagur had certainly not expected, as appears by this Expression in his Letter: "As it will not be proper for him (General Goddard) to retreat, he will descend from the Ghauts upon Poona."

It is also to be remembered, that the Calcutta Board supposed the General to be still in Post on the Summit of the Ghauts.

What Degree of Influence the subsequent Knowledge of the Difficulty with which he had effected his retrograde Descent to Callian would have upon the Politics of either Government, may be a Subject for Speculation. Your Committee think it proper to confine themselves to the simple Remark of the Fact. Yet it may be added, that the Superior Council have in their last Letter manifested a Quickness of Alarm at any Circumstance which might tend to betray a Slackness or Remission in the vigorous Prosecution of the War; for besides the Dislike of the defensive System which the Presidency of Bombay had resolved upon, they expressed some Apprehension, lest the Measure of sending back the Fort St. George Troops, though conformable to their Instructions, "might have an unfavourable Influence on their Affairs at that Time, (which might be considered at their Crisis) by impressing the Minds of the Public with an Opinion that some Necessity, or a Consciousness of their Inability to prosecute the great Advantages which they had acquired, had compelled them to stop at the Instant of their Completion."

15 May 1781.

Reflecting however with Confidence on their remaining Strength in those Parts, and with Attention to the Necessities of the Service on the Coast of Coromandel, they added, "Yet in other Respects we have no Reason to be dissatisfied with it, since the Troops of this Presidency and that of Bombay are sufficient for the Prosecution of the War and the Defence of our Possessions on the Malabar Coast; and the Services of the Madras Detachment in the Carnatic, may be of great Use and Importance to the Success of the War in which you are engaged with Hyder Ally Cawn."

Your Committee find, that mutual Complaints and Accusations continued to pass between the Two Presidencies of Bengal and Fort Saint George in regard to the

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

1781. the Causes of the distressful War in the Carnatic. On
 Appendix, No. the 9th of January the President and Select Committee
 373. wrote to the Court of Directors, and in Terms of great
 See also Letter, Discontent, at the Imputation thrown upon the Conduct
 dated 17 Feb. of their Government by that of Fort William, endea-
 1781. vouring to fix the Charge upon the latter, on account of
 Appendix, No. the obstinate Support they had given to the War against
 369. the Marattas, to which was to be ascribed every ensuing
 12 Jan. 1781. Misfortune that had befallen the rest of the Company's
 Appendix, No. Possessions. From this Opinion however Your Committee
 374. observe, that Sir Eyre Coote declared a very explicit
 Dissent, because, whatever Reason there might be to allow
 that the Measures taken against the Marattas had given
 Birth to the Idea of a general Combination of the
 Powers of Indostan against the English, he could not for
 many Reasons admit, that the formidable Incursion of
 Hyder Ally into the Carnatic was owing to that Cause
 alone; well knowing that the deliberate Umbrage given
 to the Nizam, by their Behaviour concerning the Pescush
 and the Guntoor Circar, had been the Provocation which
 had incited him to become an Agent in fomenting the
 Offences taken by Hyder, and which he himself ac-
 knowledged to have been the Reasons for his encourag-
 ing a Combination of the Powers against them. While
 at the very Time the Treaty was carrying on with Ba-
 galet Jung, it was a Thing certain, that Hyder would
 have entered into an offensive and defensive Alliance
 with them.

Appendix, No. Yet it is observable, that on the 1st March Sir Eyre
 375. Coote wrote to General Goddard, and expressed much
 1st March 1781. Uneasiness at the apparent Delay of proper Means for
 See also Letter an Accommodation with the Marattas, which he thought
 to Sel. Commit- might have been sooner effected, and which, as the Cure
 tee of Bombay. of all their Distresses, could not be justifiably procrastin-
 ated. His own Words upon this Subject will best
 point out the Idea he entertained of the Origin of the
 War, of the Continuance of it under their present
 Circumstances, and of the Necessity of putting an End
 to it.

“ Although I ever considered the Policy of warring
 “ against the Maratta State a most ruinous one to the
 “ Interests both of the Company and the English Na-
 “ tion, still, on the Eve of your late Success, if we had
 “ no other Power to combat against, I might have sub-
 “ scribed to the Plan you advised me as laid down for
 “ the Operations of your Campaign, as the most likely
 “ to procure us honourable Terms of Accommodation;
 “ but engaged as we are in a Scene of Contention, I
 “ may say with every Power of any Consideration in
 “ India, all Steps, the Event of which could not be
 “ clearly

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ clearly ascertained as an unfailing Remedy, must be
 “ exceptionable. By prosecuting the War our Diffi-
 “ culties must be increased, and the Prospect of ob-
 “ taining Peace become daily more distant. Our Re-
 “ sources, anticipated by the current Demands of our
 “ Military Establishment, to which they are unequal,
 “ and burthened with a heavy Debt, cannot long sup-
 “ port the present System. I must therefore impose it
 “ upon you as a Duty you owe to your King, your
 “ Country, and your Employers, to leave no Means
 “ which may depend upon you untried to effect a Peace
 “ with the Marattas, and which may enable you speedi-
 “ ly to carry into Execution my Orders for entering,
 “ and creating a powerful Diversion in Hyder Ally’s
 “ Country on the Malabar Side.”

It has appeared to Your Committee, that the Presi-
 dent and Select Committee of Bombay excused their
 Conduct to Sir Eyre Coote in a Letter dated 26th April,
 wherein they attributed the particular Line of it to the
 Recommendation of the Superior Government; adding
 thereupon, that General Goddard also acted under simi-
 lar Authority and Instruction. In further Exculpation
 of themselves, with regard to the Object against which
 he advised the particular Direction of their Hostilities,
 they assured the Commander in Chief, that though they
 were convinced of the Necessity, and were sincerely desirous
 of bringing the Maratta War to a Conclusion,
 yet until that Enemy would consent to an Accommoda-
 tion, it would be as impracticable and as unsafe for them
 to employ the Army against the Possessions of Hyder
 Ally, as it would be for him to make a Diversion in their
 Favour against the Marattas. They had already done
 their utmost, in having resolved to reduce their Plan of
 Military Operations to a mere System of Defence; and
 as there was no Doubt of Hyder and the Marattas being
 bound by mutual Engagements which they would prob-
 ably abide by so long as they might find it to their In-
 terest or Safety, Provision must be made to resist the At-
 tempts of both those Powers, until one or other could
 be detached from their Engagements or effectually de-
 pressed,---It will be hardly necessary to remind the
 House, that the Remonstrances of the Superior Council,
 under Date 10 May, again entirely clashed with the
 Wishes and Conceptions of the Commander in Chief,
 as much as they were repugnant to the System of that
 Government to which they were addressed.

It is remarkable that Sir Eyre Coote intimated, from
 Information he had received, that Hyder was so anxious
 to defeat their Views of Peace with the Marattas, and
 had carried his Intrigues so far as to authorize Ragonaut
 Row

Letter from
 Bombay to Sir
 Eyre Coote, 26
 April 1781.
 Appendix, No.
 376.

See Postscript to
 his Letter.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Row to employ his Credit in the Expenditure of whatever Sum might be necessary to that End. Your Committee have indeed in vain sought for any Accounts of Ragoba's Proceedings in the latest Records of the Company, and can therefore give no certain Relation of his Behaviour under the reduced Circumstances which the Orders of the Superior Government had prescribed for him. He has been distinguished by no other apparent Consequence, or even Notice in the late Transactions, than what the Suspicions of the Poona Ministry, and the personal Animosity of the Nizam have given to him. The single remaining Object of Hostilities against the Marattas, was declared to be the Hope of accomplishing a Pacification, on more advantageous and honourable Terms to the Company than had yet been offered or listened to by the Enemy. It has appeared, that the Superior Government had taken chiefly upon itself the necessary Supply of Force and Treasure, as well as the Direction and Responsibility of the War, which was now spreading, by a Variety of active Operations, from the Banks of the Jumna to the Coast of Malabar. The Affairs of the Carnatic were also in a great Measure dependant for Support and Recovery on the Efforts of the Government of Bengal, as the Strength and Resources of the Madras Presidency, and of their Ally the Nabob Walaw Jaw, were confessedly unequal to Resistance. The Situation indeed of the latter, was by himself represented to be most deplorable, not only from the Desolation of his Country, but from the Weight of his Debts, particularly to European Creditors, and from the Reduction of his Authority. Under the Pressure of these Distresses, he sought for a partial Relief by an extraordinary Application to the Superior Council for their still further Interference in the Affairs of the Carnatic, and in the Regulation of his public and private Interests. Some Account of this Address, and the Conduct of the Calcutta Board thereupon, is given in their Letter, under Date 27 April, to the Court of Directors; and the Papers subjoined in Appendix No. 376, will further explain this singular Representation and Transaction.

See Appendix
No. 364.
Appendix, No.
376, B.

The Nabob had sent his Dewan, accompanied by an English Gentleman (Mr. R. Sullivan) to Calcutta (where they arrived in the Middle of March) having given them full Powers to propose and settle an Interchange of Articles, upon which might be founded an Agreement by the immediate Influence and Authority of the controlling Government; and it appears, that the Governor General and Council, in assenting to these Proposals, considered them as a Sort of temporary Engagement,

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

gagement, which they hoped might serve as the Basis of another Treaty, to be concluded under the Orders and Directions of the Company, and even with the Sanction of the English Parliament. It will be seen by an Examination of the original Papers, what were the apparent Motives of the Nabob's Solicitation, and how anxious he seemed for a more formal Avowal of his Right to nominate a Successor to his Dominions, as well as to extend them by the Annexation of several Talooks in the Balagaut, and by a Resumption of the Zemindary of Tanjore. There will also be found the Reasons which seemed to influence the superior Government, when they considered the Necessity of some Arrangement, for securing a more certain Resource from the Revenues of the Carnatic towards the Expences of the War; and for that and other Purposes thought proper to send back Mr. Sullivan, as the Minister of the Bengal Government, to reside at the Nabob's Durbar, "for the Representation of such Matters as might at any Time require his Interposition in that Character, and in their Name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council or Select Committee of Fort Saint George; and they granted him Credentials to that Effect in the usual Form.

Your Committee have now submitted to the House the full Extent of Information which we have been enabled to collect upon the Subject under our Enquiry, in as much Order and Detail as the Quantity and Variety of it would readily permit. We desire to point to the annexed Papers for such a View of the State of the Revenues and the Military Force of Bengal, as we could make out from the irregular Materials with which we have been furnished, and to refer at the same Time to the Appendix No. 377, for some additional Information upon the Subject.

Appendix, No.
377.
Estimates for
1780-1, and for
1781-2.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

STATE of the Treasury at Bengal on the 30th April 1781, as per last Advices received.

				Current Rupees.
Ready Money.				
General Treasury.				
In ready Money	—	22,969 14 3		
In Ingots	—	5,00,943 5 9		
			5,23,913 4 —	
Khalfah	—	—	1,43,523 10 9	
				6,67,436 14 9
Bills receivable.				
General Treasury	Sa. Rs.	10,963 3 5	12,717 5 —	
Khalfah	—	3,26,269 — —	3,78,472 — 6	
				3,91,189 5 6
Mint.				
General Treasury	—	—	62,158 14 9	
Khalfah	—	Sa. Rs. 1,48,392 4 10	1,72,135 — 3	
				2,34,293 15 —
Unforted Treasure	Rs.	3,24,029 — —	valued at —	3,56,431 14 6
			Current Rupees	16,49,352 1 9

The AMOUNT of appropriated Sums as follows :

				Current Rupees.
Balance Account Deposits	—	9,22,828 5 8		
Do. Accountant General to the Mayor's Court		1,34,161 13 9		
Do. of the old Bonded Debt, on which the Interest has ceased by public Advertisement		79,342 11 10		
Do. on Account the Churchwardens, bearing a running Interest, by Order of the Court of Directors	—	—	57,600 — —	
				11,93,932 15 3
The Amount of the New Loans as follows :				
		Ct. Rs.		
New Bonded Debt	—	—	85,15,951 1 6	
Four per Cent. Remittances				
Loan 1780, Current Rupees	19,39,900 — —			
Do. 1781	5,79,800 — —			
			25,19,700 — —	
Annuities	—	—	1,06,730 — —	
				C. Rs. 1,11,42,381 1 6

East India House,
5th March, 1782.

Errors excepted.
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

RETURN

Directions

Directions

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

The STATE and DISPOSITION of the Forces upon the Bengal Establishment as by Letter received from the Governor General and Council, dated 3d February 1781.

Existing Force within and without the Provinces on this Side of the Jumna,
not including Colonel Pearce's Detachment,

	Men,
European Infantry, Officers included	1,706
Artillery, Do. Do.	714
Native Infantry, Officers included	19,440
Cavalry, 2 Regiments, Do.	1,017

Abroad, on Service with Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote,

European Artillery, Officers included	116
Do. Infantry	423

Abroad with Brigadier General Goddard,

One Regiment of Cavalry, Officers included	350
European Artillery	88
Golandaaze	134
Native Infantry, Officers included	4,643

With Colonel Pearce,

One Company of Europeans, Artillery Officers included	108
Golandaaze	121
Native Infantry	5,703

With Lieutenant Colonel Camac,

Native Cavalry	164
European Artillery	22
Native Infantry, Officers included	6,070
Foreign Rangers	114

Wanting to complete the Strength,

European Infantry	475
Artillery	64
Sepoys	7,998
Cavalry	427

East India House,
5th March 1782.

Errors excepted,

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Your Committee indeed think it proper here to remark, that the Accounts of the Revenues and of the Military Establishments, which we have occasionally exhibited in the Course of these Two Reports, are only intended to convey a general Idea of the State of those Objects at different Periods, and to serve as a Sort of Table of Reference for the Reader during his Consideration of each Series of those political Transactions and Events, upon which it was our particular Duty in this Place to expatiate. At the End of this Report we desire to place a general Review of the same Object for a Course of Years, from 1771 to the latest Accounts received; and have added comparative Balances of the Receipts and Disbursements at annual Periods in that Interval, as well upon the Articles represented in the Charts before exhibited, as on other Sources of Profit or Expence arising from the Commercial Transactions of the Company's Governments. The more full and more exact Investigation of those Points, as well as several others, may become the Subjects of some future Reports, when it shall be thought adviseable to pursue them. We have here only to add, that we shall subjoin in the Appendix No. 378, the Particulars of those Charges, which we can discover to have attended the several Expeditions and Armaments occasioned by the War with the Marattas. It is evident, that the Expence of the Detachment under General Goddard alone has considerably exceeded One Crore of Rupees.

Appendix, No.
378.

Your Committee will now conclude the whole Subject of our Enquiry with some Account of those Orders of the Company, which do not appear to have reached their Governments in India to whom they were addressed, before the last Dispatches were sent from those distant Provinces. This must be esteemed an indispensable Addition not only for the Purpose of explaining the Sentiments of the Court of Directors on preceding Transactions, and on the Line of Conduct which they point out for future Observation, but also in the View of directing the Judgment of the House upon the Degree of Probability which the Influence of those Instructions, if properly obeyed, might be allowed to add to the Hope, that a speedy Termination would be put to our unfortunate Diffensions with the Native Powers of India.

There has indeed been communicated to Your Committee, a Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council, under Date 12th April 1780, which appears not to have reached Calcutta before the Month of March in the following Year. It seems to have been written under the immediate Impression of Alarm from the powerful
Armaments

Appendix, No.
379.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Armaments and supposed Designs of the French against our Settlements in India, and to have contained an earnest Recommendation of Peace with the Marattas on any Terms, by which the Exclusion of the French from all Establishment within that Empire might be sufficiently determined and confirmed.

Before the Arrival of this Dispatch at the Place of its Destination, the Circumstances of Affairs were certainly very much altered; and the House will immediately recollect, from the Information they have seen, what the Nature of those Changes was, and what Influence they had on the political Situation of the Company's Governments. On the 27th April 1781, the Governor General and Council acknowledge to have received this Letter, with Two others of subsequent Dates, on the 13th March preceding, and make this short Reply to them: "We have nothing to say in Answer to the Letters we have the Honour to acknowledge, and in Addition to the Information already sent to you, but that the Orders given to us have received and always will receive our punctual Execution of them."

On the 2d February 1781, the Court of Directors having then, as it appears, received Accounts of General Goddard's First Campaign in the Guzerat, and of the Design and Prospect of Success against Bassein, with a fortunate Event to that Enterprize, and seem to agree with the Sentiments of the Bombay Presidency upon the defensive Plan to which they intended to confine their subsequent Views. But it appears, that the great Source of Anxiety to the Court was still the Exclusion of the French from the Maratta Dominions; and they remind their Council of Bengal, that the First Plan of Operations, when they sent Military Assistance to Bombay, was "confined merely to the Objects of Security to the English Possessions in India, and to the Exclusion of the natural Enemies of the British Government from any Influence or Connection with the Marattas."—These Ideas they declare to be consonant to their own Wishes on the Subject, and expressly point out the Conditions which they should esteem desirable in any Treaty of Accommodation:—"The open and avowed Predilection of the Court of Poona, in Favour of French Agents, was the only Ground upon which we countenanced Hostilities against the Marattas. Upon the Removal of European Influence, we repeat our most anxious Solicitude to have a speedy Termination put to the War. And as Conquest is by no Means our Object, we desire no other Benefit from the late Success of our Arms than a full Compliance with the Stipulations of the Treaty of Poorunder, and the

See Appendix

364.

29 April, and 17 May 1780.

See the Extract from this Letter, 2 February 1781, Appendix, No. 380.

"Cession

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

" Cession of Bassein, as a necessary Appendage to Sal-
" sette."

On these Terms they had no Objection to restore the Conquests in the Guzerat.—But they add, that if contrary to their Expectations, unfortunate Circumstances should have rendered it impossible to make Peace on such Conditions, "and if supporting the War should be found impracticable, without reducing their Investments, and depriving them of those Aids which Bengal had usually furnished to their China-Trade," a speedy Accommodation would in such Case become necessary upon the best Terms possible, consistently with the Honour of the Company, and the Security of their Possessions.

When the first imperfect Intelligence arrived in England of the Invasion of the Carnatic by Hyder Ally, Your Committee find that the Court on the 11th April dispatched Letters to their several Presidencies, containing their Instructions to them upon that alarming Event.

They particularly exhorted the Superior Government to an Harmony and Unanimity in their Councils, which they more confidently expected, because (to use their own Words) "it does not appear to us that you have differed in Sentiment concerning those Transactions on the Coast, which, we fear, have been the immediate Cause of the Troubles in the Carnatic."

In order to counteract as much as possible the Effect of these new Hostilities with Hyder, the Court appear to have strongly recommended an Endeavour to put an End to those with the Marattas, and to prevail upon the Poona Government to quit their Engagements with Hyder, as an unnatural Alliance on their Part, except against the English, with whom their Cause of Quarrel was temporary. But we perceive, that the Court, observing further on the Impossibility of giving decisive Instructions, without a certain Knowledge of Events, leave a discretionary Power with the Governor General and Council, and only add, "that a safe and immediate Peace, both with Hyder and the Marattas, was to be their primary Object:" And indeed, Your Committee find, they recommend this Principle of Pacification to be extended to a general Restoration of Tranquillity with all the neighbouring Powers, "on Terms of the most perfect Moderation, in order to be able to abridge their own insupportable Charges, and to relieve their Friends and Allies from additional Expences incurred on Account of the War, and also, that they might be able to exert their whole Force

" against

3781.—Letter from Court of Directors, 11 April.

Appendix, No. 381.

See also Letter of that Date from Committee of Secrecy.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

“ against the National Enemies, if the Continuance of
 “ European Troubles should render it necessary.”

The Fall of Bassein, the News of which reached the Court of Directors after the Dispatch of the Letter General Letter
 abovementioned, occasioned some particular Orders rela- from Court of
 tive to that Acquisition, and to the adviseable Terms of Directors, dated
 Peace with the Marattas. 31 May 1781.
 Appendix, No.
 382.

“ As the Fall of Bassein was an Event expected by
 “ our Governor General and Council, and by our Select
 “ Committee of Bombay, we hope, according to their
 “ own Ideas, and agreeable to the Tenor of our In-
 “ structions of the 2d of February, that upon giving up
 “ the other Districts lately obtained to the Marattas,
 “ Bassein may have been preserved to the Company;
 “ but we are nevertheless clearly of Opinion, that if
 “ Peace could not be re-established with the Marattas
 “ without giving up Bassein, and if their Assistance in
 “ repelling the Incursions of Hyder Ally could be ob-
 “ tained by the Sacrifice of that Fortress, in such Case
 “ Bassein should be forthwith restored. And indeed,
 “ the State of Affairs at Fort Saint George by the last
 “ Advices, is so very different from what we had Reason
 “ to expect when he wrote the before-mentioned Letter,
 “ that if Peace be purchased by the Restitution of Bassein,
 “ and of other Conquests made from the Marattas, Sal-
 “ sette and Carranga excepted, we are convinced that
 “ the absolute Necessity of the Measure must have been
 “ evident before it would be adopted; and in such Case
 “ it will have our Approbation.”

And Your Committee find, that the Court, in Letters 2 February,
 of the same Date with those we have now taken Notice 11 April,
 of, direct their Administration at Bombay to consider the 31 May 1782.
 Orders sent to the Governor General and Council on Appendix, No.
 political Affairs, as addressed to themselves in all Cases 383.
 which required their Co-operation, particularly with the
 View of restoring a speedy, safe, and honourable Peace;
 and further enjoin them, “ that all Instructions given,
 “ and Requisitions made by the Governor General and
 “ Council, for the Accomplishment of that desirable
 “ Purpose, should be duly observed and carried into
 “ Execution.”

In Regard to Ragoba, Your Committee observe, that Par. 10.
 his personal Safety and the Security of a Provision for his Letter 31 May
 Support during his Life, were Objects uniformly recom- 1781.
 mended to the Attention and Care of the Governor
 General and Council, by the Court of Directors; and
 they appear to have given similar Assurances to Ragoba
 himself, in a Letter dated 19th June 1781, and express Letter to Ragoba,
 their Hope, that such Provision would in all Respects 19 June 1781.
 be suitable to his Dignity, though they were not able at Appendix, No.
 this 384.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

this Distance of Time and Place, to say how far it might be in the Power of their Governor General and Council to gratify all his Expectations.

Appendix, No.
385.

It having thus appeared, by the Letters referred to, and by another under Date 11th December 1781, that the Re-establishment of Peace with the Marattas, and with all the Indian Powers, has been the principal Object of the Instructions which the Company have lately sent to their Governments in India, Your Committee will express a Hope, that so desirable an End may be forwarded to a happy Accomplishment by the Circumstances of Sir Eyre Coote's Success in the Carnatic, and by the very considerable Addition of European Force, which may probably have joined the British Armies in those Parts, since the last Dispatches were sent from thence.

Your Committee cannot put an entire Conclusion to these Reports, without endeavouring to remind the House of the great Mass of Materials from which we have been obliged to select these Points of Information, now submitted to their Attention in the present Form. This, we must hope, will be admitted as a sufficient Excuse for the Length of them; because, though much was laid aside as useless or impertinent, there remained a great deal which could not be rejected. For any Deficiency of Method or Conciseness, we have only to plead the Nature of the Subject and the Necessity of the Times, which called for as speedy a Return as could be faithfully made to the Orders and Instructions of the House. In this last Point, we trust, there will be found no material, as there assuredly was no intentional Failure; and we therefore submit the other Defects to the Candour and Indulgence of the House.

Note, In the Course of the several Appendixes the Reader will meet with Passages so incorrect as to render the Sense very incomplete; but which, upon Examination, prove to be exact Copies of the Originals in the East-India House.

ANNUAL AMOUNT of civil, marine, and military, Charges, incurred by the East-India Company, in Bengal, to the last Accounts received. Also the Amount of the Difference

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

ANNUAL AMOUNT of civil, marine, and military, Charges, incurred by the East-India Company, in Bengal, from May, 1771, to the last Accounts received: Also the Amount of the Difference between the net Revenues and Charges.

CHARGES.									
Total net Revenues, Customs, &c.	Civil.	Marine.	Military.			Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges defrayed by the Comp.	Revenues more than Charges.	
			Total Amount.	Defrayed by the Nabob.	Net Am. defrayed by Comp.				
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
2373650	154620	52161	1164348	20766	1143582	354916	1075279	668371	
2327137	180093	53958	1288667	63342	1225325	299895	1759271	567866	
2481404	159537	53700	134883	131430	1173453	101745	1488435	902969	
2823984	231722	36510	1080304	240750	839554	105104	1212890	1611094	
2966387	291903	44065	1051969	327800	724169	101484	1161621	1804766	
2784502	290075	35117	942119	280081	662038	85986	1073216	1711286	
2567452	401183	76110	1184708	366769	817939	93746	1288978	1178474	
2687657	401348	152462	1846237	855575	990662	152150	1696622	991035	
21012173	2110481	504083	9863235	2286513	7576722	1295026	11486312	9525861	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£.
May. 1771	to	April. 1772							
1772	—	1773							
1773	—	1774							
1774	—	1775							
1775	—	1776							
1776	—	1777							
1777	—	1778							
1778	—	1779							

East-India House,
23d of March, 1782.

(Errors excepted.)
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

from May 1771 to Apr

2.

Civil and Military Charges, dues to other

Charges	Military	and	Civil	Charges
1771	164 348	157	157	157
1772	128 007	157	157	157
1773	107 883	157	157	157
1774	108 803	157	157	157

GENERAL STATE of Receipts and Disbursements in Bengal for Eight Years

RECEIPTS.

		Nett Amount of Territorial Revenues and Customs, clear of Charges, Collection, Commission to the Company's Servants, Stipends, and Jaghire.		Received on several Accounts, viz. Of the Nabob of Owde, Account the Treaty of Benares, and towards the Military Expences on Account of Deposits, &c.	Bond Debt contracted in the Year.	Amount of sundry Gains arising on Batta, Gains at the Factories, on Indian Goods, &c.	Amount of Remittances from other Settlements.				Amount of Car-goes from Europe at Europe Price, with 10 per Cent.	Amount of Profit on European Goods sold in the Year.	Total Receipts.
		Nett Amount of Revenues arising from Customs, &c. possessed before the Year 1757.	Nett Amount of Territorial Revenues lately obtained.				Amount received for Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors.	Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.			
May to April		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1771 — 1772		31,709	2,341,941	20,990	595,610	38,138	47,366	—	1,511	9,963	140,265	32,071	3,259,5
1772 — 1773		28,726	2,298,441	100,460	81,417	52,818	212,198	—	—	10,470	56,663	25,775	2,866,9
1773 — 1774		42,999	2,438,405	419,992	29,664	50,418	51,626	—	4,198	9,261	87,424	26,169	3,160,1
1774 — 1775		46,114	2,777,870	344,996	—	50,347	215,651	—	182	5,910	96,072	27,773	3,564,9
1775 — 1776		48,316	2,818,071	856,469	—	62,402	216,826	—	—	17,384	146,318	32,231	4,198,0
1776 — 1777		29,459	2,755,043	544,476	—	48,719	237,029	—	117,450	16,907	185,276	37,081	3,971,4
1777 — 1778		37,410	2,530,042	623,355	—	36,166	260,146	—	—	11,915	153,333	35,721	3,688,0
1778 — 1779		30,848	2,656,809	594,633	—	32,186	116,476	18,500	—	56,922	120,583	55,733	3,782,6
£.		295,581	20,616,622	3,505,371	706,691	317,224	1,357,318	118,500	123,341	138,732	985,934	272,554	28,491,8

Amount of Bond Debt at the following Periods.

		£.
1772	—	1,223,259
1773	—	1,294,629
1774	—	1,324,291
1775	—	1,020,215
1776	—	486,385
1777	—	76,819
1778	—	41,588
1779	—	25,936
February 29	—	27,589
31st October	—	48,578

Total of Charges

1771 —
1772 —
1773 —
1774 —
1775 —
1776 —
1777 —
1778 —

East India House,
23 March, 1782.

Errors excepted.

Rep. VI.

John
Auditor of the

Eight Years, from May 1771 to April 1779, being to the India Accounts received, 1779 II

T N D I S B U R S E M I E N T S.												
Total Receipts.	Civil and Military Charges, to income nominal				Bond Debt discharged in the Year.	Amount of Losses arising on Barra, Losses at the Factories, on Indian Goods, &c.	Amount of Losses on European Goods sold in the Year.	Amount of Remittances to other Settlements.			Amount of Cargoes to Europe, valued at Prime Cost.	Total Disbursements.
	Civil Charges.	Military Charges.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Amount of Payments for Reftitution, Donation, Account, Deposits, &c. &c.				Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
3,259,564	206,781	1,164,348	354,916	85,491	—	64,973	2,904	—	47,782	82,577	874,420	2,884,192
2,866,968	234,051	1,228,667	299,895	32,282	—	95,515	779	—	156,663	84,415	634,874	2,817,141
3,160,186	213,237	1,304,883	101,745	31,989	—	159,945	1,534	—	229,817	59,979	624,846	2,727,975
3,564,915	268,232	1,080,304	105,104	205,154	304,076	144,943	2,823	128,180	106,082	22,440	932,786	3,300,324
4,198,017	335,968	1,051,969	101,484	32,232	533,833	140,458	1,402	123,746	306,437	105,367	705,584	3,438,480
3,971,440	325,192	942,119	85,986	108,057	409,566	113,056	619	121,094	207,677	91,209	1,019,826	3,424,401
3,688,088	477,293	1,184,708	93,746	107,059	35,230	60,290	1,185	12,983	273,051	187,571	919,911	3,353,029
3,782,690	553,810	1,846,237	152,150	280,446	15,652	55,555	540	313,014	251,412	81,694	1,422,080	4,972,550
28,491,868	2,614,564	9,863,235	1,295,026	882,710	1,298,357	834,735	11,786	699,017	1,578,921	715,252	7,134,327	26,927,932

Total of Civil and Military Charges and Buildings.

	£.
1771	1,726,045
1772	1,822,613
1773	1,619,865
1774	1,453,640
1775	1,489,421
1776	1,353,297
1777	1,755,747
1778	2,552,197

	Receipts more than Disbursements.	Disbursements more than Receipts.
1771	£. 375,72	£.
1772	39,827	—
1773	432,211	—
1774	264,791	—
1775	759,537	—
1776	547,036	—
1777	335,059	—
1778	—	1,189,900
£	2,753,836	1,189,900
Deduct Disbursements more	1,189,900	
Nett Receipts more	£. 1,563,936	

John Annis,
Clerk of Indian Accounts.

Deduct Disbursements more

Nett Receipts more

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

ANNUAL AMOUNT of the civil, marine, and military, Charges, incurred by the East-India Company, at Bombay, and Subordinates, from 1771 to the last Accounts received : Also the Amount of the Difference between the net Revenues and Charges.

CHARGES.					Charges more than Revenues.	
Total net Rev. Customs, &c.	Civil.	Marine.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Total Charges.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1771 — 75475	75618	80210	214870	40155	410853	
1772 — 85975	72914	57748	176306	77848	384816	
1773 — 109163	81376	63337	172978	29696	347387	
1774 — 128516	117959	55087	209918	36598	419562	
1775 — 227164	86981	63915	199558	22498	372952	
1776 — 249915	78515	57320	208037	16907	360779	
1777 — 249857	70996	61258	219619	12500	364373	
1778 — 229558	109357	57988	272037	71509	510891	
£. 1355623	693716	496863	1673323	307711	3171613	
					1815990	

East-India House,
23d of March, 1782.

(Errors excepted.)
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

GENERAL STATE of Receipts and Disbursements at Bombay, and Subordinates, for Eight Years.

R E C E I P T S.

	Nett Amount of Territorial Revenues and Customs, clear of Charges, Collection, &c.		Amount received on Account of Deposits, by the Accountant General of the Mayor's Court, and on sundry Accounts.	Bond Debt contracted in the Year.	Amount of sundry Gains arising on Batta, Gains at the Factories, on Indian Goods, &c.	Amount received for Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors.	Amount of Remittances from other Settlements.			Amount of Cargoes from Europe, at Europe Price, with 10 per Cent.	Amount of Profits on European Goods sold in the Year.	Total Receipts.
	Nett Amount of Revenues arising from Customs, &c. possessed before the Year 1757.	Nett Amount of Territorial Revenues lately obtained.					Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.			
August to July	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.
1771 — 1772	68,572	6,903	6,188	70,242	4,136	115,336	—	154,369	82,338	141,201	19,569	668,854
1772 — 1773	68,088	17,887	10,689	35,139	10,777	88,112	—	144,757	12,524	228,668	33,238	649,879
August—April												
1773 — 1774	68,809	40,354	1,279	23,569	2,943	14,203	—	175,114	3,256	79,579	19,272	428,376
May — April												
1774 — 1775	62,863	65,653	20,821	59,134	2,630	54,870	116,589	221,103	12,534	120,012	42,003	778,212
1775 — 1776	66,440	160,724	41,111	122,197	17,762	15,945	154,073	164,236	144	115,804	8,388	866,824
1776 — 1777	68,451	181,474	103,524	93,355	5,984	117,675	33,810	173,491	40,516	103,774	102,224	1,024,278
1777 — 1778	67,557	182,310	4,911	—	5,826	72,117	783	222,131	4,047	111,826	31,143	702,651
1778 — 1779	55,937	173,621	745	111,871	6,751	9,616	122	193,752	373	90,257	48,221	691,266
£. s. g.	526,717	828,926	189,286	515,507	56,809	487,874	305,377	1,448,953	155,712	991,121	304,058	5,810,340

Amount of Bond Debts at the following Periods.

	£. s. g.
April 1772	90,059
1773	126,198
1774	149,767
1775	208,901
1776	331,198
1777	424,553
1778	361,063
1779	472,189
1780	652,419
17th May, 1781	1,052,527

Total of Civil and Military and Building

1772	—	—
1773	—	—
1774	—	—
1775	—	—
1776	—	—
1777	—	—
1778	—	—
1779	—	—

East India House,
23d March, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Affairs.

for Eight Years, from August 1771 to April 1779, being to the latest Accounts received.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total Receipts.	DISBURSEMENTS.											
	Civil and Military Charges.			Amount paid on Account of Deposits, by the Accomptant General of the Mayor's Court, and on sundry Accounts.	Bond Debt discharged in the Year.	Amount of sundry Losses arising on Batta, Losses at the Factories, on Indian Goods, &c.	Amount of Losses on European Goods sold in the Year	Amount of Remittances to other Settlements.			Amount of Car. goes to Europe, valued at Prime Coll.	Total Disbursements.
	Civil.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.					Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8,854	155,828	214,870	40,155	3,984	—	18,058	9,925	18,212	13,411	26,104	98,908	599,485
9,879	130,662	176,306	77,848	1,973	—	26,270	8,130	20,000	32,804	22,397	127,351	623,741
8,376	144,713	172,978	29,696	1,037	—	14,354	8,583	—	30,619	21,283	78,194	501,457
8,212	173,046	209,918	36,598	39,739	—	8,860	3,207	—	2,113	15,841	72,839	592,157
6,824	150,896	199,558	22,498	115,430	—	81,564	3,677	14,892	17,173	18,284	32,109	655,081
4,278	135,835	208,037	16,907	324,713	—	71,404	2,530	23,557	10,341	38,753	83,401	915,478
2,651	132,254	219,619	12,500	23,665	63,490	46,984	1,761	29,630	4,177	17,806	98,126	650,072
1,266	167,345	272,037	71,509	142,824	—	90,905	4,915	832	753	53,324	55,087	859,531
0,340	£. s. d. 1,190,579	1,673,323	307,711	653,365	63,490	388,399	42,728	107,153	111,396	213,852	646,006	5,398,002

Civil and Military Charges and Buildings.

£. s. d.
410,853
384,816
347,387
428,562
372,952
360,779
364,373
510,891
£. s. d. 1,180,613

				Receipts more than Disbursements.	Disbursements more than Receipts.
1771	—	1772	—	£. 69,369	—
1772	—	1773	—	26,138	—
1773	—	1774	—	—	73,081
1774	—	1775	—	186,055	—
1775	—	1776	—	210,743	—
1776	—	1777	—	108,800	—
1777	—	1778	—	52,579	—
1778	—	1779	—	—	168,265
				653,684	241,346
Deduct Disbursements more				241,346	
Net Receipts more				£. 412,338	

John Annis,
of Indian Accounts.

GENERAL STATE of Receipts and Disbursements at Fort Saint George, and Subordinates, for

GENERAL STATE of Receipts and Disbursements at Fort Saint George, and Subordinates, for																	
Nett Amount of Territorial Revenues and Customs, clear of Charges of Collection, Commission to the Company's Servants, &c.		Received on several Accounts, Of the Nabob, towards Military Expenses, Stores returned from him, on Account Deposits, &c.		Bond Debt contracted in the Year		Amount of fundry Gains arising on Barra, Gains at the Factories, on Indian Goods, &c.		Amount received for Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors.		Amount of Remittances from other Settlements.			Amount of Cargoes from Europe, at Price with 10 per Cent.		Amount of Profit on European Goods sold in the Year.		Total Receipts.
Nett Amount of Revenues arising from Customs, &c. possessed before the Year 1757.	Nett Amount of Territorial Revenues lately obtained.									Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.					
May to April	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.	£. s. g.
1771—1772	59,088	499,772	204,884	14,000	24,064	55,225	—	1,015	21,542	61,705	7,488	948,783	182				
1772—1773	72,157	457,076	332,666	21,249	19,662	56,500	17,790	18,661	77,366	87,907	11,383	1,172,417	202				
1773—1774	64,738	460,024	362,545	200	28,662	1,600	—	4,664	16,474	104,405	14,961	1,058,273	150				
1774—1775	72,951	430,678	467,241	—	33,640	46,193	—	—	9,782	145,232	29,368	1,235,085	187				
1775—1776	62,187	452,404	245,200	—	11,670	49,091	—	—	93,122	103,794	19,009	1,036,477	187				
1776—1777	67,337	496,012	191,466	—	16,712	60,243	—	—	89,202	93,620	22,698	1,037,290	187				
1777—1778	77,972	205,276	419,499	—	14,663	50,645	26,568	8,754	166,522	206,659	26,790	1,203,348	187				
1778—1779	63,630	430,578	386,557	64,392	14,663	61,182	112,963	25,928	80,646	114,121	26,790	1,381,450	187				
£. s. g.	540,060	3,431,820	2,610,058	99,841	163,736	380,679	157,321	59,022	554,656	917,443	158,487	9,073,123	£. s. g.				

Amount of Bond Debt at the following Periods.

	£. s. g.
30th April — 1772	53,797
— 1773	75,046
— 1774	75,246
— 1775	68,624
— 1776	51,552
— 1777	51,145
— 1778	50,889
— 1779	115,280
13 October — 1779	118,770
29 February — 1780	162,750
30 November — 1780	25,721

Total of Civil Charges and

1771	—
1772	—
1773	—
1774	—
1775	—
1776	—
1777	—
1778	—

£. s. g.

East India House,
23 March, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Account

ates, for Eight Years, from May 1771 to April 1779, being to the latest Accounts received.

DISBURSEMENTS.													
Civil and Military Charges.							Amount of Remittances to other Settlements.						
Civil.	Military.	Buildings and Fortifications.	Amount of Payments on sundry Accounts Stores supplied the Nabob, &c.	Bond Debt discharged in the Year.	Amount of sundry Losses arising on Batta, Losses at the Factories, on Indian Goods, &c.	Amount of Losses on European Goods sold in the Year.	Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.	Amount of Cargoes to Europe, valued at Prime Cost.	Total Disbursements.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
783	49,936	633,440	65,811	2,450	—	15,045	262	17,326	13,163	22,139	242,036	1,061,598	
417	52,508	544,185	55,031	17,162	—	22,737	—	36,992	16,912	35,731	205,090	986,258	
273	51,104	677,114	86,774	12,699	—	48,059	76	4,664	25,436	2,781	247,702	1,156,409	
085	48,729	594,908	113,783	744	6,623	45,875	7,180	1,825	73,523	16,589	161,701	1,071,480	
477	47,118	474,559	16,410	828	17,072	14,530	3,937	19,652	28,924	19,525	268,487	911,042	
290	48,662	550,663	150,254	18,050	407	23,838	4,580	4,702	21,202	16,183	293,275	1,131,816	
348	90,368	646,870	82,007	904	256	34,307	4,682	86,422	18,822	20,901	328,587	1,314,126	
450	92,743	930,163	76,651	2,219	—	34,307	4,682	35,346	1,199	38,613	306,191	1,522,114	
123	£. s. d.	481,158	5,051,902	646,721	55,056	24,358	238,698	25,139	206,839	199,181	172,462	2,053,069	9,154,843

al of Civil and Military Charges and Buildings.

£. s. d.
749,177
651,724
814,992
757,420
538,087
749,579
819,245
1,099,557
£. s. d.
6,179,781

s,
n Accounts.

	Receipts. more than Disbursements.	Disbursements more than Receipts.
1771	£. —	812,115
1772	—	186,159
1773	—	98,136
1774	—	163,605
1775	—	125,435
1776	—	94,526
1777	—	110,778
1778	—	140,664
£.	475,199	556,919
Deduct Receipts more	—	475,199
Nett Disbursements more	£.	81,720

GENERAL STATE of Receipts and Disbursements at Bencoolen for Eight Years, f

R E C E I P T S.

	Nett Amount of Revenues.	Bond Debt contracted in the Year.	Notes in Circula- tion.	Amount of Sundry Gains arising on Pepper at the Facto- ries, &c. &c.	Amount received for Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors.	Account of Remittances from other Settlements.			Amount of Cargoes from Europe, at Europe Price, with 10 per Cent.	Total Receipts.
						Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.		
May to April	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1771 — 1772 — —	2,068	—	10,687	14,206	4,021	1,388	8,554	10,059	18,120	69,103
1772 — 1773 — —	3,121	—	—	32,432	41,460	14,879	1,565	6,298	39,762	139,517
1773 — 1774 — —	2,580	—	—	22,989	45,385	6,961	4,229	11,103	39,310	132,557
1774 — 1775 — —	2,921	—	5,000	6,197	40,826	,075	6,656	6,159	15,271	86,105
1775 — 1776 — —	3,133	—	—	11,661	37,176	33,599	27,659	7,461	19,406	140,095
1776 — 1777 — —	3,210	—	15,787	6,236	5,152	4,843	14,227	14,499	14,341	78,295
1777 — 1778 — —	3,139	—	27,754	14,285	34,815	19,026	22,396	8,913	27,693	158,021
1778 — 1779 — —	3,114	6,775	98,603	5,037	55,514	400	3,500	10,554	18,518	142,787
	23,286	6,775	39 75	113,043	264,349	84,171	88,786	75,046	192,421	946,480

East India House,
23d March, 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

Total Civil a
and

1771 —
1772 —
1773 —
1774 —
1775 —
1776 —
1777 —
1778 —

Years, from May 1771 to April 1779, being to the latest Accounts received.

DISBURSEMENTS.										
Total Receipts.	Civil and Military Charges.			Notes in Circulation discharged in the Year.	Amount of undry Losses arising on Goods at the Facto- ries, &c. &c.	Amount of Remittances to other Settlements.			Amount of Cargoes to Europe, valued at Prime Cost.	Total Disburse- ments.
	Civil.	Military.	Buildings and Forti- fications.			Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
69,103	32,122	17,613	4,415	—	10,430	—	—	12,467	—	77,047
39,517	37,399	18,311	4,172	5,669	9,797	183	1,924	42,705	11,759	131,919
32,557	35,071	19,035	4,895	—	28,508	7,004	—	19,327	20,377	134,217
36,105	37,764	18,842	3,768	—	16,757	75	2,200	—	21,937	101,343
40,095	35,933	19,695	3,218	—	23,630	2,066	—	10,008	13,944	108,494
78,295	33,699	17,989	8,790	—	14,520	5,689	125	3,418	11,732	95,962
58,021	34,824	18,008	8,742	—	17,981	642	12,500	11,236	15,081	119,014
42,787	40,080	18,849	5,810	—	13,931	470	1,750	149	17,193	98,226
46,480	286,892	148,336	43,810	5,669	135,554	16,129	18,499	99,310	112,023	866,222

Total Civil and Military Charges
and Buildings.

1	—	—	£. 54,150
2	—	—	59,882
3	—	—	59,001
4	—	—	60,374
5	—	—	58,846
6	—	—	60,378
7	—	—	61,574
8	—	—	64,733

				Receipts more than Disburse- ments.	Disburse- ments more than Receipts.
1771	—	—	£.	—	£. 7,944
1772	—	—	—	7,598	—
1773	—	—	—	—	1,661
1774	—	—	—	—	15,238
1775	—	—	—	31,601	—
1776	—	—	—	—	17,667
1777	—	—	—	39,007	—
1778	—	—	—	44,561	—
				£. 122,767	42,509
Deduct Disbursements more				42,509	
Nett Receipts more				£. 80,258	

GENERAL STATE of Receipts and Disbursements in China for Nine Years, from

						R E C E I P T S.						
						Bond Debt contracted in the Year.	Amount of Profits arising on European Goods, &c. &c.	Amount received for Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors.	Amount of Remittances from other Settlements.			
									Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
From 8th March 1772 to 15th February 1773	-	-	-	-	-	—	23,091	227,999	23,195	—	47,915	
15th February 1773 — 31st January 1774	-	-	-	-	-	—	20,622	50,374	28,397	25,054	32,700	
1st February 1774 — 8th January 1775	-	-	-	-	-	—	13,744	17,894	—	53,440	14,958	
9th January 1775 — 29th January 1776	-	-	-	-	-	—	4,083	131,226	—	15,278	8,730	
30th January 1776 — 25th February 1777	-	-	-	-	-	—	24,709	230,943	34,515	3,333	27,420	
26th February 1777 — 25th February 1778	-	-	-	-	-	—	13,135	240,915	75,580	—	20,709	
26th February 1778 — 7th March 1779	-	-	-	-	-	15,360	6,697	219,100	29,245	52,325	—	
8th March 1779 — 16th January 1780	-	-	-	-	-	—	12,005	541,435	3,987	—	36,870	
19th January 1780 — 24th February 1781	-	-	-	-	-	—	11,855	476,090	—	—	8,329	
						£.	15,360	129,941	2,135,976	194,919	149,430	197,631

East-India House,
23d March 1782.

Errors excepted.

John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

ars, from 8th March 1772 to 24th February 1781, being to the latest Accounts received.

S.			DISBURSEMENTS.							Receipts more than Disburse- ments.	Disburse- ments more than Receipts.
from other	Amount of Cargoes from Eu- rope, at Eu- rope Price, with 10 per Cent.	Total Receipts.	Paid on several Accounts, Bond Debt discharged, &c.	Amount of Losses on European Goods, Interest, &c. &c.	Amount of Remittances to other Settlements.			Amount of Cargoes to Europe, including the Factory Charges.	Total Dis- bursements.		
Goods and Stores.					Bullion.	Bills.	Goods and Stores.				
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
47,915	355,706	677,906	3,033	9,010	29,018	—	1,160	551,816	594,037	83,869	—
32,700	142,939	300,086	100	14,179	4,786	—	8,456	406,758	434,279	—	134,193
14,958	57,640	157,676	—	4,945	—	1,686	1,228	207,191	215,050	—	57,374
8,730	137,685	297,002	—	16,357	—	9,802	1,149	347,329	374,637	—	77,635
27,420	95,047	415,967	—	10,634	—	3,418	1,810	404,256	420,118	—	4,151
20,709	146,698	497,037	—	7,085	—	—	1,417	494,141	502,643	—	5,606
—	129,641	452,368	—	6,526	—	208	1,259	418,732	426,725	25,643	—
36,870	24,641	618,938	16,783	2,069	—	—	2,862	340,898	362,612	256,326	—
8,329	144,616	640,890	1,913	3,594	—	—	1,574	673,770	680,851	—	39,961
197,631	1,234,613	4,057,870	£. 21,829	74,399	33,804	15,114	20,915	3,844,891	4,010,952	365,838	318,920
Deduct Disbursements more										318,920	
Nett Receipts more										£. 46,918	

Factory Charges.

1772	—	—	—	£. 23,851
1773	—	—	—	20,753
1774	—	—	—	12,255
1775	—	—	—	12,856
1776	—	—	—	17,735
1777	—	—	—	19,098
1778	—	—	—	16,750
1779	—	—	—	16,565
1780	—	—	—	24,938
				£. 164,851